REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1889-90.

Price Rs. 4-4.

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REPORT

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1889-90.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—The year was on the whole one of average prosperity, the winter rains, as in the previous year, being late, and in the eastern parts of the Province somewhat scanty: the harvests in these tracts were consequently below the average, but no actual scarcity prevailed. On the other hand, the comparative dryness of the year in the same area was beneficial to the health of the people, fever being less prevalent in the eastern than in the western portions of the Province. The general health of the people throughout the Punjab was, however, not so good as during the previous five years. But though 1889-90 was not in itself a year of more than average prosperity, it will always be remembered in the Province for the visit of the grandson of the Queen-Empress and as the first in which the Punjab began really to recover from financial depression.

2. Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales.—His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne on leaving Simla towards the close of October paid a visit to Ráwalpindi, Kohát and Pesháwar. From Pesháwar an excursion was made to Landi Kotal, and the Viceroy and his party then proceeded down the River Indus from Attock to the old Buddhist Fort of Til Káfir Kot. Leaving that place His Excellency rode with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief to Edwardesabad, where the Kurram Bridge was declared open, and reached Dera Ismail Khan by way of Tánk and the mouth of the Gomal Pass. At Dera Ismail Khan the Viceroy was also met by Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General for Bilúchistán. After a brief visit to Quetta, Lord Lansdowne proceeded to Lahore, staying at Baháwalpur for a few hours *en route*. At the head-quarters of the Punjab Government His Excellency spent some days, during which he received the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Literature from the Punjab University and opened the buildings of the Lahore Veterinary School, while Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne laid the foundation-stone of the Boarding House connected with the Lady Aitchison Female Hospital. The Rájas of

Kapurthala, Mandi, Farídkot and Chamba visited the Viceroy in Lahore, and the Rája of Nábha was prevented by the illness of his son from meeting His Excellency at the same place.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales visited the Province in January and February 1890. After a brief stay at Lahore the Prince was present at the Camp of Exercise at Murídki and afterwards proceeded to Pesháwar and went up the Khaibar Pass as far as Ali Masjid. His Royal Highness then returned to Lahore, where he laid the foundation-stone of the new Provincial Museum and opened the Town Hall, and on his way to Delhi, where he spent several days, paid a brief visit to the Rája of Kapurthala and the Mahárája of Patiála. A new and handsome wing is being added by public subscriptions to the Mayo Hospital at Lahore as a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness to the Punjab.

The Lieutenant-Governor visited the frontier with His Excellency the Viceroy, and in February and March made a tour through the Hoshiárpur and Kángra Districts.

3. Native States.—The War Service Troops of those Punjab States who have placed a selected portion of their armies at the disposal of the Supreme Government for Imperial purposes have made excellent progress during the past year. The Cavalry of the States were honored by the inspection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales at the Murídki Camp of Exercise in February last, and acquitted themselves in a most creditable and satisfactory manner ; and since the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor has had special opportunities of judging of the excellent material of the War Service Infantry of the Punjab Chiefs. Something still remains to be done before these troops are raised completely to the necessary standard of excellence, but with the interest taken in their improvement both by the Rulers of the States and the officers and men of the contingents this result is ensured. Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss, Major Drummond and Captain Hogge have continued to do excellent work with the Imperial Service Troops during the year. Reference was made in the Summary of the Report of last year to the investiture of the Mahárája of Patiála with full powers of control over his State, and to the opening of the Patiála-Bhatinda Railway. A completing touch has been given to both of these events by the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Patiála, but this belongs properly to the history of 1890-91. All the principal States of the Punjab continued to be satisfactorily administered, but serious misgovernment has prevailed in the little trans-Sutlej Hill State of Suket. The Council of Regency is successfully carrying on the administration of the Jínd State on the lines of the late Rája, Rája Ragbír Singh. Mr. Maynard's appointment of Counsellor to the Rája of Mandi expired during the year, and the Rája then chose as his adviser Mr. Fendall, late of the Punjab Forest Department. Good progress has been made in inducing the Chiefs of the Simla Hill States to take an intelligent interest in the conservancy of their forests.

4. Frontier.—A full account of the Black Mountain Expedition of 1888 was given in the Summary of last year. During the year under report the

Parári Syads, the Chiggarzais, and the Aka Khels and Hassan Khels have given no trouble, and the same may be said of the clans lying to the north-east of them and of the Allaiwáls. Since the close of the year, however, the Aka Khels and Hassan Khels misled by bad advice and by their own foolish pride and suspicion of our intenions, have combined to resist the march of troops to the crest of the Black Mountain, which under the agreements entered into by them in 1888 they were bound to allow. The Khán of Agror has remained under restraint throughout the year, quarters having been assigned to him in the old Kángra Fort. His wives and children have lately joined him there.

5. On the Pesháwar border a satisfactory state of things has prevailed, and the same may be said of our relations with the tribes of the Khaibar Pass, though certain inter-tribal feuds and difficulties continue and show no improvement. Towards the close of the year a railway survey was made of the country along the south bank of the Kabul River. The Kohát Pass Afrídís and the Jowákís have also continued to behave well; and the only section of the latter which has been constantly guilty of bad conduct of late years was punished by the surprise of its principal village, Shin dand, and the capture of the leading Malik, Mushki, and most of his relations. The same good account cannot unfortunately be given of the Míranzai border of the Kohát District, on which the five Sámil Orakzai clans of the Rabbia Khels, Mishtís, Shekhán, Malla Khel and Mamazai Daradar have persistently misbehaved during the year. At one time during the late spring and at another during the past summer it seemed possible that these clans would come to their senses and pay the fines imposed upon them; but all hope of this seems now at an end, and the use of force inevitable. The Gár Orakzai clan of the Akhels and the free-booter Chikkai have settled for the present for all offences outstanding against them. There has been no change in the state of affairs in Kurram.

6. The ill-feeling between the Darwesh Khel and Mahsúd sections of the Wazírís continues to exist, although it has been somewhat controlled by the influence of the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. It is intended that these officers should if possible take up all cases between the two sections during the present cold weather and try to settle as many causes of quarrel as they can. By far the most important event in connection with the Punjab Frontier during 1889-90 has been the opening and pacifying of the Gomal Pass. This was decided upon on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Dera Ismail Khan, and was carried out in connection with the Zhob Valley expedition during December and January by Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General for Bilúchistán, and by Mr. Bruce, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan. After receiving the allegiance of the Kákar Patháns of Zhob, Sir Robert Sandeman proceeded north with Mr. Bruce to the border of the Shiránís and Mahsúd Wazírís, and after dealing with the representatives of these tribes finally returned to the Punjab by the Gomal Pass itself. Much of course still remains to be gradually done; but the arrangements made with the tribes have so far worked successfully. Three posts have been established in the Gomal Pass, and this road will shortly be, it is hoped, a true royal highway instead of a difficult route infested by desperate robbers and impassable except to strong bodies of armed men. Allowances amounting to Rs. 30,500 per annum have been granted to the Mahsúd Wazírís, and

the Shiránís have received an annual assignment of Rs. 14,500. The Darwesh Khels of Wana have also been granted an allowance of Rs. 14,000 per annum. In the case of the Wazírís these allowances are probably not much greater in amount than the income which these tribes used to derive from constant theft and robbery in the Gomal Pass, and they are largely given in the shape of tribal service for the protection of the roads. It is proposed that a light toll should hereafter be levied on all animals and persons using the Gomal route as in the case of the Khaibar Pass. The Dera Ghází Khan border has been quiet throughout the year. The whole of this border is now enclosed by British Bilúchistán, and before long it will necessarily cease to retain its frontier character and remain merely a difficult hill country between two British jurisdictions.

7. SETTLEMENTS.—The completion of Settlement operations in Karnál-Umballa, North Umballa and the three northern tahsíls of Ferozepore was noted in last year's report. The remainder of the Ferozepore District, except the Fázilka Tahsíl, which was added to the district in 1884, was placed under settlement during the year in anticipation of the expiry of the existing assessments. Good progress has been made in the case of all districts under settlement. From Hissar, Kángra, Gurdáspur and Shahpur Assessment Reports have been received and orders have been passed thereon by Government. In the case of the five central districts,—Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujrát and Gujránwála,—operations in which commenced at a later date, the measurements are now well advanced. In the Gurdáspur District an enhancement of revenue of nearly a lakh was brought into effect during the year. The enhancements expected from the Hissar and Shahpur Districts are estimated at about two lakhs of rupees in each case. Except in Kángra, where the additional revenue will probably not exceed Rs. 80,000, the enhancements which will result from settlement operations in the other districts will range from one to two lakhs in each case. There are now no districts of which the assessments have expired which are not under re-assessment. The current settlements of Montgomery, Dera Ghází Khan and Pesháwar will, however, expire shortly.

8. LAND REVENUE.—The demand for the year on account of fixed land revenue was Rs. 2,01,39,000, of which 99·1 per cent. was collected. It is satisfactory to note that there are no longer any outstanding balances in the Gurgaon and Montgomery Districts, which at one time showed a very large amount of arrears. The remissions granted during the year in the latter district and in Karnál on account of change of revenue system were inevitable, as were also the further suspensions in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu caused by the repeated failure of the rain in the sandy and backward parts of those districts. The circular issued during the year regarding the principles upon which suspensions of the land revenue should be made and remissions be recommended will, it is hoped, prove a useful guide to Collectors. The increase under fluctuating assessments on lands permanently excluded from the revenue roll is satisfactory. The report contains an interesting summary of what is being done in the Punjab by way of granting loans to agriculturists. The amount overdue for payment is not large, and the special measures which have been taken will no doubt result in the realization of most of this. It may be noticed that in the year under report a useful reform has been effected : the allowances formerly enjoyed by village headmen and

patwáris for the collection of the local rate have been withdrawn, and at the same time the rate itself has been slightly lowered. The issue of a consolidated edition of the Financial Commissioners' Circulars, which was completed since the close of the year under report, will prove a great boon to all classes of Revenue Officers.

9. CRIME.—The total number of offences reported to the Police and to the Magistracy was considerably less than in either of the two previous years, and the decrease was most marked under the head of offences under the Indian Penal Code. The improvement was on the whole most noticeable in the more northern districts of the Province, while on the other hand in some of the south-eastern tracts there was an increase of crime. The number of murders, which are admitted to have actually occurred, was less than in any of the four preceding years, the decrease being most marked in the Pesháwar District, where the number was less than half the average for the two previous years. The proportion of convictions for murder was also slightly higher than in any of the four preceding years. It is thus evident that the Frontier Crimes Regulation passed in 1887 has for the time at all events produced a good effect. The number of offences under Local and Special Laws has steadily increased since 1886, in the year under review the most noticeable increases being under the Municipal, Police, Excise and Opium Acts. These results, however, in all probability do not represent a real increase of crime, but rather indicate greater activity in the detection of such offences. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to demanding security for good behaviour were applied with moderation, and greater care seems to have been taken by the Magistrates in seeing that the security offered was adequate. As usual, the Honorary Magistrates rendered good services in disposing of a large amount of petty crime, chiefly within the larger towns and cities.

On the whole, the criminal statistics for the year 1889 show a decided improvement compared with those of recent years, but there remain certain defects in the working of the Magistrates and of the Police which need to be remedied. The former, as a body, have shown some want of discrimination in inflicting punishments; the latter an insufficiency of detective ability. This last defect has been doubtless in great measure due to the paucity of investigating officers, and the inadequacy of their pay to attract a better class of officer, and measures are under consideration for obviating these shortcomings.

10. JAILS.—In pursuance of the policy of abandoning as many of the smaller jails as possible, the Muzaffargarh Jail was converted into a lock-up. Nearly one thousand fewer convicts were admitted into the prisons during the year, the result of the decrease of crime which has been alluded to above. There was also a marked diminution in the number of civil prisoners admitted. In many parts of the Province the year 1889 was very unhealthy, both in the case of the free population and that of the jails; still the average prison death-rate was less than that of the towns and villages, and also less than the jail average for the preceding year. In individual jails, however, the mortality was very high, that of Pesháwar exceeding 69 per mille, an outbreak of typhus fever being the cause. In the Lahore Central Jail the death-rate was also large, though considerably less than during the previous year, and as a new water-supply is now being

introduced into this institution, still further improvement will, it is hoped, be visible in the health of the prisoners. Other minor sanitary remedies have also been applied since the close of the year under review, and overcrowding has been thoroughly prevented.

There was an increase in the proportion of sentences ranging from 6 months to 1 year, as also in the percentage of convicts classified as habituals before admission into jail,—a satisfactory indication that the police and magisterial authorities took more pains to sift the antecedents of convicted persons. With one exception, the behaviour of the prisoners in the jails was much the same as usual, and though the statistics show a considerable increase in the number of offences against discipline, probably a more complete system of registration largely explains the difference in the figures as compared with previous years. The total cost per head of average strength of prisoners was less than in any of the previous thirteen years, the decrease being mainly due to the cheaper prices of rations. The plan of extending the number of Central Jails has been kept in view, work being in progress for converting the Montgomery Jail. Since the close of last year, however, the Government of India has negatived the scheme for similarly converting and enlarging the Ráwalpindi Jail, in place of which it has now been decided to establish a Central Prison at Umballa.

11. Civil Justice.—There was a considerable falling-off in the number of Civil suits instituted, the decrease being general throughout the Province in all but two districts, but most strongly marked in the frontier districts, where no doubt Civil references to councils of elders under the Regulation of 1887 have to some extent reduced the number of suits coming before the Civil Courts. The general decrease in litigation has been explained as due to the agricultural prosperity which prevailed in most parts of the Province, and this explanation seems reasonable in view of the fact that there was a considerable reduction in the number of suits for money instituted by the trading classes against agriculturists. The number of applications for declarations of insolvency also materially decreased during the year 1889,—an indication that commercial interests were in a prosperous condition. Although there were nearly 14,000 fewer original suits for disposal by the Courts, the number disposed of was over 13,000 less than that disposed of during the previous year, so that but little impression was made upon the pending file, which exceeded 17,000 as in each of the previous two years. The tendency to throw a larger proportion of the Civil work on to the Munsiffs was maintained, 73 per cent. of the whole number of suits decided having been disposed of by that agency, compared with 70 and 68 per cent. in the two previous years. This subject has been carefully considered by the Judges of the Chief Court, under whose orders an exhaustive analysis has recently been made of the comparative amount of Civil litigation disposed of by each class of officer in each district, and renewed injunctions have been given that the more important suits in which rights in land are concerned must be decided by the superior officers, and not thrown on to the Munsiffs, who have neither the leisure nor, as a rule, the capacity for dealing with them properly. The percentage of wholly infructuous cases in execution of decrees still continues to increase, 48 per cent. being of this nature, although special attention has been given to the matter : many execution cases, however, though nominally

returned as infructuous, are not really so, settlements being often made between judgment creditors and debtors without reference to the Court.

12. The most interesting feature in the administration of Civil Justice during 1889 has been the working of the amended law of appeal which was introduced at the close of the previous year. The number of appeals instituted in the District Courts increased by very nearly 1,000, while those preferred to Divisional Judges fell by more than that amount. In the latter Courts, however, owing to the smaller number of Judges employed during the year, the pending file was but slightly reduced. In the Chief Court the number of appeals instituted from decrees fell from 2,104 in the previous year to 1,282, but the relief thus given was to some extent neutralized by the large increase in the number of applications for revision, which rose from 1,189 to 1,838. A very large proportion of these applications were rejected in Chambers, and there is no doubt that the right of revision has been much abused by pertinacious suitors no longer able to prefer regular appeals. Since the close of the year, however, the Judges have issued rules requiring due security for the performance of the decree to be furnished before an application for revision will be admitted to a hearing, and this measure should operate materially to check the abuse in question. The general result of the working of the Chief Court during the year was that the pending file of Civil appeals from decrees was reduced from 2,154 to 1,391 cases, while that of applications for revision rose from 231 to 357. The reduction of the appellate file was mainly due to the appointment of a sixth Judge during part of the year, and experience has shown that a Court of five Judges can do little more than cope with current work.

13. Registration.—There was a decrease in the number of documents registered in the ordinary mode as compared with the previous year, both as regards compulsory and optional registrations. This result, so far as documents relating to immoveable property are concerned, was no doubt due to the fact that the transfers now made in the annual land revenue records are considered sufficient evidence of title, while as regards ordinary bonds there is reason for believing that there is a growing disbelief in the necessity of registration as evidencing the transaction of a loan. The reduction in the number of registrations naturally caused a decrease in the total receipts of the Department, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by a reduction in the expenditure.

14. Municipal Administration.—No further extension of the Municipal system took place during the year; but, on the contrary, the possibility of still further reducing the number of Municipalities with a view to the reform of the octroi tax was considered and the abolition of ten petty Municipalities has been decided on since the close of the year. The working of the several Municipal Bodies was on the whole fairly good; the spirit of faction was unfortunately not entirely absent, but, in general, the members of the Committees worked together with more harmony and the reports of their conduct and temper are favourable. The results of the elections are, however, somewhat disappointing, and it must be confessed that the system of election is still far from being popular. The subject of Municipal taxation continued to engage the special attention of the Punjab

Government, and much has been done to place the octroi tax, which is the main source of the Municipal revenues, on a proper footing. The desire for improved conservancy and sanitation is also becoming more general among Municipal Committees. In the vast majority of cases the funds available for these purposes are insignificant and the arrangements are therefore necessarily very imperfect. But where the Municipal revenues are large there is a growing disposition on the part of the Committees to undertake large schemes of drainage, sewerage and water-supply at the expense of the Municipal Funds aided by loans granted by Government or raised in the open market. In the year under review a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 was given by Government to the Pesháwar Municipality for the construction of water-works in that important frontier city. Drainage and sewerage works were under construction in Ludhiána and Gujránwála, the water-works of the Ráwalpindi city were extended and a project for the water-supply of Delhi was put in hand. Similar projects are now under construction or are about to be undertaken in Umballa, Amritsar and Dalhousie.

15. District and Local Boards.—A special section devoted to the constitution of these bodies and the Local Funds administered by them has been added to Chapter III of this Report under the orders of the Government of India. Except in a few localities, the Local Boards have not hitherto been of much practical utility. It is to be hoped, however, that as the incomes of the several District Funds develop and it becomes possible for the parent District Boards to assign a larger share of the funds to these subordinate bodies for expenditure, they will rise to the occasion and prove of material assistance to the district administration. The District Boards themselves, unfortunately, are not in all cases very energetic bodies, although there are to be found in several of them members who individually take a keen interest in the duties of the office and are endeavouring to the utmost of their ability to make the system of Local Self-Government a success. The Public Works administration of the District Boards, in particular, is capable of improvement, and the necessity of more method and vigour in this direction is being impressed on them. The system of election in the constitution of District and Local Boards cannot be said to have been very successful on the whole.

16. Crops and Prices.—The year was not altogether a favourable one for agriculture. Although there was an increase of nearly 7 per cent. in the area cropped in the autumn harvest, the increase was in the inferior staples. The cotton crop, though superior in area to that of the previous year, was inferior in outturn. The area of sugar-cane fell off by 17 per cent.,—a circumstance which is attributed to a fall in the price of gur. During the current year, however, the price of gur has very considerably risen. On the whole the autumn harvest of 1889 may be said to have been an average one, but the spring harvest of 1890 was poor. The total cropped area fell off by 21 per cent. There was practically no rain at seed-time, while the winter rains also failed. As might be expected, the crops which show the greatest decrease in area are those grown on unirrigated soils. Thus the falling-off in oil-seeds was 44 per cent., in barley 38 per cent., and in gram 34 per cent. Wheat, which is grown largely on irrigated soils, shows a decrease of 13 per cent. only. The estimated outturn, however, shows a decrease of 22 per cent. Notwithstanding unfavourable seasons there were no violent fluctuations in prices during the year. The variation in the case

of wheat at the principal marts of the Province did not exceed four seers in the rupee. Generally there has been a rise in the price of spring food-crop, while in the case of several of the autumn staples, such as maize, bájra, moth and múng, prices have fallen.

17. FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.—The revenue of the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs. 9,21,713 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,45,855. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,75,858, which is considerably less than that of the year 1888-89, the receipts of which were, as explained in last year's report, exceptionally large. During the year about a lakh of acres was gazetted as reserved forests. About 93,000 acres out of this area form the main portion of the Kála Chitta Hills in the Ráwalpindi District. The only other important reservation was that of a block of 8,400 acres on the Soház and Pára Canal. Towards the end of the year the Working Plans Division was resuscitated and the plan for Kalesar Forest revised and completed. There is a gratifying decrease in the number of forest offences, which only numbered 1,106 during the year. The decrease during the last three years amounts to more than 34 per cent. The percentage of convictions has at the same time increased and now stands at 78·5. The year was most disastrous in regard to forest fires. Nearly 60,000 acres were burnt in the two Divisions of Ráwalpindi and Hazára, and more than 20,000 acres shared the same fate in the leased forests of Bashahr. Orders have recently been passed in regard to the grazing of animals in the Bár rakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided to allow the experimental exclusion of browsing animals even from unreserved areas, when cut over, to allow of reproduction. Considerable progress has been made in introducing the policy of forest conservation among the Chiefs of the Simla Hill States. The Patiála State has recently resolved to undertake a Forest Settlement and has borrowed the services of a British Forest Officer to assist. The progress made in the extension of tree-growing upon roads and canals is noted in the sections of the report relating to arboriculture. Since the year closed a Manual of Arboriculture has been published, which it is believed will stimulate interest in the subject and prove a useful guide to Government officials, Boards and Committees, and all concerned in the promotion of tree-growing operations.

18. TRADE.—Trade both with trans-border countries and with other Provinces and the ports shows an increase in value over the figures of last year. As regards foreign trade, the most marked increase took place in the traffic with the countries on the North-West Frontier and is due no doubt to the tranquillity which prevailed in Afghánistán during the year. The trade with Kashmir is steadily progressive. Turning to the rail-borne trade returns, the most noticeable feature is an increase of 69 lakhs in the value of wheat exported consequent upon a fairly favourable harvest at the close of the previous year. The wheat exports of the current year will, however, show a large falling-off, the crop of 1890 having been seriously affected by the failure of the cold weather rains. The increase in value of the total rail-borne trade during the year under report, which amounted to about 14 millions of rupees, or 10 per cent., was pretty evenly divided between imports and exports. Besides wheat other food-grains and raw cotton were exported in larger quantities than in the previous year; while under the head of imports increases took place in refined sugar, rice, cotton, piece-goods (Indian) and kerosine oil.

The trade by river with the Province of Sind is gradually falling off, the traffic doubtless being absorbed by the railway.

19. PUBLIC WORKS.—The total amount expended during the year under the supervision of the Provincial Public Works Department exceeded seventy-seven lakhs of rupees, but nearly seventeen-and-a-half lakhs of this sum were provided by the Patiála State on account of the construction of the Patiála-Bhatinda Railway, while nearly four lakhs were specially contributed from Imperial revenues for the land taken up by the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway Company. Excluding these special items of expenditure, the outlay on public works was fifty-five lakhs, or ten lakhs less than during the year 1888. The most important Imperial Military works completed by the Provincial Department of Public Works were the barracks and hospital for the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Gurkha Regiment at Abbott-abad. The North-Western Frontier Road, which is an Imperial work, was almost completed at the close of the previous year, but the important bridges over the Kurram and Gambíla rivers had not been finished. These were opened for traffic during the year under review, the opening ceremony of the former work being performed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in November 1889. The bridge consists of fifteen spans, each 100 feet in width, and both it and the structure over the Gambíla will, apart from military considerations, be of great convenience to the public, especially during the rainy season. The difficulties connected with providing a proper water-supply at intervals on the Dera Ghází Khan-Peshín road have not yet been all surmounted, but otherwise this important line of communication is also finished. On the communications maintained at the expense of the Provincial Government, the most important work in progress during the year is the bridge over the Chakki river on the road connecting the Kángra Valley with the railway terminus at Pathánkot. This work will consist of twenty-eight spans, each nearly 40 feet in width, which have been designed of sufficient strength to carry a railway should the extension of the Pathánkot line in the direction of the Kángra Valley be hereafter undertaken. The erosions of the river Indus, which during the summer of last year threatened to destroy the cantonments and town of Dera Ghází Khan, necessitated the adoption of measures to avert the calamity. A scheme was accordingly prepared for establishing protective works at a cost of more than seven lakhs of rupees, of which nearly three had been expended, and so far successfully, at the end of the year under review.

20. New Civil buildings included, as usual, tahsíls, Munsiffs' courts record-rooms and other buildings connected with the Revenue and Judicial administration of the Province. More than a lakh of rupees was spent on original jail works, but the prison buildings in the Punjab are in many respects ill-adapted to a proper administration of the Jail Department, and larger expenditure will probably be required hereafter. Further progress was made with the buildings of the Aitchison College at Lahore, the third boarding-house having been finished, and the main building requiring only the completion of the principal tower. The Lady Lyall Home for Female Medical Students at Lahore also made good progress during the year. Among Municipal works it may be mentioned that the Jubilee Female Hospital at Mooltan was completed,

as also the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Lahore,—a handsome addition to the public buildings at the head-quarters of the Government; while among sanitary improvements not least was the completion of the filling up of the city ditch at Amritsar, which has cost more than two-and a-half lakhs of rupees. After many years' delay the Delhi water-works are now well in hand, though a work of this magnitude must take some time before it can be successfully completed. With regard to railways, it is noticeable that the Patiála-Bhatinda line, constructed at the expense of the Patiála State, was opened for public traffic in October of last year, and is worked by the North-Western Railway, which also supplies the locomotive and rolling stock. The construction of this new line was undertaken by the Patiála State on the understanding that a broad-gauge continuation from Bhatinda would be made either to Ferozepore, or through the Baháwalpur State, joining the Indus Valley Railway at or near the capital of that State. A survey of the latter route was made at the expense of the Punjab Government, with the result that the project is estimated to cost about one hundred and fifty lakhs. It is hoped that this scheme will eventually find favour, in preference or in addition to that of laying a third line on the narrow-gauge railway which now runs to Ferozepore, with the result that the tracts lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna will be brought into direct communication by the shortest route with the sea-port of Karáchi, which is the natural outlet for the trade of the greater part of the Province. Work on the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway made marked progress during the year, and the line will probably be open for traffic at no distant date.

21. Irrigation.—The sections of the report which deal with Irrigation are a record of steady progress and well-deserved success. The benefits conferred upon the Province by the several canal systems are incalculable, but there is still a vast field for new projects in the extensive wastes of the Bár and Thal country. One such project is now actively being pushed forward. The conversion of the Chenab Canal from an Inundation to a Perennial Canal, sanction to which was accorded by the Secretary of State during the year under report, will render irrigable and culturable a large tract of waste in the Rechna Doáb, much of which is the property of Government. Another important project which is now in progress is the construction of a branch of the Western Jumna Canal towards Sirsa through a country which is very liable to prolonged drought. In the Mooltan District the construction of three small subsidiary canals from the Sidhnai weir is well advanced. On these canals as on the Sidhnai it is proposed to locate settlers from other districts in the Government waste. Some damage was done during the year by floods to the works on the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals. On the latter canal it was found impossible, owing to the failure of the winter rains, to impose the annual closure. The sanctioned system of distributaries on the Sidhnai Canal was practically completed, but proposals for additional distributaries have been submitted to Government. The total area irrigated during the year by the canals of the Province was 2,797,172 acres, showing an increase of 178,254 acres as compared with 1888-89 and 547,091 acres as compared with 1887-88. The capital account, upon which interest is payable, stood at Rs. 5,68,16,401 as compared with Rs. 5,56,92,343 in 1888-89. Upon this capital interest at 4 per cent. was earned together with a surplus profit of Rs. 5,80,026 as against Rs. 1,64,313 in the previous year. From a financial point of view, therefore, Irrigation Works in the Punjab

are decidedly a success. The Swat River, Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals earn 4·18, 5·99 and 7·39 per cent. respectively, and there is every reason to believe that the Sirhind Canal, which already earns nearly 3 per cent., will in a few years yield as much as the canals of older construction. The Sidhnai Canal continues to exhibit the remarkable financial success to which attention was called in last year's report. This year's return shows a profit of 15·82 per cent. as against 12·61 per cent. in 1888-89. With the exception of the Upper Sutlej Canals, which earned 1·12 per cent. less than in 1888-89, the whole of the canals of the Province, individually as well as collectively, show better financial results this year than they did last year.

22. FINANCE.—Compared with the twelve months which preceded it, the year 1889-90 was one of extraordinary financial prosperity, the revenue and receipts having increased by no less than Rs. 8,52,000. This development is most marked in the case of the Land Revenue, the collections under that head alone being not far short of five-and-a-quarter lakhs of rupees in excess of the previous year's realizations. Hardly less remarkable has been the growth of revenue in the Excise and Income Tax Departments, the former of which, mainly by increased vigilance in the prevention of illicit practices and the latter by increased care and attention in the work of assessment, have added Rs. 1,45,000 and Rs. 98,000 to their respective incomes. There was a net increase of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 in the other heads of receipt, and the surplus of the year amounted to Rs 1,47,08,000. The surplus in 1888-89 was indeed higher by Rs. 1,26,000, but the outlay on Public Works was greater by Rs. 4,20,000 in 1889-90, and the expenses of the Political Department increased by Rs. 4,81,000 in consequence of the residence in India of Sardár Ayúb Khán and his retinue. The distribution of the general revenues and expenditure between the Imperial and Provincial Governments was regulated by the contract which came into force in 1882-83 and will expire with the year 1891-92. The Provincial shares of the receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,68,58,000 and Rs. 1,65,65,000, the Provincial surplus for the year being Rs. 2,93,000. The balance at credit of the Provincial Government at the end of the year was Rs. 24,74,000, or Rs. 14,74,000 over and above the prescribed minimum. The Province is therefore now in a fair way to recover from the pronounced financial depression from which it has suffered during the last 8 years, and it may be hoped that many urgent works and reforms which have long been postponed for want of funds will now at last be put in hand.

23. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—In the Medical Department fairly good progress has been made. Five new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of these institutions up to 208 as against 194 at the end of the year 1886. Altogether 2,312,041* patients were treated in 1889 in the various hospitals and dispensaries as compared with 1,848,283† three years ago. These figures show a growing appreciation of the dispensaries, but it nevertheless cannot yet be said that the means of obtaining medical relief are everywhere adequate to the wants of the people. This is particularly the case in the rural tracts, and more so in some districts

* In-door	... ...	45,125
Out-door	... ...	2,266,916
		2,312,041
† In-door	... ...	41,893
Out-door	... ...	1,806,390
		1,848,283

than in others, and it is hoped that District Boards and Municipal Committees will gradually be brought to value properly the benefits which must accrue from the provision of suitable and readily accessible medical institutions. Both income and expenditure increased during the year consequent on the opening of new dispensaries. Good work was done in major operations, and especially so at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, the central medical institution of the Province. The percentage of deaths of in-patients at all the hospitals and dispensaries was 4·7.

The general health of the Punjab during the year 1889 was not so good as it has been for some years past. The death-rate was 32 per 1,000, or 2 per 1,000 in excess of that for the year 1888, and 1 per 1,000 in excess of the average of the previous five years. The high rate of mortality is ascribed to the great prevalence of malarial fever during the autumn and winter months. The deaths from this cause amounted to 428,712, or 151 times more than those from cholera and 54 times more than those from small-pox. The birth-rate of the Province was 40·28 per thousand of the population, being an increase of 2·96 per 1,000 on the year 1888 and the highest recorded since the year 1884. In the Province generally the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 8 per 1,000. Defective registration in these matters still forms a subject of remark by the Sanitary Commissioner.

24. Cholera visited the Punjab during the year 1889 in an epidemic form for the third year in succession, but the deaths amounted to only 2,838. The deaths from small-pox amounted to 7,928 against 16,938 in the year 1888. Energy displayed in the Vaccination Department as noted below may perhaps have something to do with this improvement.

In the way of sanitary works of importance, water-works and a conservancy tramway were well in hand at Delhi. Drainage schemes were in progress at Jullundur, Ludhiána and Gujránwála, and at Amritsar progress was made in filling up the city ditch, and an extra-mural drainage channel 19 miles, in length was constructed. A water-supply for the city was also engaging attention. At Ráwalpindi the city drainage was improved, and good progress was made with the water-works at Pesháwar. At Lahore nothing of importance was done, and it became necessary to call the attention of the Municipal Committee to certain sanitary improvements much needed in the city and civil station.

Vaccination continued to make good progress during the year, special attention being given in some districts to the subject of re-vaccination and statistics point to the conclusion that the prejudices of the people are being gradually overcome. During the past three years Act XIII of 1880 (the Vaccination Act) has been extended to the Municipality of Simla and to the Cantonment of Kasauli, the use of animal lymph has grown in favour with the people, and the entertainment of Vaccination establishments by Municipal Committees and District Boards has been put on a systematic footing. The plan of utilising Vaccinators as an adjunct to the Medical staff has proved a success, as in their peregrinations they are able to distribute simple medicines in remote districts which Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants cannot ordinarily reach.

There are 6 Leper Asylums in the Punjab. At these 590 persons were treated during the year 1888-89 ; 1 only was benefited ; 78 died ; 76 left of their own accord, there being at present no legal restraint by which the movements of this class of persons can be regulated. Two Lunatic Asylums are still maintained in the Punjab, one at Lahore and the other at Delhi. Some improvements were effected to Lahore Asylum premises, and the employment of pensioned soldiers at that institution proved a success.

25. EDUCATION.—In the Chapter on Instruction the statistics for 1889-90 have been compared with those for 1884-85. The progress made during the last five years is indicated by an increase in the proportion of male and female scholars in the higher stages of instruction ; by a very large increase in the number of candidates successful in the various public examinations ; by the number of Indigenous Schools that have been brought under the grant-in-aid system ; by an enormous increase in the income from tuition fees ; and by the independent development of educational enterprize, as shown in the establishment of Schools and Colleges and the success of various movements for the promotion of education, inaugurated chiefly by Native gentlemen and Societies. The boarding-house system has been largely developed ; discipline has greatly improved ; moral instruction has received special attention ; physical education has been placed on a better footing and widely extended ; and the supply of trained teachers increases year by year. The Arts Colleges of the Province have increased in number and are in a high state of efficiency ; the schools for general education have made great progress ; the Medical School has done excellent work ; the Veterinary School has progressed satisfactorily, and can show very good results ; the Mayo School of Art continues in a very flourishing condition, and measures have been taken to extend its functions and improve its staff ; a Railway Technical School has been set on foot and promises to achieve great success ; and the Aitchison College for sons of Punjab Chiefs and other gentlemen of high position has been established, and done well in the public examination. Arrangements have been made for the assemblage annually of a Departmental and a General Educational Conference ; the first attended by officers of the Education Department, the second by such officers together with Managers of Aided Schools and representatives of all the educational interests of the Province. Five annual meetings of each Conference have been held, and have proved very successful, a large amount of useful work having been transacted. The complete reorganization of the Education Department, and to a great extent of the educational machinery of the Province not immediately under Departmental control, has been carried out during the period under consideration.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. Physical.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Administration Report for the year [illegible], and need not be noticed again [illegible].

POLITICAL.

2. Political.—Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Administration Report for the year 1882-83, and will not be noticed again till 1893.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The arrangement, to which reference was made in last year's Report, under which the Commissioner of the Delhi Division was to be relieved of the superintendence of the Simla Hill States has been carried into effect. In other respects the political control of the several States has remained unaltered. This control is now exercised as follows :—

(1) The three Phulkián States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha and the Baháwalpur State are directly under the Lieutenant-Governor ;

(2) The Kapurthala, Mandi, Farídkot and Suket States are under the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division ;

(3) The Chamba State is under the Commissioner of the Lahore Division ;

(4) The Máler Kotla, Kalsia, Pataudi, Lohάru and Dujána States are under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division ; and

(5) The Simla Hill States, 20 in number, are under the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who in his political capacity is designated Superintendent of the Hill States.

4. *Patiála, Jínd, Nábha and Baháwalpur.*—The arrangements for the training of the Imperial Service Troops specially maintained by these States have now been fully developed, and the last Progress Report furnishes evidence of the efficiency which has already been attained by the selected regiments. The Cavalry of the four States mentioned and of the Farídkot State took part in the general parade at the Murídki Camp of Exercise before His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the smart and workmanlike manner in which the troops were turned out created a favourable impression and elicited the commendation of Sir Frederick Roberts. The Rája of Nábha in particular has shown great interest in the training of his selected contingent.

5. The year was an eventful one for the Patiála State, as at the special request of the Rája of Nábha and of the Patiála and Jínd Darbárs the young Chief, Maháraja Rajindar Singh, was invested in October 1889 with full control over the administration of his State, although some months had then to elapse before His Highness attained to his majority. The Council of Regency thereupon ceased to exist. Its services in the management of the affairs of the State during the long period of the Maháraja's minority were specially acknowledged by the Government of India. The death of the President of the late Council, Sir Deva Singh, K.C.S.I., which took place early in January of this year, has deprived the Maháraja of a wise and experienced counsellor. The administration of the Patiála State is not free from difficulties, but it is hoped that Maháraja Rajindar Singh will prove himself a good and careful ruler, and will justify the decision of the Government of India which has entrusted him with powers at so early an age.

In honor of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to Patiála in February 1890 the Maháraja has signified his intention of giving Rs. 50,000 to the Punjab University as an endowment for scholarships, and the conditions under which these scholarships will be tenable are being settled in communication with the Senate of the University.

6. The opening of the Patiála-Bhatinda Railway in October 1889 is an event which, it is believed, will have a marked effect on the material prosperity of the Phulkián States. The whole of the territory traversed by the line is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal, and a large and very fertile grain-producing area has thus secured a direct outlet to the export markets. The completion of the link of communication with Karáchi by the construction of a line between Baháwalpur and Bhatinda will render the Railway an important trunk line, and this project occupies a high place in importance in the programme of communications still needed in the Punjab.

7. Events have unfortunately necessitated the appointment of another Wazír of the Baháwalpur State since the close of 1889. Due efforts seem to be made by the administration to maintain and develop the system of inundation canals upon which the revenue of the State depends. The Nawáb paid a visit to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales at Lahore. The Council of Regency of Jínd appears desirous of maintaining the careful rule of the late Rája, and has managed the administration of the State during the past year with creditable success as far as the Lieutenant-Governor is able to judge. His Highness Rája Híra Singh of Nábha, G.C.S.I., has been in weak health from time to time, and, to his great disappointment, was prevented from meeting His Excellency the Viceroy at Lahore in November last. His Highness was, however, subsequently able to pay a short visit to the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. *Kapurthala.*—The Rája, Rája Jagatjít Singh, will come of age in November 1890, and will then be entitled to assume the direct management of the State. During the year under report the Rája has had a serious illness while visiting his estates in Oudh, and his recovery was due in a great measure to the skill and care of Dr. Warburton, who has been with the Rája as Medical Adviser and in a measure as guardian almost since the

day of his birth. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor paid a brief visit to Kapurthala on leaving the Punjab. The internal administration of the State has continued to be successful. Over a lakh and three-quarters of rupees were added to the invested funds, which now amount to over 22 lakhs.

9. *Mandi.*—The circumstances under which Mr. Maynard, Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Counsellor to the Rája were noticed in last year's Report. The termination of Mr. Maynard's period of deputation and the appointment of Mr. C. E. Fendall as Superintendent of Public Works, Forests and Mines have been sanctioned by the Government of India. As was anticipated, the presence of an European Officer at Mandi has served to control the factious elements in the State and has prevented the little troubles which it was apprehended might follow on the death of the Wazír, Uttam Singh. Mr. Fendall, while not necessarily taking a direct part in State affairs, except such as concern his own departments, will no doubt be able to render to the Rája from time to time useful counsel in matters relating to the general administration. The year under report was marked by an outbreak of cattle disease, which was particularly fatal in this territory as in the adjoining districts of Kángra and Kulu. The Rája visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Lahore in November 1889.

10. *Suket.*—The conduct of the Chief of this State, Rája Dasht Nikandan Sen, is still far from satisfactory, and he has contrived not only to alienate his nearest relations, but also many of his subjects. The Lieutenant-Governor had intended to visit Suket during the spring of the current year, and while on tour in the neighbourhood he received many petitions complaining of oppression on the part of the Rája. The completion of the bridge over the Sutlej at Suni is an event deserving of notice.

11. *Farídkot.*—The Rája had the honor of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at Lahore in November 1889. The Rája has unfortunately not behaved well in the matter of the jágírdárs who were transferred to the Farídkot State under promise of protection in 1855. There has recently been a marked improvement in the training of the troops offered by the Rája as a State contingent.

12. *Chamba.*—The Ruler of this State was also present in Lahore on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy in November 1889, and was received in private Darbár by His Excellency. During the year the Rája laid the foundation-stone of a new general hospital and zanána dispensary. A difficulty has arisen in connection with the leased Chamba Forests with the Forest Department, but it is hoped that it will not prove insurmountable. The Rája has shown himself willing to promote forest conservancy in the matter of the protection of the catchment area of the Dalhousie station water-supply, which is a matter of considerable local importance.

13. *Máler Kotla.*—The special inquiry made by Mr. Robertson, C.S., into the rights of the jágírdárs and cultivators of the State, which was noticed in last year's Report, was completed early in 1889. Mr. Robertson's proceedings took the form of a series of judicial findings determining the status of the several classes of cultivators and the incidents attaching to their tenure. Generally speaking, the tenure was found to resemble that of an occupancy tenant in the Punjab, the cultivators enjoying fixity of tenure, but not being admittedly able to alienate their

holdings. Mr. Robertson's findings have been generally accepted, except by a few of the jágírdárs, who conceived that they were entitled to a larger interest in the land, and have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The appointment of Superintendent of the State is now held by Mirza Agha Muhammad, formerly Revenue Minister and Wazír of Baháwalpur.

14. *Kalsia, Pataudi, Loháru and Dujána.*—A forest settlement is in progress in Kalsia,—a measure which was much needed in the interests of tree preservation in this territory. The Delhi-Kálka Railway passes through some of the villages of the State, which is made up of a number of scattered blocks, and the land required for the track has been surrendered free of payment. The Chief is a child of eight years of age, and the management of the State is in the hands of a Council. The Nawáb of Pataudi has been prosecuting his studies at the Aitchison (Chiefs') College at Lahore, and has made good progress in his studies. The administration of the little Loháru State is ably managed by its Chief, Nawáb Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán.

15. *Simla Hill States.*—The question of forest conservancy has now been taken up in earnest by most of the Chiefs, and efforts are being made to supply the States with trained Foresters. The distribution of fruit trees to cultivators in the hills is being carried out under the supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department having made a special grant for the purpose. The cultivation of the vine in Bashahr is engaging the attention of the Superintendent of Hill States. The industry was once a flourishing one in this State, but, owing to the ravages of a fungoid disease, has much declined of late. Efforts will be made to overcome this by the introduction of a new stock of vines. Cattle disease has been prevalent in the Simla Hills, as on the north side of the Sutlej. The introduction of Punjabi cultivators for the reclamation of land in the Jumna Dún is a fact worthy of passing notice. The contingent of troops for Imperial service offered by the Rája of Sirmúr (Náhan), His Highness Rája Shamsher Prakásh, G.C.S.I., and accepted by the Supreme Government, has been under special training during the year. The contingent will consist of two companies of Pioneers.

16. It may be noticed here that loyal offers of help with men and money were received from the States of Mandi, Suket, Biláspur, Nálagarh, Loháru, Bhajji and Jubbal during 1888 and 1889 at the same time that the larger States of the Punjab made offers of their troops for Imperial service, and that all these offers were suitably acknowledged.

PUNJAB BORDER.

I.—The Hazara Border.

Results of Black Mountain Expedition.

17. The results of the Black Mountain Expedition have been excellent, and the peaceful state of the Hazára border during the year under report may be taken as proof of the good effect of the punishment inflicted at the close of 1888 for the offences of the previous 20 years. By the removal of the Khán of Agror a salutary warning has been given to other Kháns on this frontier whose intrigues

and machinations have ever been the most fertile cause of trouble with the clans beyond our border. Police control over Agror has been strengthened, and several criminals who had fled from justice in past years have been arrested, brought to trial and punished. It is now under consideration to direct the march of a small body of troops along the crest of the Black Mountain in the present autumn. This the Government is entitled to do under the agreements made with the tribes, and it is believed that such a measure will have an excellent political effect.

Chilas and Kohistán.

18. There is nothing of any importance to record in connection with Chilas and Kohistán. Nothing has occurred to interrupt the usual friendly relations. In September some Kohistánís entered Kágán and carried off a Hindu trader who was on his way back from their country with "kut" (a root of a shrub largely exported for perfumes or incense). The clansmen had quarrelled over division of the royalty paid, and the party who claimed more sought to get it from the Hindu. The trader and his mules were promptly restored and accounts peaceably made up.

Allai.

19. The old difficulty with Allai remains as it was in the position described in last year's Report, and the local officers consider that there is little chance of Arsala Khán giving way or even making a formal surrender except under pressure of active measures. In the spring of 1889 he was told that Government wished to be on friendly terms with Allai, and that the fines demanded for his past acts of hostility would be remitted if he sent in a proper deputation with his son to make peace. In reply he advanced absurd claims to an indemnity of lakhs of rupees for loss suffered by him in the burning of his village of Pokal in the Black Mountain Expedition. It is not likely he will ever come in to British territory. It has probably become a point of honor with him not to make submission in person. The Allaiwáls, however, have behaved well during the past year. Two petty cases only occurred. In one no harm was done ; in the other a few cattle were stolen, but were restored at once.

Nindhar and Tikri.

20. There is nothing of importance to note about these countries, nor have the Swatís beyond our border given trouble. Some petty cases have occurred in which British subjects have been detained on various grounds, but they have all been satisfactorily settled. The services of Amír Khán, nominal chief of the Nindhar Swatís, and of his son during the Black Mountain Expedition, were noticed in last year's Report.

Pharári.

21. A bitter feud arose during the year between Miyán Syad of Pharári and Ghaffár Khán of Trand (Tikri). At the request of a man who claimed as his wife a woman living in Trand, the Syad was taking a jirga to Ghaffár Khán, when unluckily they came across the girl herself and laid hands on her. Ghaffár's sons and servants sallied on and fired on the Syads, wounding one. This insult led to a combination of the Syads and all the holy men of Pharári, Nindhar

and the skirts of Allai against Ghaffár Khán. They attacked him once or twice, burning his crops and outlying hamlets, but by bribes and artifices he has succeeded in breaking up the alliance against him. Miyán Syad's brother, Amír Shah, who was a hostage in British territory, unfortunately died in Ráwalpindi. This contretemps at one time threatened to give trouble, but it has passed off.

Akazai, Hassanzai and Black Mountain Tribes.

22. These clans have been quiet, and, though they require constant attention and management, no breach of the peace has occurred on their part. Their hostages are still in Abbott-abad. Háshim Ali Khán remains in power at Seri, and the faction of the Khán of Agror in and out of the border are constantly seeking to urge him to some outrage, but so far their intrigues have been ineffectual. A history of their conduct in connection with the events which led to the Black Mountain Expedition was given in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Report for last year.

Mada Khel and Amazai.

23. With the Mada Khel and Amazai who do not touch directly on British territory our dealings have been unimportant.

Utmanzai.

24. The Utmanzai have been called on to expel Firoz Shah, the proscribed Syad of Mandi, whenever he has sought to return, and they have been made to pay up Rs. 40, part of a sum of money of which a British subject was robbed beyond the border in their limits by servants of Firoz Shah.

The Hindustánís.

25. This colony are still scattered in villages higher up the river among the Chigharzai. They have been decimated by sickness and are not likely to give trouble.

II.—The Peshawar Border.

Boner and Swat.

26. The Bonerwáls have given no trouble. The men of Kingargalli surrendered an outlaw who fired on the camp of Captain Deane, Assistant Commissioner. This very satisfactory action on their part induced Mián Gul of Swat to visit Boner and warn the jirgas not to surrender outlaws and not to visit British Officers, but at the same time to avoid doing anything which would cause a collision with the British Government. There is nothing to record regarding Lower Ránizai and Swat.

Khudu Khel.

27. The Khudu Khel have been quiet, with the exception of a riot with the people of the British village of Sheikh Jána, for which they paid a fine of Rs. 360. There is nothing to record regarding Chamla.

Gadúns.

28. The Gadúns have given no trouble during the year; they were engaged in party struggles, from which British subjects in the Utman Bolak Tahsíl were kept aloof.

Utman Khel, Mohmands, Isa Khel, Burhán Khel, Halimzai and Tarakzai.

29. The conduct of the Utman Khel has been excellent, and the Mohmands, Isa Khel, Burhán Khel, Halimzai and Tarakzai have given no trouble. The Maliks of the two last clans accompanied the party engaged upon the work of the Kabul River Survey.

Aka Khel.

30. The Aka Khel Afrídís have behaved in an exemplary manner. The Sandapal case alluded to in previous Reports has been satisfactorily settled with excellent effect on the surrounding tribes.

Adam Khel.

31. A dispute between our villagers and various sections of the Adam Khel Afrídís regarding rent claimed by Mohmand villages for lands cultivated by the Adam Khel north of Kaddo Lár—the boundary line, of political administration between the Pesháwar and Kohát Districts—has been during the year satisfactorily settled by jirga, the Adam Khel, except one section, the Kalla Khel, paying the rent adjudged to be due. The Kalla Khel claim proprietary rights in the lands they cultivate, and this question is still under settlement.

III.—The Tribes under the control of the Political Officer in charge of the Khaibar Pass.

Kúki Khel Afrídís.

32. This clan is the most troublesome on the Pesháwar border, but as compared with past years its conduct has much improved. The fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on account of the attacks on European sentries, to which reference was made in last year's Report, has been remitted on the elders taking oath that the men supposed to have been guilty were not concerned in the offence. During the year under report 5 cases were registered against the tribe, of which 2 were burglaries in Cantonments. There is much ill-feeling against Malik Amín Khán on account of his unfair distribution of the tribal allowances. The conduct of this Malik has been more unsatisfactory than usual, culminating in an insolent demonstration threatening to stop the convoy proceeding through the Pass on the 14th of March. Nothing, however, came of it. The case is still under consideration, and it will probably be found necessary to refuse to deal with this Malik as the tribal representative unless he changes his behaviour.

Malik Dín Khel, Kambar Khel and Kamrai Khel.

33. The Malik Dín Khel, with the exception of Zargir, have been behaving well during the year under report. Zargir committed 5 offences, for which the tribe was fined, and the cases against them were disposed of. Zargir belongs to Malik Sarfaráz Khán's party, and the latter, as far as he was able, has been trying to check him from committing offences in British territory. Syad Muhammad, Malik of the Kambar Khels, was murdered by his enemies in the month of June of last year. It is stated that the relations of the late Núr Ghulám, who met the same fate in July 1888, advanced money for Syad

Muhammad's murder. His successor, Ján Muhammad, was selected by the tribe. Both the Kambar Khel and Kamrai Khel Afrídís have behaved well during the year.

Zakha Khels.

34. As usual, the Zakha Khels have been again quarrelling and fighting among themselves, but there has not been a single case in which the Khaibar road has been disturbed. The Zakha Khels have been very busy prosecuting their quarrel against the Kambar Khels over the building of a tower, which the latter had made in their country with the consent of one of the Zakha Khels. This matter has not yet been disposed of. The Pakhai residents of the Khaibar have been behaving well. The Paindeh and Khusrogi sections of the Zakha Khels have not had any cases against them during the past year. They have been threatening to commit offences in British territory, but did not actually do so. Malik Wali Muhammad Khán has been doing good service during the year, and has not had a single dispute with his clansmen.

Loárgi Shinwárís.

35. The elders of the Shinwárís of Landi Kotal, with the exception of one or two, have been behaving well. About the 13th February 1890 a gang of about 120 Mohmands came to commit an outrage on a Shinwári village belonging to the residents of Loárgi. These Mohmands were brought from Lálpura by Bádám, a brother of Zarín, an elder of the Mukhtár Khel, and Mír Akbar, son of Nádir, an elder of the Khwaga Khel Shinwárís. The fact came to the knowledge of Malik Kámrán, Khwaga Khel, who sent out his men, and had them concealed on the road by which the Mohmands came. They were fired upon, and the result was that they fled, leaving one of their number dead on the ground.

Interference of His Highness the Amír's officials.

The Amír's officials have been interfering with the Shinwárís of Darband, who are relations of the residents of Loárgi, and in receipt of allowances from the British Government. The Sartip at Dakka, under the orders of Sardár Ghulám Haidar Khán, Sipah Sálár, at first ordered them to give men to guard the Kúchi cattle which were grazing in the hills, and whose owners had promised to pay the usual tax to the Amír's Government. The Darband people declined to do this on the plea that their relations lay with the British Government. After this a certain number of Khásadárs, with two Sad Báshís of the Kabul Government, were sent to Darband to demand a tax of one out of every forty animals from them, and since the close of the year a number of the residents of the village have been detained by the Sipah Sálár.

Works at Landi Kotal.

36. All the works in connection with the fortified serai at Landi Kotal, which was begun in the month of August 1888, have been completed, and the Military Works Department have closed all operations at that place.

Viceregal visit to the Khaibar.

37. In October 1889 the Khaibar Pass was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy, who was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor. The party proceeded as far as Landi Kotal, where the fortified serai was

inspected. The Khaibar Maliks and the different jirgas were introduced to the Viceroy, and at an inspection parade of the Khaibar Rifles in Pesháwar His Excellency complimented the men and their Commandant on the brilliant services they had rendered in the Black Mountain Campaign. The Order of Merit was on this occasion presented to those who had specially distinguished themselves in the Campaign. The Khaibar was also visited by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in January of this year. The conduct of the Khaibar Rifles has been good throughout the year. There was an increase of Rs. 18,000 in the tolls levied on the road, which amounted to Rs. 72,000.

Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

IV.—The Kohat Border.

38. I.—Adam Khel Afridis.—At the end of 1888-89 there remained 18 cases undisposed of against this tribe, including that of the murder of Mirza Muhammad Akbar, Bádámi, the Agent of His Highness the Amír of Kabul at Pesháwar, who absconded with some public money of the Amír's. This case has since been settled. During the year under report the Hassan Khel were charged with 12 fresh cases, of which 2 were murders. Twenty-eight cases were disposed of in 1889-90, leaving only 2 cases which were instituted in March 1890 pending at its close.

Hassan Khel.

39. There are now only 7 cases pending against this tribe. The fines outstanding are against—

Jowákis.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Yár Khán Nmási section	3,746	6	8
Other sections	337	0	0

A sum of Rs. 1,642 was realized from the Yár Khán Nmási section in November last by the successful surprise of the village of Shindand, which resulted in the capture of Malik Mushki with seven relations, and ten outlaws and known bad characters. Pending the recovery of the outstanding fines Mushki and his companions are now detained in the Jhelum Jail. The surprise in question was skilfully arranged by Colonel Ross, C.B., and the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Leigh, and the capture of Malik Mushki and his companions has had an excellent effect on the Afrídi border.

40. Nine cases, which were all petty ones and occurred in the Pesháwar District, were shown pending against the Ashu Khels at the close of 1888-89. In one of these the accused has been convicted and sentenced to pay fine and compensation. During 1889-90 only 2 cases, *viz.*, one of cattle theft and another of robbery, were filed against them. In the latter case restitution of the greater portion of the stolen property has been effected. In the former, Rs. 5, which was paid as ransom, has been recovered.

Ashu Khel (Kalla Khel).

Pass Afrídís (Gallai).

41. There remained at the end of 1888-89 42 cases for disposal against the Pass Afrídís. During the year under report they were charged with 29 cases, *viz.*—

Dacoities	2
Kidnapping	5
Robberies	11
Burglaries	3
Abduction	2
Grievous hurt	1
Thefts	5
	29

of which 13 were committed on the Kohát Pass road and 16 in British territory. Of the total score of 71 cases 59 have been disposed of during the year under report, leaving 12 cases pending at its end, in all of which dates have been fixed, and they will soon be settled. On the whole the conduct of all the sections of the Adam Khel Afrídís has been as satisfactory as can be expected.

42. II.—ORAKZAIS—*Daulatzai clans.*—Two cases were pending against the Bazotís at the end of 1888-89, which have been settled. In 1889-90 they were charged with a single case of dacoity in which 28 head of cattle were carried off from the pasture lands of Marai. The accused were summoned and duly appeared, but as it seemed a case for the enforcement of tribal responsibility, as regards limits, it was adjourned to be laid before the Bazoti Jirga.

Two cases on account of previous years outstanding against the Firoz Khels at the end of 1888-89 have been settled during the year under report. In the one Rs. 50 was recovered as compensation, and the other was filed for want of prosecution. Two cases of dacoity were laid to their charge in 1889-90, which are pending. One was transferred from the Máni Khel register at the settlement with that tribe. In the other Rs. 66 was claimed, and as the complainant went to Tirah and has not turned up since, it was not possible to settle the case.

The conduct of the Utman Khels and Sipaiya has been good.

The Muhammad Khel section of the Daulatzais contains the following three sub-sections:—

Máni Khel,

Abdul Azíz Khel, and

Bár Muhammad Khel,

who are all Shiahs and disciples of the Syads of Tirah.

Twenty-seven cases were pending against the Máni Khels in April 1889. A settlement was made in January 1890. There were then 43 cases, mostly of a trifling nature, on the register, of which 38 were disposed of, leaving 5 pending for further enquiry or other causes. Of the 5 pending, however, 3 have since been settled.

The Abdul Azíz Khels committed no offence during the year.

A settlement was made with the Bár Muhammad Khel also in January 1890, when there were 26 cases on the register against them. All of these were disposed of, and they have committed no fresh offences up to the end of the year under report.

43. *Sturi Khels.*—Against the Tirah Sturi Khel there are 4 cases pending. This clan has not much communication with Kohát, and it is on the whole well-behaved.

The question of the settlement of the outstanding cases against the Bara Sturi Khel is under consideration. There is a bitter feud of long standing between them and the Tirah Sturi Khel, and any communication they have with us is with the Peshávar District.

44. *Syads of Tirah.*—The feud between Syad Mír Asghar and Syad Kásim has lately broken out with renewed bitterness owing to the murder by the latter's followers of a near relation of the former, and no reconciliation is at present possible.

45. *Ismailzai and Hamsayah clans.*—The number of cases against the Mishtís, Sheikhán, Malla Khels, Mammazai and Rabiya Khels was large both for the current year and for previous years, but the Deputy Commissioner managed to pass orders in most of them, and as Rs. 19,000 were realized from the Khán of Hangu on account of the penalties imposed, these cases may perhaps be considered finally settled. The number of cases left pending against these clans is small, but against the Malla Khel there are 15 cases pending, chiefly against the Sanu Khel section now living with the Ali Khel, who have been summoned. The Malla Khels residing in hamlets in the Miranzai plain at the base of the Samána Range are now submitting to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner and accepting their position as British subjects. But though the list of cases pending against these clans is not large, their general conduct has not been satisfactory owing to the intrigues of the Khán of Hangu and his family. These are noticed below.

Two hundred and thirty-eight cases were decided and 15 remain unsettled against the Akhels. Most of the cases decided were old ones. The clan now shows a disposition to retire from its position of defiance and to pay up the fines and compensation imposed upon it.

Fifty-four cases were decided and 13 are pending against the Ali Khel, and 16 were decided and 3 are pending against the Mamúzai.

46. *Massúzai and Lashkarzai clans.*—A certain number of cases against these clans still remain to be settled. It is always a matter of difficulty to get any money out of them, as they live at some distance from British territory and do not visit it.

47. III.—ZAIMUSHTS.—The tribe has behaved well during the year, and the outstanding cases have been settled. The noted Zaimusht free-booter named Chikkai, who acts independently of the tribe, has been settled with for the 24 cases outstanding against him, but it is doubtful whether he will fulfil his promise of paying the fines imposed.

Biland Khel.

48 (1). IV.—THE BANGASHES OF BILAND KHEL.—No cases are pending against these people. The Thalwáls have apparently taken to heart the lesson impressed upon them by the fine previously levied on account of their mixing themselves up in the feud between the Túrís and Wazírs, and nothing more has been heard of their affording Túrís assistance during their raids on Biland Khel. Of the Rs. 1,741 fines outstanding against Biland Khel, Rs. 884 have been recovered and Rs. 841 paid away in compensation to claimants.

Wazírs.

49 (2). V.—WAZIRS.—*Khujjal Khel.*—Two cases were pending at the commencement of last year. Four were added during the year. Four have been settled and 2 remain pending.

Tazi Khel.—Two cases were pending at the beginning of the year. No fresh cases occurred.

Kabul Khel.—The pending cases are being settled.

Miscellaneous Wazírs.—The number of cases pending at the commencement of 1889-90 was 36. During the year 7 fresh cases, *viz.*, 4 of cattle thefts, 1 dacoity, 1 rioting and 1 wounding, were laid to their charge. A settlement of these has been effected.

Kurram.

50 (3). VI.—KURRAM.—The Kurram Valley has relapsed into a condition of great anarchy, and murders of influential men are rife. The internal factions too have undergone considerable changes, some Maliks having left the Miyán Muríd and gone over to the Drevandi faction, notably Arsala Khán of Boghakki. The Miyán Muríd faction is therefore considerably weakened. The cases pending against the Túrís have not yet been settled.

The Miranzai Border generally.

51. Paragraphs 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of the Report for 1888-89 gave a succinct account of the condition of the Miranzai border as it then was, and it was pointed out that it was doubtful whether peace would be restored without resort to severer measures than had yet been undertaken. The condition of affairs had much changed for the better by the end of the year, the surprise of Shindand and capture of Mushki, Jowáki, and his

relations having had a decided effect on the border generally, and matters then stood as follows. The large outstanding account of fines against the Mishtís and Rabiya Khel had been cleared by the realization of Rs. 19,000 from Muzaffar Khán of Hangu, out of which those of our subjects who were entitled to compensation have been paid with the best results in the way of restoring confidence in our rule and the prestige of the British Government, which some years of unrest had no doubt shaken. Makhmaddín, Rabiya Khel, Abdulla Núr, Mishti, and Chikkai, free-booter, had submitted and promised to behave in future. All the other tribes on the immediate border between Kohát and Thal on the one hand and Thal and Latammar on the other had been settled up with, and there were only a comparatively few cases pending, and one or two accounts with such tribes as Massúzai, Alisherzais and Túrís, who are separated from our borders by considerable strips of country, and which it is hoped will be soon cleared off. The Sámil clans had shown a disposition to behave better for the future, though cases of cattle theft were still occurring, as is inevitable so long as our boundaries are in parts undefined and British subjects and independent tribes graze cattle as they do in some places in common. During the present summer, however, a less satisfactory state of things has come about. Various outrages have been attempted or committed by the Sámil clans, under the instigation of the family of the Khán of Hangu, and he with his sons and grandsons has been required to take up his residence at Abbott-abad. The clans have for the present declined to come in to the Deputy Commissioner, and in one instance have gone so far as to offer insults to the messengers sent to them. The attitude which they may finally take is as yet uncertain; but if it should prove to be one of active defiance, it will be necessary to coerce them by strong measures.

V.—The Bannu Border.

Bannu Border.

52. There is not much for remark in connection with frontier administration in the Bannu District, the number of border offences during the year having been small. There is a reasonable expectation that the long pending dispute between the hill and plain Bhittannís about the Haramatalla lands will be settled shortly; but it would be premature to say more at present. The ill-feeling between the Darwesh Khel and Mahsúd Wazírís has certainly not diminished since the last report was submitted.

VI.—The Dera Ismail Khan Border.

Opening of the Gomal Pass.

53. The frontier of the Dera Ismail Khan District was during the year the scene of remarkable events. Under the orders of the Government of India it was arranged that the Zhob Valley should be brought under the control of the Bilúchistán Agency, and that simultaneous action should be taken by the Punjab Government and by Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General in Bilúchistán, for the purpose of opening and pacifying the Gomal Pass. Sir Robert Sandeman

accordingly marched from Loralai into Zhob and thence by the Gomal Pass to Dera Ismail Khan. He was accompanied by a sufficient Military force, and was well received by the Kakar Patháns of Zhob, who again tendered the allegiance they had previously offered. Mr. Bruce, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, was deputed by the Punjab Government to accompany Sir Robert Sandeman and to carry out under his general control the negotiations with the tribes or clans bordering with the Pass and the Dera Ismail Khan District. Of these clans only one, the Khiddarzais, who are a sub-section of the Shiráni tribe, proved intractable. This insignificant clan remains to be dealt with, and as its jirga has lately visited Mr. Bruce, there is every reason to expect that this will shortly be accomplished; but the main objects of the expedition were completely attained during the year under report, and the negotiations on the whole were signally successful.

54. The new line of political jurisdiction between the Punjab and Bilúchistán necessitated by these events has not yet been finally determined, but it will be convenient to note here the arrangements made with the tribes who are at present under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan. The Mahsúd Wazír Maliks have received allowances amounting to Rs. 30,456 per annum in addition to their former allowances of Rs. 19,000, and in return for this have bound themselves for the safety and protection of the road through the Gomal Pass. That road has already been greatly improved, and will, it is expected, be made a thoroughly easy one during the ensuing cold weather. Posts have been established in the pass at Nili Kach, Spinkai Kach and Kajúri Kach. Allowances amounting to Rs. 14,280 per annum have also been granted to the sections of the Darwesh Khel Wazírs inhabiting Wana, which dominates the west end of the Gomal Pass. The allowances granted to the Shiránís for tribal service and protection of the routes upon which the men of this tribe have perpetually raided of late years are Rs. 14,484 per annum, of which Rs. 7,680 are assigned to the Bargha section, who live to the west of the main range of the Takht-i-Suleimán and are under the control of the Bilúchistán Agency, and Rs. 6,804 (in addition to old allowances of Rs. 4,200 per annum) to the Largha section, who occupy the country between that range and the Dera Ismail Khan District. There has been some difficulty with the Darwesh Khels, as they were asked to give service at places which they thought too distant from their own country, but with this exception the arrangements made have so far worked well; it is, however, not to be supposed that no difficulties will be encountered in our dealings with these tribes during the first few years of their submission to our control.

Bhittannís.

55. The number of offences committed by this tribe during the year was 14 against 9 in the previous year, and the value of property stolen was Rs. 897-13-0 against Rs. 460-12-0 in the preceding year. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 4, and measures are being taken to dispose of them.

Mahsúds.

56. The number of offences committed by the Mahsúd Wazír tribe was 31 against 27 in the previous year. The alleged value of the stolen property was Rs. 4,468-5-0, of which Rs. 2,705-11-0 worth was recovered or redressed as compared with

Rs. 2,809-3-0 and Rs. 2,252-10-0 respectively during the previous year. The number of cases pending against the tribe is 11. A good number of petty offences against the Mahsúds in which the stolen property has been recovered were committed on account of jealousy in connection with the distribution of the new service pay and allowances. Such cases are at first inevitable, but when things settle down and discrepancies are rectified it is expected that they will almost altogether cease. The murder of Fauja Fakír was only the serious offence with which the Mahsúds are charged during the year. In 1888-89 there was also one case of murder against them.

Last year Rs. 62,722 were due from the Mahsúds on account of offences committed by the tribe, chiefly in connection with the events which led to the expedition of 1882. During the year under report Rs. 2,246 were realized from the Mahsúds, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 60,476. The realization of this tax has been suspended in connection with the arrangements made for the opening and pacification of the Gomal Pass.

Shiránís.

57. Five offences were committed by the Shiráni tribe against 4 in the previous year. The value of the stolen property was Rs. 1,345-10-0 against Rs. 285 in the past year. In one case of theft of 82 cattle the value of the stolen property was Rs. 820, and the offence was committed by the Chuhar Khels in retaliation for cattle of theirs which had been stolen by the Haddiánís in December 1887. Two cases are pending against the tribe and are under investigation. Rupees 6,042 were due from the Shiránís at the end of the past year, of which Rs. 3,425 were realized during the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,617 still due.

Powindahs.

58. One offence was committed by the Powindahs against 4 in the previous year. The value of the stolen property was Rs. 399-3-6, of which property to the value of Rs. 233-7-6 was recovered and compensation to the amount of Rs. 165-12-0 was exacted.

Other tribes.

59. In 15 cases the tribes of offenders could not be ascertained. Property worth Rs. 1,637-12-0 was stolen and Rs. 382 worth recovered or compensation realized from those responsible for the Passes through which the stolen property was carried.

VII.—The Dera Ghazi Khan Border.

Kasránís.

60. The hill branch of this tribe has on the whole behaved well, but in January last a dacoity took place on the Vehoa-Tibbi Road, in which over Rs. 7,000 were carried off by five hillmen. The offence occurred in the Dera Ghází Khan District, but the thieves were tracked through Dera Ismail Khan territory to the Vehoa Pass.

There is some suspicion that this dacoity was instigated by the Vehoa Khetráns who are on bad terms with the Kasránís in order to give the latter a bad names. Most of the stolen property has been recovered. Two of the dacoits have been convicted, and three are still at large.

Bozdárs.

61. The offences committed by this tribe in British territory are not of great importance; most of them are thefts of cattle or camels. They have, however, had numerous feuds with their neighbours, the Haddiánís on the south, the Músa Khels, Hasnís and Khetráns on the west, and the Kasránís on the north. Bágh Ali, Haddiáni, was killed by Chandia Bozdárs in revenge for the murder of Sona Chandia some time previously; this case is not yet settled, and some further violence has lately taken place. A feud about grazing grounds took place with the Músa Khels in July and August 1889, in which one man on each side was killed and several wounded. This case was settled by Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Political Agent, Thal-Chotiáli, conjointly in October 1889. A temporary line of demarcation was laid down to prevent further disputes. A Ghulamáni Bozdár was killed by Hasnís in July 1889, and the case was settled by jirga by the Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent. The feud has, however, broken out again, and a Hasni has been killed by the Ghulamánís. The Bozdár who killed the Ghulamáni has been arrested and is now in custody.

There has also been an internal feud in the Bozdár Chief's family (the Jahánáni section) in pursuance of the old enmity between the heirs of Dost Muhammad Khán and Naorang Khán. Khair Muhammad Khán, son of Naorang Khán, was killed in June 1889 near Bharthi by Wali Muhammad, brother of the Tumandár Muhammad Hussain Khán. Wali Muhammad Khán was also wounded in the encounter, and afterwards died of his wounds. The case was settled by jirga by the Deputy Commissioner while in the Bozdár hills in October 1889. Yár Muhammad, brother of Khair Muhammad, has received compensation from the Chief's family, and now resides in British territory in order that reprisals may be avoided.

Hill Lunds and Khosás.

62. The Hill Lunds are few and well-behaved. There have been some unimportant cases between the small branch of the Khosa tribe dwelling in the hills and the Bozdárs.

Haddiáni Legháris.

63. The most important case affecting the Haddiánís was their feud with the Durkánís, which was in progress when last year's Report was written. The case was finally settled by jirga in which compensation was given on both sides. A fine of Rs. 800 was imposed on the Legháris, as the feud first commenced with them. There were also some internal feuds among the Haddiánís. Of these the most important was that between the Hijbánís and Kaloís, in which a murder took place on each side. One of these took place within British territory. The feud between the Ahmdáni Haddiánís and the Chandia Bozdárs has already been noticed under the last-mentioned tribe. A Khetrán was also murdered by

Ahmdáni Haddiánís in June 1889. This case was settled by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Political Agent, Thal-Chotiáli, at a jirga at Mohma in October 1889.

Gurchánís, Durkánís, Leshárís and Pitáfís.

64. In these tribes offences against the inhabitants of the plains have been few and insignificant. The feud with the Haddiánís is the most important case against the Durkánís. In this case owing to their contumacious conduct it became necessary to blockade the tribe for a time. The Durkánís were fined Rs. 800 by the orders of Government for their misconduct. Latterly there has been a protracted feud between the Gandagulagh Durkánís on one side and the Umráni Talwáni and Zaveráni Durkánís on the other. The case has been just decided under the Frontier Regulation extended to this tract by Notification No. 1771 F., dated 15th November 1889, and 37 men, including the Mukaddams of the sections concerned, sentenced to the payment of fines and terms of imprisonment. No lives have been lost in this feud, but a number of slight wounds have been inflicted.

Another old feud between branches of the Pitáfís which occurred in the Sham plain and in which lives were lost on both sides has just been settled by jirga.

Hill Mazárís.

65. The branches of the Mazárís living in the hills are well-behaved, and there are no cases against them. They are on good terms with their immediate neighbours, the Bughtís and Shambánís, and no cases have been recorded against the latter. A Bughti was killed by a Mazári in British territory during the year. This case was settled by a jirga of both tribes with the consent of the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiáli.

Jurisdiction in trans-frontier territory.

66. During the year proceedings were taken for legalizing and defining the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan and the Commissioner, Deraját, in the hill country adjoining the Dera Gházi Khan District, and under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner, from the boundary of the district on the south to the boundary of the country belonging to the Bozdár tribe on the north. The proceedings were terminated by the publication of the Government of India Notification No. 1771 F., dated 15th November 1889.

Frontier Police.

67. Measures were taken last year to secure the safety of the Dera-Peshín Road by the establishment of some Border Police Post. The question of securing the better administration of the hill tracts under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan by the establishment of certain posts on or near the line of boundary between these tracts and the country under the political control of the officers of the Bilúchistán Agency is at present under consideration.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) OF IMPORTANCE.

68. The following deaths among Native Gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1889-90 :—

District.	*Name.*
Lahore	Sheikh Rahím Bakhsh.
Do.	Lála Durga Parshád.
Do.	Sardár Gadar Singh of Mokal.
Do.	Fakír Hafíz-ud-dín.
Do.	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, C.S.I.
Amritsar	Risáldár Harsa Singh.
Gurdáspur	Rái Bahádur Hukam Chand.
Do.	Mahant Bálmík.
Delhi	Mír Ashraf Ali.
Karnál	Nawáb Amán-ulla Khán of Pánipat.
Do.	Fateh Muhammad Khán.
Jullundur	Sardár Ajít Singh of Aláwalpur.
Kángra	Rája Amar Chand of Nádaun.
Ludhiána	Bhái Naráin Singh.
Gujránwála	Khán Bahádur Malik Rahmat Khán.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán, C.S.I.
Bannu	Mián Sultán Ali.
Kohát	Nawáb Sir Khawája Muhammad Khán, Khattak, K.C.S.I.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

69. SURVEYS.—The two Imperial Survey Parties (Nos. 1 and 18) continued to be employed in the Punjab during the year. A statement of the outturn and cost of operations of each party will be found in Appendix No. 7. The field work of the Punjab Plains Party was practically confined to the Gujrát and Ferozepore Districts. The skeleton traverse of the Gujrát District was completed, while in Ferozepore the work upon which the surveyors were engaged was the testing on the spot of topographical maps reduced from the Patwári maps supplied by the Settlement Department. This test was applied to an area of 1,605 square miles. In the Lahore and Ludhiána Districts the maps of 72 and 47 square miles were similarly tested. An intimation has been received that No. 1 Party will be withdrawn from the Punjab, but the Government of India has been asked to allow it to remain for some time longer, as the supply of traverse data in connection with the approaching settlements of the Montgomery, Pesháwar and Dera Ghází Khan Districts is a matter of some importance.

70. The Himalayan Survey Party (No. 18) under Colonel Tanner was employed in Kángra, Kulu and the Simla Hill States. The topographical survey embraced an area of 418 square miles on the scale of 4 inch = 1 mile and 357 square miles on the scale of 2 inch = 1 mile. A survey of the town of Kálka was also undertaken, but was not completed during the year. The topographical work in mountainous regions has been found to entail much labour and to require exceedingly careful delineation. The cost per square mile is consequently somewhat high. The traverse field work of the party was completed last year. During the year under report 709 square miles of traverse sheets were plotted for the use of the Settlement Department. The demarcated forests in tracts topographically taken up have been carefully surveyed and their areas entered on the maps.

SETTLEMENTS.

71. SETTLEMENTS.—*General.*—The settlements of North-Umballa, Karnál-Umballa and the three northern tahsíls of Ferozepore were finished early in the year. Re-assessment operations in Tahsíl Muktsar and the Mamdot jágír of Ferozepore were started as soon as the settlement of the other three tahsíls was completed. The term of the existing assessment will expire in the spring of 1892 in the case of Mamdot, and in the spring of 1893 in Muktsar. The other districts in which re-assessment operations were carried on during the year were Hissar, Kángra, Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Lahore, Siálkot, Shahpur, Gujrát and Gujránwála.

72. *Settlements completed.*—The tract included in the Karnál-Umballa Settlement contained 1,502 estates, and covered an area of 2,703 square miles, of which 1,388 were under cultivation. The operations lasted for seven years, and

cost Rs. 5,64,000. The enhancement taken amounted to about one lakh. The North-Umballa Settlement embraced 1,393 villages and 1,353 square miles of country, of which 893 were under tillage. The work was finished in six years, led to an increase of about a lakh and a quarter, and cost approximately 4½ lakhs. In both these settlements a considerable share of the enhancement has gone into the pockets of the Sikh jágírdárs, and about one-sixth of the expenditure will be recovered from them. The enquiry into the numerous grants enjoyed by jágírdárs and other assignees cost both Settlement Officers much time and trouble; while the Karnál-Umballa Settlement was in other respects an exceptionally difficult charge. The Ferozepore Settlement lasted for 4¼ years and cost 3¼ lakhs, while the revenue was raised by 2½ lakhs, or about 50 per cent. The tract included 857 estates spread over an area of 1,647 square miles, seven-eighths of which were cultivated. In addition to the enhancement in the Fixed Land Revenue Roll, a fluctuating assessment, estimated to yield about Rs. 30,000 yearly, was imposed on lands irrigated from the District Canals. The progress made in the different districts now under settlement is briefly noted below.

73. *Hissar.*—The Hissar Settlement, which has been conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, is now drawing to a close. Measurements were finished during the year. The Preliminary Report for the whole five tahsíls and the Assessment Report for Bhiwáni were submitted, and orders passed on the former by the Financial Commissioner. A single Assessment Report for the other four tahsíls has been received since the beginning of the present year, and the new assessments will probably come into force throughout the district from kharíf 1890. The enhancement will exceed two lakhs, and the total cost of the settlement from first to last will be considerably less than the increase for a single year.

74. *Kángra.*—The settlement of Kángra is also being made by the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner in Kulu having charge, under Mr. O'Brien, of the operations in that sub-division. The establishment was organized on a very modest scale, and it has been necessary to reinforce it in order to expedite measurements in those parts of the district in which a new field survey is required. Good progress is being made. The Assessment Reports of five of the talúkas of Tahsíl Kángra were submitted during the year, and orders passed on that of Talúka Pálam. The existing demand is a pretty full one, and the enhancement over the whole district will probably not be much above 10 per cent., but the cost of re-assessment will not be large.

75. *Gurdáspur.*—The settlement of Gurdáspur was begun in February 1886, and the field survey was practically finished in the year under report. The charge is a heavy one, and the expenditure up to the end of March 1890 amounted to Rs. 4,31,619. The establishment is much stronger than those which have been allowed in the settlements started since 1887, but the operations have now reached a stage which will permit of a considerable reduction in the present staff. Orders were passed on the Assessment Report of Batála during the year. The increase taken amounted to nearly a lakh. The Report for Tahsíl Gurdáspur has been received since the beginning of the present year, and those for the other two tahsíls will be submitted before its close. The enhancement for the whole district will be about Rs. 1,80,000.

76. *Siálkot.*—In Siálkot the operations are being conducted by a special officer under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner; the work is in some respects unusually onerous, but excellent progress has been made. The maps of 1,200 out of the 2,521 estates comprised in the district have been finished: 332 villages have been re-measured, and the maps of 868 have been revised without complete re-measurement. The Assessment Report of Tahsíl Daska has lately been submitted. The settlement has lasted for two years, and cost so far Rs. 69,871, while the increase in the Khálsa demand is expected to be about Rs. 1,50,000.

77. *Shahpur.*—The Shahpur Settlement is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. Above half of the area included in village boundaries has been measured, and the question of the survey of the extensive Government rakhs is under consideration. The new assessments have been given out in the Chenab Circle of Bhera, the demand being raised by Rs. 40,000, or 70 per cent. The reports for the remaining circles of the Bhera Tahsíl and for the Hill Circle of Khusháb were submitted by the Deputy Commissioner during the year, and orders have been passed on the latter. The enhancement in Shahpur will be about two lakhs, while the expenditure up to March 1890 was only Rs. 1,18,103.

78. *Lahore.*—The Lahore Settlement was started in April 1888. The first year was spent in the preliminary work of bringing the annual record up to date, and of training the Patwárís and Kánúngos. During the past year 251 out of 1,573 estates have been re-measured. The Preliminary Report for Tahsíl Kasúr was submitted early in the present year, and orders have been passed upon it. The outturn of work is steadily increasing, and rapid progress in survey may now be expected. So far the settlement has cost Rs. 1,24,707.

79. *Amritsar.*—The Amritsar Settlement began a few months before that of Lahore, and measurements were started at an earlier stage of the operations. By the end of the first quarter of the current year 42 per cent. of the whole area had been surveyed. The expenditure up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 60,982, and the Settlement Officer hopes to be able to raise the Khálsa demand by Rs. 1,20,000.

80. *Gujránwála.*—The Gujránwála Settlement was begun in November 1888. Measurements were started in the cold weather of 1889, and satisfactory progress is being made. It will probably be necessary to re-measure two-thirds of the district, and with a view to expedite operations proposals have recently been made for an increase of establishment. The expenditure up to the end of March 1890 was only Rs. 52,279.

81. *Gujrát.*—The Gujrát Settlement, which was started about the same time as that of Gujránwála, is also in a preliminary stage, and the area measured up to the close of the year was very small. The Financial Commissioner has submitted proposals for reinforcing the supervising staff, which is very weak. The expenditure for the eighteen months during which the operations have been in progress has only amounted to Rs. 30,548.

82. *Muktsar and Mamdot.*—The settlement of Muktsar and Mamdot was begun early in the year, and so far has cost Rs. 40,688. The work will probably be finished in 1891, and a large increase in the existing demand is

expected. Regular measurements are being undertaken only in Mamdot and in a few estates in Muktsar in which the old maps have become quite obsolete. The Settlement Officer has inspected the villages of Muktsar, and since the close of the year orders have been passed on his Preliminary Report for that tahsíl.

83. *Districts which will shortly come under settlement.*—The current settlements of Montgomery, Dera Gházi Khan and Pesháwar will expire shortly, and reports as to the probable financial results of re-assessment have been called for from the Deputy Commissioners.

84. *Settlement Reports.*—The Settlement Report of the Hoshiárpur District has been submitted to the Government of India; that for Mooltan is pending in the Government Secretariat; and those for Ráwalpindi and Jullundur with the Financial Commissioner. The Commissioner's Review of the Jullundur Report was received in May 1890. The Settlement Report of the three northern tahsíls of Ferozepore has been submitted, and is now in the press.

LAND TENURES.

85. Enhancement of Rent.—At the beginning of the year under report the Tenancy Act, No. XVI of 1887, had been in force for eleven months, and the fact that a change had been made in the law regulating the enhancement of the rents of occupancy tenants had no doubt become known among the rural population. The number of enhancement suits decided has risen from 1,423 to 10,119, and in 94 per cent. of the cases the landlords were successful. Ninety-three per cent. of the litigation occurred in the four districts of Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Umballa and Ferozepore. In the rest of the Province, containing 353,000 holdings of occupancy tenants paying cash rents, there were only 726 claims, or one for every 486 holdings. In Ráwalpindi, with 53,148 holdings, there were 85 suits, and in Gurgaon and Jhelum, with above 21,000 holdings each, the number of claims was 12 and 10, respectively. In eleven districts, including two (Karnál and Kángra) in which there are a good many occupancy tenants, no suits at all were brought. No doubt advantage was often taken of the 93rd section of the Act to club together in one suit the cases relating to several holdings, and in some of the districts under settlement landlords are holding back to see the result of the new assessments. But experience, so far, seems to show that the Act will not lead to any widespread disturbance of the relations previously existing between the landlords and their occupancy tenants. Frequent use has been made of the discretionary power allowed in Section 22 to refrain from giving the maximum rate of enhancement fixed for each class, where to do so would have resulted in too sudden additions to the existing rent.

86. Sixty-four per cent. of the suits belonged to Hoshiárpur and 17 per cent. to Jullundur. It was known when the Act was passed that it would be followed by a rush of litigation in Hoshiárpur, where about one-fifth of the cultivated area is held by cash-paying occupancy tenants. But this litigation is not a result of the Act, and would have occurred in any case as soon as the record of rights of the new settlement had been formally handed over to the Deputy Commissioner, and the tenants were no longer protected by the clause in the old record which

prevented enhancement. The rents on 14,423 out of the 98,500 holdings of cash-paying occupancy tenants in this district have been judicially fixed, and institutions have for the present nearly ceased. It was only natural that the Jullundur landlords should follow the example of their Hoshiárpur neighbours; and here, too, suits were numerous. But many of the cases were settled out of Court, and this enabled the ordinary staff to cope with the work. The only other districts in which there was much litigation were Umballa and Ferozepore, where new assessments had recently been announced. Suits by occupancy tenants for reduction of rent were very few in number, and almost invariably unsuccessful.

87. EJECTMENT.—Only 11 decrees were passed for the ejectment of occupancy tenants, and 6 of these belonged to the Hoshiárpur District. But 25 ejectments were ordered under Section 44 (2) of the Tenancy Act in cases in which unsatisfied decrees for arrears of rent existed against the tenants. The number of notices issued for the ejectment of tenants-at-will averaged 11,236 per annum for the five years preceding the passing of Act XVI of 1887. In the year before the new law came into force the number rose to 15,246. In 1887-88 there were only 4,066 notices. But, as was explained in the report for that year, the falling-off was due to the change in the date for service effected by the Act. This year 16,569 notices have been served, or one for every 153 holdings of tenants-at-will in the Province. No doubt many landlords who wished to eject tenants in 1887-88, but failed to do so owing to ignorance of the change in the law and the short period which intervened between the date on which the new Act came into force (1st November) and the latest date for serving notices (15th November), applied this year, and this will account for the number of notices being unusually large. That the passing of Act XVI of 1887 will stimulate ejectment proceedings is most unlikely. On the contrary, the provisions of Sections 69 to 71, by which the tenant is entitled under certain circumstances to compensation for disturbance, and the Revenue Officer is bound, if he finds compensation to be due, to stay ejectment until it is paid, will probably have the opposite effect. The relations between the landlords, who are generally themselves cultivators, and the tenant class are as a rule good, and in a large part of the Province the demand for tenants exceeds the supply. Twenty-eight per cent. of the notices were issued in the single district of Hissar, where ejectments have been very common for the past ten years. When settlement operations are concluded in the district, probably matters will settle down. But in a district with so many zamíndári estates, tenants will always be changed with greater frequency than in parts of the Province where pattidári and bhaiachára tenures prevail. The only other districts in which the number of notices exceeded, or nearly equalled 1,000 were—

Amritsar	1,281
Ferozepore	1,123
Bannu	1,069
Gurdáspur	992
Siálkot	979

In four of these districts re-assessment was in progress; and this must always be expected to lead to a greater or less disturbance of the normal relations between owners and tenants.

88. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—There is little to add to what has been said in last year's report in regard to the management of waste lands owned by the State. The new rules for leases of these have not yet been approved by the Government of India. The question of the terms upon which lessees under the lease rules of 1868 shall be allowed to purchase proprietary rights in their holdings has also been referred for orders to the Government of India. A survey establishment is now engaged in mapping and demarcating the large areas of Government waste commanded by the Chenab Canal, and it is hoped that as the canal is completed these areas will be ready for colonization. The task of marking out the lands commanded by the three minor canals in the Mooltan District, to which reference is made in the Irrigation sections of this report, has also been undertaken, and the settlement of colonists on the areas commanded by these canals will, it is believed, soon be commenced.

89. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—For convenience of reference, the figures under this head for the Province, for the last five years, are given below :—

Number of Holdings partitioned, and other cases of transfer.

YEAR.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts, &c.	Mortgages.	Redemptions	Sales.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1884-85	11,668	85,403	5,527	33,248	12,068	18,789
1885-86	32,110	131,144	18,171	80,804	21,181	29,007
1886-87	52,178	152,049	33,155	107,694	37,962	39,677
1887-88	50,832	181,846	38,575	135,567	50,995	48,650
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206

90. There is an increase in the number under head "Partitions of holdings" of 6,465, or 13 per cent., which is due chiefly to a very large increase of partitions in the Gujrát District, in which re-assessment operations have lately commenced.

91. Transfers by inheritance show a slight decrease, but there is nothing in the figures calling for special comment. Under this head also there was a large increase in Gujrát. There is a considerable increase under the head "Gifts," due, probably, in most cases, to more prompt and accurate record and attestations, but to some degree the figures are misleading, as it has been found to be the custom in some cases to class transfers, which cannot be conveniently classed under any other head, under the head "Gifts." The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar remarks that he detected this being done, and it is to this cause that the very large increase under that head is due in that district.

92. The figures for the area and revenue of land which has been transferred by mortgage, redemption and sale for each of the last five years are shown here in tabular forms :—

Mortgages.

Year.	Area. Total.	Area. Cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage money in Rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	323,782	220,216	2,08,976	54,28,220
1885-86	496,485	319,942	3,71,505	1,03,87,317
1886-87	822,703	537,561	4,79,475	1,27,22,980
1887-88	933,326	595,447	5,30,073	1,49,38,045
1888-89	712,859	486,898	5,94,090	1,71,40,127
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,154

Redemptions.

Year.	Area. Total.	Area. Cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage money discharged in Rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	105,029	69,970	79,307	13,64,143
1885-86	159,883	102,000	1,17,927	20,67,310
1886-87	327,617	204,618	1,88,771	34,08,968
1887-88	338,773	235,363	2,44,797	48,32,725
1888-89	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,294
1889-90	300,922	218,052	270,259	62,95,055

Sales.

Year.	Area. Total.	Area. Cultivated.	Revenue.	Price in Rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	209,159	128,572	1,05,245	34,87,216
1885-86	252,281	125,454	1,30,364	44,91,710
1886-87	410,210	222,493	1,79,610	65,32,120
1887-88	442,933	228,431	2,00,841	84,31,460
1888-89	437,753	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965
1889-90	339,177	165,530	174,692	87,37,051

93. It is no doubt still the case that a number of the transfers shown in this year's figures actually occurred in former years, but the percentage of such cases is certainly yearly decreasing. In the Lahore District, the Settlement Collector has given the figures separately for each class in that district and some others.

Settlement operations are just at the stage at which old transfers are brought to light. From 1884 to 1889 the figures for yearly transfers showed a large and somewhat alarming annual increase. Making full allowance for all inaccuracies, this is not the case this year.

94. As regards mortgages, the revenue paid on lands mortgaged during the year, and the amount of consideration-money, is larger than in 1887-88, owing to the transfer of more valuable lands, but the total area so transferred is 22·6 per cent. and the cultivated area 18·2 per cent. less than last year. Under the head "Redemptions," on the other hand, it is satisfactory to note a large increase of 28·6 per cent. in redemption-money paid. The area redeemed is equal to 44·2 per cent. of the area mortgaged during the year: the redemption-money to 36·3 of the sum advanced on mortgage during the year. Last year the area redeemed only amounted to 36 per cent. of the area mortgaged. The total area under mortgage during each of the last four years is as follows :—

	Acres.
1885-86	2,393,247
1886-87	2,668,968
1887-88	3,002,908
1888-89	3,344,239

95. The annual increase in the total area held in mortgage is compared below with the area mortgaged each year, after deducting the area redeemed, for the last three years (1 = 1,000) :—

Year.	Annual increase in total area held in mortgage each year.	Area mortgaged during the year, less area redeemed.
1888-89...	341	397
1887-88...	334	595
1886-87...	275	495

96. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed during the year is much smaller for the year under report than for either of the previous years. The large increase in the money paid for redemption of mortgage is a very good sign, although it is no doubt true that some of the transactions were preliminary to a re-mortgage.

97. It is impossible to say what proportion of transfers are due to sound enterprize, and what to poverty and distress. In Umballa 14 entire estates have passed into the hands of the máli or market-gardener caste; in Hoshiárpur it is

remarked that mortgages are often merely a form of agricultural lease. In the case of Shahpur the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner are less gloomy than those made last year, but it is stated that much land is gradually passing into the hands of the money-lending classes. In Ráwalpindi and Mooltan, on the other hand, large Mussalmán land-owners are said to be acquiring much land from the peasantry.

98. As regards sales, there is a decided decrease, slight as regards total area and consideration-money, but amounting to 13·1 per cent. in cultivated areas, as compared with the figures of last year. The statement below gives the average transfer value per cultivated acre and the number of years' purchase of the revenue represented by the consideration-money :—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchase of revenue represented by consideration-money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1884-85	25	20	27	26	17	33
1885-86	33	20	36	28	18	34
1886-87	24	17	29	26	18	36
1887-88	25	21	37	28	20	42
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45

These figures are in every case higher than those of last year. The rise is most remarkable in the case of the mortgage value of land, and is probably chiefly due to the fact that a better class of land has been mortgaged than heretofore, and also to a general rise in the value of land. Money-lenders now prefer small areas of more valuable land, irrigated or near cities, to large areas of poorer land, as security for their advances.

99. The following tables show the area transferred by sale and mortgage to "new agriculturists" and "by order of court." It is necessary to give the figures separately, as transfers under the latter head would often be also shown under the former. The figures must be received with caution, as it has been found that Patwárís, as a rule, class all purchasers or mortgagees as new agriculturists who have not previously owned land in the same village as the land transferred; and in the case of transfers by "order of court" it has been found that all transfers which follow as the result of the decision of a court, instead of only cases in which land has been transferred for debt under a decree for money, have been shown as by "order of court." Thus transfers under a decree in a disputed case that certain persons are entitled to land, by inheritance, purchase, mortgage or gift, are usually shown by Patwárís as transfers by "order of court." Both these mistakes are receiving attention, and measures will be taken to prevent their repetition. It will be seen that the area of land transferred to new agriculturists is much smaller than in 1887-88, but the amount of consideration-money is larger.

Total Area transferred by Sale and Mortgages by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	24,891	19,701	10,978	3,73,721	19	34
1885-86	16,695	10,905	11,501	3,49,855	32	30
1886-87	24,960	18,812	19,022	6,09,195	32	32
1887-88	34,207	24,573	21,845	6,56,405	27	30
1888-89	24,484	15,223	16,529	5,99,487	39	36

Total Area transferred by Sale and Mortgages to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	189,535	114,853	1,15,151	29,16,665	25	25
1885-86	253,859	159,189	1,77,994	51,17,222	32	29
1886-87	326,603	220,535	2,53,911	72,32,114	33	28
1887-88	484,968	300,530	2,76,022	81,89,908	27	30
1888-89	354,328	215,620	2,79,420	85,43,520	40	31

LAND REVENUE.

100. Total Revenue.—The following table shows the receipts from Land Revenue and Local Rate in ~~1888-89~~ 1889-90 and in the previous year :—

Head of Revenue.	~~1887-88.~~	1888-89.	Increase.
	~~Rs.~~	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Fixed, Fluctuating, and Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Tribute.	~~2,21,54,682~~	2,23,99,984	2,45,302
Local Rates	~~26,60,306~~	27,28,043	67,737

1889-90
*
26,70,894

101. Fixed Land Revenue (including Tribute).—The demand, collections, and balances of Fixed Land Revenue for the past two years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total Collections.	Balance of the year.	Balance of previous years.	Total Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	1,99,07,773	1,95,85,468	2,52,598	1,98,38,066	3,21,691	1,61,695	4,83,386
1888-89	2,01,38,779	1,99,65,412	1,47,976	2,01,13,388	1,73,389	1,60,863	3,34,252

Insert the table in para 13 page 29 of New Report as soon as at A on same page

The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 2,31,006, and the collections of Rs. 2,75,322. Of the current demand, 99·1 per cent. was paid within the year.

†. Add tribute (to be ascertained from Fin. Dept.) to totals of col 5 of St XVIII A, & col 38 of St no XX of L R report

200,0[illegible]169

Except in some of the frontier districts the seasons were fairly prosperous, and the revenue was realized without difficulty. The low percentage of collections in Bannu, Koháta and Dera Ismail Khan was the result of bad harvests. The difficulty in realizing the dues of Government, which was apparent some years ago in Gurgaon, has almost disappeared. Firm, but considerate, revenue administration has had its due effect on the people. There are few estates which now give trouble, and in the past year 99·7 per cent. of the whole demand was collected. Similar measures and a return of better seasons in Montgomery have led to the same result, but the two Ravi tahsíls are in a depressed state, and collections must continue to be difficult. The question of the best method of assessing them, in view of their impoverishment and the precarious character of their husbandry, will have to be carefully considered at the approaching re-settlement of the district. No appreciable difficulty was experienced in realizing the new assessments in Umballa, Karnál and Ferozepore.

102. CAUSES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND.—The principal causes of increase and decrease in the Land Revenue Roll are grouped together below :—

A.—INCREASES—

	Rs.
1. Net gain by re-assessment in Delhi, Karnál, Umballa and Ferozepore	2,32,620
2. Net gain by excess of lapses of land revenue assignments over new grants	5,108
3. Net gain by excess of alluvion over diluvion	6,274
4. By progressive assessments	7,103
Total	2,51,105

B.—DECREASES—

5. Owing to transfer of villages from fixed to fluctuating system of assessment in Mooltan, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan	12,063
Owing to transfer of lands irrigated by Sidhnai Canal from revenue roll	2,139
7. Excess of lands acquired over lands surrendered by Government	2,919
Total	17,121

In Delhi 20 villages which, owing to swamping and bad drainage, were at settlement assessed for a short period at very low rates were again brought under assessment, and the demand was raised by Rs. 1,149. The revised assessments of Tahsíls Kaithal in Karnál, Jagádhri and Naráingarh in Umballa, and Zíra and Ferozepore in Ferozepore, were introduced from Kharíf 1888.

In Umballa a large share in the increase taken fell to the jágírdárs. The first and largest item of decrease is not all loss, but represents mainly a transfer from one head of account to another. The second item is pure loss as far as Provincial Revenues are concerned.

103. Remissions and Suspensions of Fixed Land Revenue.—Rs. 1,37,746 were remitted as compared with Rs. 1,05,226 in the previous year, but of this sum only Rs. 7,970 represent remissions on account of the revenue of the year under report. The only remissions of the current demand which call for notice belong to the Ludhiána and Mooltan Districts. In Ludhiána Rs. 1,899 had to be remitted in estates in the Samrála Bet, which have become water-logged owing to percolation from the Sirhind Canal. Measures are about to be undertaken in the Irrigation Department, which will, it is hoped, restore the prosperity of the villages and avert the necessity of any permanent reduction. In Mooltan the remissions were mostly nominal, being due to the transfer of revenue-paying land to the Sidhnai Canal system of assessment. The chief remissions on account of past years are shown below :—

	Rs.
Montgomery	40,693
Karnál	27,402
Dera Ismail Khan	14,368
Ráwalpindi	14,254
Bannu	11,033

104. In Montgomery Rs. 38,342 were struck off on account of old balances in villages in the two Ravi tahsíls which had come under fluctuating assessments. The fact that these estates accepted the change of system is a proof that they had become so impoverished that the recovery of these old balances was hopeless. During the recent settlement of part of the Karnál District a considerable number of estates flooded by the Ghaggar and Sarusti were found to be in an extremely depressed condition, and as a temporary measure of relief, till the new assessments could be announced, a fluctuating demand based on crop rates was introduced, the amount whereby the receipts fell short of the nominal fixed revenue being treated as under suspension. A balance of Rs. 26,375 had accumulated at the conclusion of settlement operations, and this was of necessity remitted. The result of the re-assessment of these estates was very largely to reduce the former fixed demand. The remission of Rs. 14,254 in Ráwalpindi was due to the grant of ináms as part of the arrangements of the recent settlement. The ináms were not sanctioned till March 1887, but the sanction took effect from the date of the introduction of the revised assessments in Kharíf 1885.

105. The great sandy plain of the Thal, extending southwards from the Salt Range and lying between the Jhelum and the Indus in the districts of Shahpur, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, has suffered very severely from drought for several years. There has been a grass as well as a grain famine, and the loss of cattle has caused much distress among a people whose wealth consisted largely in flocks and herds. In Shahpur matters improved in 1888-89, and the balances were reduced. The similar tract of Marwat in Bannu, and the submontane

Daman lands in Dera Ismail Khan, which depend on the caprices of torrents issuing from the Sulemáns, have been equally unfortunate. A part of the large balances which had accumulated in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan was remitted during the year. Further suspensions, amounting to Rs. 14,483 in Bannu and Rs. 38,836 in Dera Ismail Khan, had to be granted, and the balances have increased from Rs. 51,000 to Rs. 55,000 in Bannu, and from Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 82,000 in Dera Ismail Khan. The only other districts in which there were large suspensions were—

	Rs.
Ferozepore	9,603
Karnál	8,297
Dera Gházi Khan...	4,652

Measures of relief were required in 31 estates in the Fázilka Tahsíl of Ferozepore on account of drought. In Karnál suspensions were given in 81 villages of the Naili tract on account of damage done to the rabi crops by unseasonable floods ; in Dera Gházi Khan, as in Dera Ismail Khan, the hill torrents failed.

106. The circular mentioned in last year's report, detailing the principles which should guide District Officers in proposing suspensions or remissions, has recently been issued by the Financial Commissioners, with the approval of Government, and measures have been initiated for making a classification of secure and insecure areas in accordance with the orders of Government.

107. Balances of Fixed Land Revenue.—The balance sheet of Fixed Land Revenue is a more favourable one than in 1887-88. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,83,386, and arrears amounting to Rs. 1,73,389 accumulated during the year, making a total of Rs. 6,56,775. Of this Rs. 1,47,976 were collected, and a large amount struck off by orders passed on the district balance statements as being either nominal or irrecoverable. There remains a sum of Rs. 3,34,252, which is classified as follows :—

Detail.	For year under report.	For past years.
	Rs.	Rs.
In train of liquidation	1,17,914	76,774
Doubtful	7,253	76,301
Irrecoverable	3,748	164
ominal	44,474	7,624
Total	1,73,389	1,60,863

Of the total, 41 per cent. is furnished by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, the arrears in the latter district amounting to 51 per cent. of the fixed annual demand. The cause of these large outstandings has already been explained. The past kharíf was a good harvest in the Thal, the Daman, and Marwat. But the people have become so impoverished by a long succession of bad seasons that the immediate realization of any large portion of the amount under suspension cannot be looked for, and further remissions will probably be required.

108. The only other districts in which the balances exceed Rs. 10,000 are—

District.	Balance. On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ráwalpindi ...	462	29,806	30,268
Lahore ...	11,454	14,087	25,541
Ferozepore ...	16,018	8,245	24,263
Kohát ...	18,502	2,014	20,516
Dera Ghází Khan ...	13,365	2,993	16,358
Gurdáspur ...	3,290	9,943	13,233
Karnál ...	9,733	390	10,123

109. Fluctuating Land Revenue.—The figures for the last two years are—

	Detail.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Temporarily excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll.	1. Lapsed revenue-free holdings ...	31,223	28,792	— 2,431
	2. Revision of assessment, progressive jamas, &c. ...	71,684	8,198	— 63,486
	3. Alluvial assessments ...	32,555	45,085	+ 12,530
	4. Waste lands brought under assessment ...	19,213	26,234	+ 7,021
	5. Other items ...	4,762	941	— 3,821
	Total ...	1,59,437	1,09,250	— 50,187
Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll.	6. Collections from estates held under direct management.	52,278	22,611	— 29,667
	7. Water-advantage rate ...	3,24,475	3,60,205	+ 35,810
	8. Fluctuating assessments (a) of canal-irrigated lands	1,85,552	2,05,698	+ 20,146
	(b) of other lands...	6,80,354	6,99,853	+ 19,499
	9. Other items ...	31,556	28,935	— 2,621
	Total ...	12,74,215	13,17,382	+ 43,167
	Grand Total ...	14,33,652	14,26,632	— 7,020

The term 'Fluctuating Revenue' is, perhaps, somewhat misleading as applied to the items included under the first five heads, which consist of Fixed Land Revenue not brought on to the rent-roll at the date when it fell due. In 1887-88 Rs. 63,785, being the enhancement arising from revision of assessment in the Moga Tahsíl of Ferozepore, were collected as Fluctuating Land Revenue. Half

of the total Fluctuating Revenue from leases of Government waste in 1888-89 has been derived from Montgomery. Of late years leases have been given freely in that district, but much of the land now let for a period of years was previously cultivated on annual kásht-baráni leases. Many of the new leases have been granted in the Dipálpur Tahsíl, where the Kamboh villages are fully cultivated and their population is pressing on the soil.

110. The total receipts under Fluctuating Revenue of canal-irrigated lands were Rs. 2,05,698 as compared with Rs. 1,85,552 in the previous year. The increase was caused by the introduction of the system of fluctuating assessment recently approved for the Inundation Canals of the Ferozepore District. The demand assessed amounted to Rs. 33,586. The estimated annual income at the sanctioned rates was Rs. 32,000, so the result of the first year's assessment has been favourable.

111. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF RIVERAIN AND OTHER LANDS.—The receipts from other lands subject to various systems of fluctuating assessment have amounted to Rs. 6,99,853 as compared with Rs. 6,80,354 in the previous year. A few estates in Mooltan and Montgomery have been brought under fluctuating assessment for the first time. In Hissar the Ghaggar villages had a good kharíf, and the rabi promised very well, but a flood at the end of March destroyed the crops on all low-lying lands. In the fluctuating villages of the Karnál Nardak the harvests were comparatively favourable, and the receipts were slightly in excess of those of 1887-88 and far above the Settlement Officer's estimate of the fixed demand which he could have imposed. The total income in Jhang is made up of Rs. 33,611 on account of the assessments on Bar wells and Rs. 8,220 on account of the fluctuating demand assessed on eleven villages on the Ravi. In Montgomery 255 estates in the Ravi Valley are now under fluctuating assessments. The fixed demand imposed on them at settlement was Rs. 80,596, and the income of the year under report was only Rs. 29,238, but the Ravi riverain tract is notoriously in a very depressed condition. The dams on the channels of the Indus in Bannu worked well, and the receipts show an improvement of Rs. 10,000. The sailáb assessments in Dera Ismail Khan show a substantial advance on those of 1887-88, which were the best on record. The assessment of the Daman lands, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 11,039 only, and are, with one exception, the worst known since the fluctuating system was introduced. The Settlement Officer's estimate was about Rs. 33,000. The following figures give a general view of the working of fluctuating assessments in the principal tracts where they prevail since their introduction :—

DISTRICT.	Number of estates to which originally applied.	Revenue as estimated by Settlement Officer.	Number of estates now subject to the system.	Revenue in 1888-89.	Number of years during which the system has been in force.	Average Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hissar	31	33,075	31	34,959	7	29,208
Ferozepore	51	16,102	58	26.431	7	17,395
Mooltan	347	...	386	83,505	11	83,682
Jhang (up-land wells)	102	35,740	116	35,438	11	35,007
Montgomery	..	80.596	255	29,063	8	...
Bannu	78	75,916	79	92,701	11	81,294
Dera Ismail Khan (sailáb) ...	354	1,88,298	355	2,29,453	13	1,83,119
Muzaffargarh	276	...	308	1,76,205	10	1,67,695

112. WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE.—The receipts from water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal amounted to Rs. 3,49,034 as compared with Rs. 3,15,650 in 1887-88. This is the highest income on record. The growth of the water-advantage rate in Lahore in the past few years has been very noticeable. Between 1879-80 and 1883-84 the receipts averaged Rs. 1,15,638, and the highest income of any one year was Rs. 1,26,123. The receipts for the past five years are shown below :—

YEAR.	Receipts.
	Rs.
1884-85	1,16,866
1885-86	1,55,157
1886-87	1,65,772
1887-88	1,77,618
1888-89	1,96,223
Average	1,62,327

113. In Gurdáspur the demand was collected in full, and in Amritsar the balance at the close of the year was only one rupee. In Lahore Rs. 1,337 remained due on 30th September.

114. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The total receipts from Miscellaneous Land Revenue have risen from Rs. 4,82,691 to Rs. 5,19,716. The increase is due to an exceptional item of Rs. 54,567 in Ferozepore, which is stated to be the amount paid by the Rája of Farídkot on account of assignments in Kot Kapúra. Omitting this there is a falling-off of Rs. 17,542. Sixty per cent. of the receipts is derived from *tirni*, which shows a decrease of Rs. 10,824. But this does not indicate a real diminution in the demand. The collections of 1887-88 in Montgomery included Rs. 20,360 on account of arrears of 1886-87. The quinquennial assessment introduced in Jhang in 1884, which amounted to about Rs. 70,000, or, after deducting various drawbacks, to about Rs. 61,000, expired in March 1889. The materials for a revised assessment were not complete, but a demand of Rs. 80,780 was sanctioned for a single year. The results of this enhancement will appear in the accounts of the current year, as the greater part of the *tirni* revenue in Jhang is paid in October. Proposals have recently been received for a new quinquennial assessment, and these are still under consideration. In Shahpur the increase of Rs. 7,411 was due to better seasons in the

Thal. In 1887-88 the collections did not amount to one-half of the demand, but part of the arrears has since been realized. The income from the grazing tax on Powindah cattle in Dera Ismail Khan is shrinking. Many members of the Násir tribe now take their camels and flocks to districts under the control of the Bilúchistán Agency. Their trade, moreover, has been hampered by the policy of the Amír, who has forbidden Násirs to enter his territory. The increase of the collections under the head of málikána in Mooltan is due to the extension of cultivation on the Sidhnai Canal. None of the other heads of receipt call for special notice.

115. Balances of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.—The balances of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 82,716 as compared with Rs. 78,158 in 1887-88. The largest balances are in—

	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	26,799
Ferozepore	12,886
Dera Ghází Khan	11,481

The amount of *tirni* outstanding in Dera Ismail Khan was Rs. 17,187, the greater part of which was due from Powindah graziers. The Ferozepore balance was caused by delay in collecting the new fluctuating canal rate.

116. Land Revenue Assignments.—The following table shows the amount of these assignments recorded at the beginning of the year and the changes during the year :—

	In perpetuity.	For life or lives.	During the maintenance of institutions.	Pending report or orders of Government.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at end of last year	20,45,479	6,66,448	2,18,354	2,562	29,32,843
Added during year	1,95,931	47,415	9,918	4,561	2,57,825
Total ...	22,41,410	7,13,863	2,28,272	7,123	31,90,668
Reduced during year	55,220	82,471	22,385	1,901	1,61,977
Balance outstanding ...	21,86,190	6,31,392	2,05,887	5,222	30,28,691

The balance at the end of the year represents a percentage of 12·0 on the total land revenue (including assignments) in the Province. The districts in which the

percentage is high are Kohát (65·3), Umballa (40·2), Hazára (26·6), Karnál (22·8), Dera Ismail Khan (21·5), Kángra (21·0), Amritsar (19·8), Gujránwála (19·8), Ludhiána (16·9), Ferozepore (13·8), and Lahore (12·8).

117. The chief increases and reductions are in the districts under settlement, and in most cases increases are due to other causes than new grants, of which there have been few in the year under report. Thus, in Hissar, an increase of Rs. 11,713 is due to the transfer of the Budhláda villages, with their assignments, to the Hissar District from Karnál. In Karnál additions are due to re-measurement and re-assessment in the Kaithal Tahsíl. The addition under grants in perpetuity is remarkable. It is made up of (*a*) additions due to errors Rs. 92,743, and (*b*) additions from other causes Rs. 1,03,188. The additions due to errors are the result of discovery of imperfections in registers, as in Delhi, Umballa, Gurdáspur, &c., and to the causes specified below. The additions from other causes are due to re-assessments—as in Hissar, Karnál, Umballa, Ferozepore, Shahpur—and to alluvion. Umballa reported no figures for 1887-88, and the figures of 1886-87 had to be taken. In Gurdáspur, at last settlement, there were numerous grants of unassessed plots of waste to chief headmen. These are now assessed, and add largely to the perpetual land revenue assignments. In Shahpur, zamíndári inâms wrongly excluded in past years have been included. Important reductions have been made by resumption of Sukhlambari grants in Hissar; resumption of Sodhi Partáb Singh's jágír in Gurdáspur; enforcement of resumption in numerous pending cases in Gujrát and Gujránwála; and resumption of the Khán of Agror's jágír in Hazára. The only important new grant is in Pesháwar, Rs. 500, in favour of Sher Zamán of Sufed Dheri.

118. Agricultural Advances.—The principal outstanding under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 at the beginning and at the end of the year under report was as follows:—

	Rs.
Principal outstanding on 1st October 1888	14,20,619
Balance outstanding on 30th September 1889	13,88,001

119. The transactions of the year under Act XIX of 1883 were—

	Rs.
Advanced during the year	2,28,333
Recovered during the year	2,71,533
Remitted during the year	476

120. Interest recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 40,011. The arrears of principal amount only to Rs. 18,138. In most districts there are no arrears, and important defaults have occurred only in Delhi (Rs. 1,876), Ferozepore (Rs. 1,300), Mooltan (Rs. 6,550), and Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 7,235). In Mooltan Rs 4,597 have been regularly suspended in the Sidhnai tract, and about Rs. 1,953 more are in actual arrear. It should be explained here that a

great part of the so-called *takkávi* in the tract watered by the Sidhnai Canal does not consist of cash advances made by Government. Government made the water-courses, and is recovering their cost. It is easy to understand that in such a case—the place being peopled with new settlers—it is desirable to show some leniency in recovering balances. In Dera Gházi Khan, as noticed in the last report, advances were freely made in past years on insufficient security in the Pachad, but recovery of arrears is now engaging the special attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

121. The loan system is distinctly popular in the districts of Gurgaon, Jullundur, Mooltan, Montgomery, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan. The causes seem to be the necessity for irrigation in these districts and a true conception by the people of the advantages of raising money on easy terms. In some districts the system is fairly popular, such as Hissar, Ferozepore, Gujrát, Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan ; and in Kángra, Siálkot and Gujránwála increased resort to Government for money is, it is believed, due to the personal influence of the Deputy Commissioners of those districts. In most of the remaining districts the people, from various causes, do not apply freely for loans under this Act.

122. The following table shows the operations of the year under Act XII of 1884 :—

	Rs.
Advanced during the year	32,241
Recovered during the year	92,127
Remitted during the year	*Nil.*

123. The recoveries on account of interest amounted to Rs. 7,291. Arrears of principal amount to Rs. 4,200 only. Important arrears are found in a very few districts, *viz.*, Delhi Rs. 574, Ferozepore Rs. 1,461, Gujrát Rs. 478, and Kohát Rs. 1,105. In Karnál a fair sum was advanced owing to mortality among cattle in the Karnál and Pánipat Khadar villages. In Jullundur loss of cattle in the Nakodar Tahsíl led to the same result. In the Nowshera Tahsíl of Pesháwar there was severe distress, and advances rose from Rs. 660 in 1887-88 to Rs. 18,510 in 1888-89. The kharíf of 1888 having failed in the unirrigated part of the Barak Tappa of Kohát, advances for purchase of bullocks had to be given.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

124. Coercive Processes.—The land revenue has been collected with less resort to coercive processes than in 1887-88. The issue of post-card reminders to lambardárs who failed to pay in time was tried with successful results in Umballa. The power to fine village headmen given by the rules under the Land Revenue Act of 1887 is a useful instrument for ensuring punctuality in revenue payments, but great discretion is required in its employment.

125. Revenue Business.—During the year 43,843 Revenue Court cases and 117,978 Revenue Officers' cases were decided The corresponding figures for 1887-88 are 22,993 and 90,661. Twenty-three per cent. of the suits were claims for enhancement and 25 per cent. claims for arrears of rent. The increase of Revenue Court cases is not as large as would appear at first sight. The figures for the year under report include 8,397 execution cases, which were not shown at all in the statement for 1887-88. Even after allowing for this there is an increase of 12,453 cases, which was due in great measure to the amount of rent litigation already commented on. District Officers decided 3,408 judicial appeals, of which 66 per cent. were rejected and 10 per cent. remanded for re-trial. They also disposed of 879 revenue executive appeals, two-thirds of which were thrown out. Commissioners decided 1,417 revenue judicial appeals as compared with 1,357 in 1887-88. In above 75 per cent. of the cases the appellants were unsuccessful. Six hundred and ninety-nine appeals were pending before Commissioners at the close of the year : these belonged mostly to the Jullundur Division, where the appellate work has been extraordinarily heavy, owing, doubtless, to the large amount of rent litigation that has occurred in Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Ferozepore. Commissioners disposed of 2,126 revenue executive appeals, and upheld the orders of the Revenue Officers in 78 per cent. of these cases. The Financial Commissioners have decided 123 judicial and 64 executive appeals. The appellate work of the Financial Commissioners is now light, but applications for revision under Section 84 of Act XVI of 1887 and Section 16 of Act XVII of 1887 have been very numerous.

126. Estates held under direct management.—With some trifling exceptions, the only estates held under direct management are the Gundapur, Bhitanni and Ustrána villages in Dera Ismail Khan, in which Government realizes its dues by division of crop. The income varies with the area under crop and with the rise and fall of prices. The estates subject to the system have suffered from drought like the other Daman villages of Dera Ismail Khan, and at the same time prices have been less favourable than in 1887-88. The income has greatly fallen off, and is, with two exceptions, the worst since settlement. The following figures may be of interest :—

Detail of Villages.	Fixed Land Revenue estimated by Settlement Officer.	Average assessment.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gundapur ...	13,479	13,340	- 139
Bhitanni ...	7,667	11,591	+ 3,924
Ustrána ...	1,440	1,880	+ 440
Total ...	22,586	26,811	+ 4,225

In the case of the Gundapur and Bhitanni villages the average collections of eight, and in the case of the Ustrána villages of three, years have been shown.

Considering the long continued drought which has afflicted the submontane part of the Dera Ismail Khan District of late years, Government has no reason to regret its decision to collect its revenue in kind in these estates.

127. Court of Wards.—There were at the end of the year under report 55 estates under the Court of Wards in the Punjab. This is an increase of 10 on the previous year—15 new estates having been brought within the jurisdiction of the Court during the year and 5 estates included in last year's figures having been released. Of the estates newly taken over, the most important are those of Sardár Lachhman Singh, Umballa; Tika Rám Naráin Singh, Hoshiárpur; Mussammát Premi, Ludhiána; Sálik Shah and Rája Shah, Jhang; Sardár Balwant Singh, Amritsar; Mangal Singh and Balwant Singh, Gujránwála; Nasr-ullah Khán and others, Pesháwar; and Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan. Of the estates released, the largest were those of Sardár Randhír Singh, Umballa; Sardár Gojandar Singh, Amritsar; Kesho Rám, Amritsar. The Kunjpura estate in Karnál is a large one, and has given much trouble in the past. The claims of the Khawánín, as the collateral relatives of the Nawáb are termed, have been practically disposed of; and efforts have been made for the development of the property. The Nawáb and his next brother are at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The Umballa District Wards' estates were placed in 1887-88 under a General Manager, who has worked well. In Hoshiárpur the outcome of the special measures taken with regard to the estate of Rái Híra Chand of Bhadaur, to which Government granted a loan of Rs. 15,000, has been more favourable than was expected. The Forest lands have been leased and some timber has been sold; and the financial position generally has improved. In Amritsar two very important estates are under the control of the Court, *viz.*, Atári and Majítha.

128. The large estate of Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kalra, in Shahpur, is thriving. At present there is a surplus accumulation of over 7 lakhs of rupees, part of which it has been proposed to invest in a new canal in Shahpur, a project that is now under the consideration of Government.

129. The Government of India has recently decided that a rate should be levied to cover cost of supervision of estates to repay Government for the time and energy expended by its officers in Court of Wards' work.

130. Land taken up for public purposes.—The rules regarding acquisition of land for public purposes in the Punjab have been consolidated. During the year under report important acquisitions of a permanent kind have been made—

	Acres.
For Roads	516
For Canals	3,331
For Railways	3,107

131. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi comments favourably on the work done in taking up land for the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway. The

restorations of land consequent on the fence-shifting operations on the North-Western Railway between Lahore and Jagádhri are complete except in Umballa. During the year important restorations have taken place in Umballa, Gurdáspur and Ráwalpindi. The question of the correct method of calculating prices of land restored to former owners has been considered by Government, and a clear rule has been laid down. In Kohát a dispute has arisen between the Nawáb of Teri and the cultivators as to the apportionment of the compensation for land in the unsettled portion of the Khattak country taken up for the new Frontier Road. Orders have been communicated to the local officers.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

132. Acts.—No Acts were passed during the year having exclusive reference to the Punjab. The Acts which came into force in this Province as well as in other parts of British India are the following :—

No. of Act.	Act.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
XII of 1889	To amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.	Whole of British India.	4th September 1889.
XIII of 1889... ...	Cantonments Act, 1889 ...	Whole of British India inclusive of Upper Burma.	11th October 1889.
XV of 1889	Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889 ...	Whole of British India.	17th October 1889.
XX of 1889	To amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums).	British India, except the Scheduled Districts.	13th December 1889.
I of 1890	Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 ...	Whole of British India inclusive of Upper Burma and British Baluchistán.	14th February 1890.
II of 1890	To amend Act XVII of 1864 (an Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee), the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	British India ...	14th February 1890.
V of 1890	Forest Act, 1890 ...	Bombay, Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces, Punjab (except Hazára), Oudh, Central Provinces, Assam, Burma.	28th February 1890.
VI of 1890	Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 ...	Whole of British India inclusive of Upper Burma and British Baluchistán.	7th March 1890.
VIII of 1890... ...	Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 ...	Ditto ...	21st March 1890.
IX of 1890	Indian Railways Act, 1890 ...	Ditto ...	21st March 1890.
X of 1890	To amend Act XXV of 1867 (an Act for the regulation of Printing-presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India and for the registration of such books).	British India except Scheduled Districts.	21st March 1890.
XI of 1890	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 ...	Such local area as the Local Government may think fit.	21st March 1890.
XII of 1890	To amend the Indian Tariff Act, XI of 1882 ...	British India except Aden.	21st March 1890.
XIII of 1890... ...	Excise (Malt Liquors) Act, 1890 ...	North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, Burma, Coorg, Ajmere and Merwara.	28th March 1890.

133. Bills.—The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year, many of them being included in the list of Acts which were passed into law :—

No. of Bill.	Bill.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
4 of 1889	To provide for the Vesting and Administration of Property held in trust for charitable purposes.	Whole of British India.	13th June 1889.
10 of 1889	To amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums).	British India except the Scheduled Districts.	14th August 1889.
11 of 1889	To amend Act XVII of 1864 (an Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee), the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	British India ...	28th August 1889.
13 of 1889	To amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.	Bombay, Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces, Punjab (except Hazára), Oudh, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma.	4th September 1889.
16 of 1889	To amend Act XXV of 1867 (an Act for the regulation of Printing-presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India and for the registration of such books).	British India except Scheduled Districts.	20th December 1889.
2 of 1890	For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ...	Such local area as the Local Government may think fit.	16th January 1890.
3 of 1890	To amend the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881.	British India ...	31st January 1890.

134. Rules having the force of law.—The only rules issued by the Governor-General in Council during 1889-90 applicable to the Punjab were the following :—

Rules under Section 4 (1) of the Electricity Act of 1887, for the protection of person and property and for preventing telegraph lines from being injuriously affected by any appliance or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity.

Rules under Section 38 of Act II (Income-tax) of 1886, for the assessment of income-tax on tentage and horse allowance granted to Military Officers.

Additions to Rules 12 and 17 of the Rules to regulate the transport of explosives (under Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884).

Amendment of Rule 4 of the Rules for the raising of Loans by Local authorities in the open market (under Sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, XI of 1879).

Instructions to Criminal Courts under Section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade description of quantity, measure or weight of goods.

Reduction and remission of fees, under Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, mentioned in the first and second schedules to the said Act.

Reduction and remission of duties under Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.

The following rules were issued during 1889-90 by the Local Government under the authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

Rules under Section 154 *(o)* of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, for the appointment, promotion and dismissal of town watchmen in certain Municipalities.

Rules under Sections 27 and 55 (2) *i* of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) and Sections 29 and 154 *(i)* of Act XIII of 1884 (The Punjab Municipal Act), for the appointment of Hakíms and Baids by Boards and Committees.

POLICE.

135. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1889 was as follows :—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General in the Special Branch	34
Assistant District Superintendents	24
Inspectors	67
Deputy Inspectors	593
Sergeants and Constables	19,515

136. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1890 was—

Nationality.	Assistant District Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans...	57	23	...
Eurasians	1	8	1
Natives	4	625	19,234
Total	62	656	19,235

Classified according to religion, these were—

Castes.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	87	7
Muhammadans	334	11,401
Sikhs	91	2,472
Hindús	66	2,828
Other religions	137	2,527
Total	715	19,235

137. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 31,71,123, of which Rs. 25,99,431 were payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues, and the balance from other sources.

138. The proportion of Police of all grades to the population was as follows :—

To the whole population, 1 policeman to 931 souls.
To the rural " 1 " " 1,168 "
To the urban " 1 " " 309 "

139. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents 1 policeman to 5·2 square miles.

140. The number of Police on purely Police duty was 8,558, or 1 policeman to 2,201 souls and 12·4 square miles.

141. During the year 1889, 77,807 cognizable offences were reported. Of this number 58,227 were reported to the Police direct and were investigated by them; 4,619 were not investigated as they were manifestly untrue; 5,809 were investigated by order of Magistrates, and 9,152 were dealt with by order of Magistrates without Police intervention. Compared with the returns for 1888 these figures show a decrease of 8,177 cases reported, and of 5,782 investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

142. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Offences.	1888.	1889.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	1,651	1,182
II	Serious offences against the person	5,676	5,140
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	20,760	17,622
IV	Minor offences against the person	1,231	1,028
V	Minor offences against property	29,962	25,516
	Total of Classes I to V	59,280	50,488
VI	Other offences	26,704	27,318
	Grand Total	85,984	77,806

143. The number of burglaries decreased by 2,777 as compared with the figures for 1888.

144. The number of prosecutions for bad livelihood decreased from 7,859 in 1888 to 5,342 in 1889.

145. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1888.	1889.
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	22	24
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	53	51
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	39	39

146. EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	9,700
	Swords and batons...	9,996
	Batons only	195

147. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the past three years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Departmental punishments	1,613	1,722	2,075
Judicial	240	215	178
TOTAL	1,853	1,937	2,253

148. The percentage of dismissals and resignations in the same period has been—

YEAR.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.		
	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1887	2·2	3·4	1·6	2·9	6·2	4·3
1888	1·3	4·0	1·1	3·4	6·1	3·8
1889	2·0	2·2	1·8	3·9	6·7	4·0

149. EDUCATION.—There were 119 more literate men in the force than there were in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

150. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Minas, Tagus, Bilúchís, Harnís, Bauriahs, Sánsís, Pakhiwárs and Mahtams.

151. Minas.—The number of Minas on the rolls is 332,—the same as at the close of the previous year. Only 2 men were convicted during the year of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

152. Tagus.—This tribe is registered in the Karnál District only. The number of names on the register at the close of the year was 274. Two hundred and thirty-six members of the tribe were absent from their homes without leave.

153. Biluchis.—This tribe is registered in the Karnál and Umballa Districts. In the Karnál District 7 men were convicted of offences other than breach of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, and during the year Karnál Bilúchís were convicted in Delhi, Maler Kotla and Patiála, and as far down-country as Darbhunga. Eighty-seven Bilúchís of the Umballa District are absent without leave.

154. Harnis.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered and the operations under the Act :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the Register.				Offences committed in 1889.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1888.		*End of* 1889.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	1,221	1,000	1,269	1,049	189	2	377
Jullundur	54	32	53	38	6	...	5
Hoshiárpur	220	210	228	222	12	17	61

155. Sansis.—The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which the tribe is registered :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the Register.				Offences committed during 1889.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1888.		*End of* 1889.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	483	446	484	456	18	5	9
Jullundur	252	...	259	...	17	6	5
Hoshiárpur	69	...	69	...	5	3	2
Gurdáspur	570	526	622	553	41	11	62
Lahore	239	...	235	...	6	2	12
Siálkot	460	...	486	...	35	16	188
Gujránwála	1,025	...	1,023	...	35	23	136

156. Bauriahs.—This tribe is registered in the Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts only. The number of Bauriahs on the register at the close of the year was 891, of whom 19 were convicted of offences other than breaches of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.

157. Pakhiwars.—One hundred and eighty-one Pakhiwárs of the Siálkot District were added to the registers closing the year. Twenty-nine members of the tribe were convicted.

158. Mahtams.—Sixteen members of the tribe in the Lahore District were convicted during the year, and there were no additions to the register. The conduct of the Mahtams has greatly improved since they have been registered as a criminal tribe, and the special watchmen organized by the villagers against the Mahtams have now been dispensed with. Since registration no member of the tribe has applied for a pass permitting the holder to be absent. They earn a fair livelihood by the cutting of *sarkanda* grass, which abounds on the Ravi banks adjacent to their village, and in manufacturing articles, such as sieves, rope, &c., from it.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

159. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table gives the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during each of the preceding five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1885	113,800	35,669	1,349	76,782	56,190	125,845	COLUMNS 7 AND 8.—In 1885, 1886 and 1887 the cases and persons brought to trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code, after reference to Councils of Elders, were shown under "Local and Special Laws," but in 1888 and 1889 they have been shown under the Indian Penal Code.
	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79.698	56,412	124.826	
	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86,122	59,598	130,035	
	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131.262	
	1889	124,558	42,542	1,985	80,031	58,010	125,812	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1885	28,232	3,559	98	24,575	23,544	53,276	
	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
	1887	31,262	4,364	50	26.848	26,043	60,082	
	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
TOTAL	1885	142,032	39,228	1,447	101,357	79,734	179,121	
	1886	147,997	43,058	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	
	1887	159,885	45,146	1,769	112.970	85.641	190.117	
	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	
	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181,880	

The total number of cases reported is somewhat below that for the year 1887 ; but, as compared with the year 1888, there is a large decrease in the number of offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, and a slight increase in offences under Local and Special Laws. On the whole, there has been a decrease of about 3·9 per cent., which may be attributed to ordinary fluctuations. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the tide appears to have turned, and that the steady increase in reported crime which occurred during the past six years has received a check.

The number of offences reported which were summarily dismissed has increased, notwithstanding the falling-off in reported cases. The number struck off on the application of the Police is almost the same as in the year 1888.

Although the number of cases summarily dismissed was larger than in the preceding year, the number so disposed of after reference to the Police was less. The number so referred was 12,273 in 1887, 11,041 in 1888, and 10,652 in 1889 ; while the numbers summarily dismissed were 45,146, 46,347 and 46,844, respectively.

The number of offences returned as true has fallen from 116,076 to 109,087, the average for five years being about 108,000. The percentage to reported cases is nearly 69. Offences brought to trial represent 78 per cent. of those admitted to have occurred. These latter figures are much the same as those for each of the two preceding years. The falling-off in the number of offences returned as true corresponds with the decrease in reported crime.

The number of persons brought to trial for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code has fallen by nearly 4 per cent. as compared with the years 1887 and 1888, but closely corresponds with the number in each of the first two years of the quinquennial period.

160. Offences classified.—The following comparative table shows the fluctuations in working for offences under the Indian Penal Code :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of Offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1888.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of during the year		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State	...	1	1	1	3	+ 200	2	4	1	11	...	4	...	36
" VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	1	2	2	3	+ 50	2	3	6	3	4	1	66	33
" VIII.—Offences against the public tranquillity	800	945	891	922	743	− 19	819	726	6,531	5,594	4,003	3,476	61	62
" IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants	174	143	135	150	218	+ 45	132	195	168	272	43	79	26	29
" X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	958	958	1,157	1,280	1,154	− 9	1,253	1,106	2,340	2,001	1,230	1,128	52	56
" XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice	1,006	1,013	1,288	1,239	1,164	− 6	1,229	1,129	1,890	1,720	951	887	50	51
" XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	137	149	167	157	145	− 8	124	135	140	167	72	79	51	47
" XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures ...	81	70	65	103	76	− 26	103	73	144	90	102	59	71	65
" XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	575	506	646	685	621	− 10	574	572	1,579	1,613	1,087	1,014	69	63
" XV.—Offences relating to religion	192	153	144	145	158	+ 9	131	157	318	441	80	64	25	15
" XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—														
1.—Offences affecting life	849	947	1,026	957	850	− 11	930	853	1,538	1,408	779	693	51	49
2.—Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	71	93	97	50	60	+ 24	34	46	50	88	20	40	40	45
3.—Hurt	7,715	8,702	10,233	11,452	11,188	− 2	10,247	10,101	25,136	24,838	5,117	4,726	20	19
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	794	739	864	783	714	− 9	663	630	1,822	1,590	239	245	13	15
5.—Criminal force and assault	21,741	1,975	18,161	18,192	17,526	− 4	15,902	15,721	38,152	36,802	5,316	5,218	14	14
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	257	288	363	277	261	− 5	210	197	479	436	159	142	33	32
7.—Rape	107	109	113	132	104	− 20	98	92	116	118	44	41	38	34
8.—Unnatural offences	86	108	116	109	88	− 18	86	80	118	92	60	45	51	50
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—														
1.—Theft	11,957	14,100	16,067	15,739	13,180	− 16	8,412	7,164	12,488	10,781	7,799	6,628	62	61
2.—Extortion	23[illegible]	222	219	201	247	+ 23	153	229	355	432	57	66	16	15
3.—Robbery and dacoity	217	365	546	589	475	− 19	302	305	759	697	318	242	42	35
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property	474	414	454	455	501	+ 10	443	489	717	829	351	380	49	46
5.—Criminal breach of trust	596	701	788	834	693	− 16	651	608	807	744	283	288	35	38
6.—Receiving of stolen property	2,546	2,969	3,370	3,174	2,724	− 13	2,380	2,116	3,734	3,335	2,215	2,031	59	61
7.—Cheating	784	624	832	746	850	+ 14	684	809	1,140	1,252	255	268	22	21
8.—Fraudulent deeds	18	8	18	16	21	+ 31	13	19	22	31	3	7	14	22
9.—Mischief	3,236	3,403	3,922	3,926	3,739	− 4	3,410	3,407	8,301	8,436	2,629	2,595	32	31
10.—Criminal trespass	14,843	16,516	19,048	19,720	17,145	− 13	6,333	5,982	12,014	11,505	4,658	4,195	39	37
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or trade or property marks.	120	124	123	156	169	+ 8	154	159	280	316	68	69	24	22
" XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service... ...	41	21	15	20	23	+ 15	18	19	35	39	15	16	43	41
" XX.—Offences relating to marriage	4,389	3,958	3,768	4,052	3,916	− 3	3,701	3,677	5,499	5,675	624	680	11	12
" XXI.—Defamation	400	274	289	227	251	+ 11	212	242	378	443	33	48	9	11
" XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,286	1,279	1,188	1,110	1,021	− 8	1,071	965	1,834	1,735	254	251	14	14
Total ...	76,782	79,698	86,122	87,601	80,031	− 8	60,476	58,010	128,890	123,534	38,868	35,735	30	29
Local and Special Laws ...	24,575	23,674	26,848	28,475	29,056	+ 2	25,969	27,674	55,938	55,622	41,378	38,663	73	69
Grand Total ...	101,357	103,372	112,970	116,076	109,087	− 6	86,445	85,684	184,828	179,056	80,246	74,398	43	41

Note.—The figures for offences under the Indian Penal Code against 1888 and 1889 include, and against 1885, 1886 and 1887 do not include, reference to Councils of Elders.

It will be observed that a considerable decrease in crime falling under the Indian Penal Code is noticeable under the following heads :—

Hurt	264
Criminal force and assault	656
Theft	2,559
Criminal trespass	2,575

Cases of criminal force and assault are fewer than in any of the previous four years, while there is this year no corresponding increase under the head of hurt. The figures for criminal trespass are lower than in either of the preceding two years.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried has fallen considerably under several important heads. The percentage of convictions is low throughout.

161. The following table gives the figures as to murders for the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cases		Persons disposed of.					
Year.	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.
1885	476	433	348	743	215	363	578	165	37
1886	497	452	339	783	208	381	589	194	35
1887	623	547	426	992	332	518	850	142	39
1888	575	490	377	773	255	369	624	149	40
1889	479	397	300	594	194	276	470	124	41
Councils of Elders. 1888	...	...	130	368	180	151	331	37	54
Councils of Elders. 1889	...	...	125	339	115	176	291	48	40

Altogether 479 cases were reported as against 397 shown as true. Nearly 77 per cent. of these were brought to trial before the ordinary Courts. The proportion of convictions to persons disposed of was 41 per cent. The number of murders admitted to have occurred in 1889 was less than in any of the four years 1885 to 1888, but is still higher than in the year 1884.

162. The following table gives the number of offences against property (Chapter XVII of the Penal Code) and of cases brought to trial for the last five years, and indicates some slight improvement in working :—

Year.	Number of cases		Percentage brought to trial.	Remarks.
	Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial.		
1885	34,901	18,562	53	Does not include cases brought to trial after reference to Councils of Elders.
1886	39,322	19,779	50	Ditto ditto.
1887	45,264	22,570	50	Ditto ditto.
1888	45,400	22,781	50	Does include cases brought to trial after reference to Councils of Elders.
1889	39,575	21,128	53	Ditto ditto.

163. The number of thefts fell by 2,559 cases, and was lower than in any of the past five years except 1885. Under the head of robbery and dacoity the number was lower than in either of the two preceding years. There was a substantial decrease under the heads of receiving stolen property and criminal trespass, and a slight decrease under all offences except extortion, criminal misappropriation, cheating and fraudulent deeds, which showed an increase.

On the whole the returns of offences under the Indian Penal Code for the year under report are more in accord with the normal state of things than were those for the years 1887 and 1888.

164. The following is an abstract of the cases falling under Local and Special Laws during the past three years :—

	True cases.			*Persons convicted.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Arms Act	254	286	344	203	246	287
Canals and Drainage Act	1,200	1,164	868	1,836	1,541	1,140
Cantonments Act ...	2,960	3,163	3,235	4,721	5,771	5,514
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1,376	1,349	1,450	839	908	948
City Chaukidárs Act ...	187	184	178	205	246	264
Contract (Workmens) Act	149	140	179	8	11	30
Criminal Tribes Act ...	353	393	485	379	374	445
Excise Act	361	350	466	350	388	472
Forest Act	1,549	1,164	942	7,595	2,289	2,108
Gambling Act	197	183	159	743	797	723
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	316	364	287	343	421	294
Land Revenue Act ...	18	32	...	22	90	...
Municipal Act	1,707	1,505	1,982	1,994	1,636	2,151
Opium Act	312	414	524	326	472	519
Police Act	6,431	6,516	7,669	8,616	9,464	11,172
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act) ...	146	124	...	169	168	...
Punjab Laws Act ...	537	502	461	678	601	567
Railway Act	369	231	253	358	269	285
Salt and Saltpetre Act ...	73	87	84	101	114	118
Stamp Act	94	117	122	104	118	122
Total ...	18,589	18,318	19,688	29,590	25,924	27,159

There is a marked increase under the following heads :—

Police Act	+ 1,153,	about 17	per cent.
Municipal Act	+ 477,	" 31	"
Cattle Trespass Act	+ 101,	" 7	"
Criminal Tribes Act	+ 92,	" 23	"
Excise Act	+ 116,	" 33	"
Opium Act	+ 110,	" 26	"

A considerable decrease occurred in prosecutions under the Canals and Drainage Act, the Forest Act, and Prostitutes (Cantonments Act), under which last head no prosecutions of course took place.

165. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last three years :—

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485.	1887 1888 1889	24 ... 16	26 ... 17	6 ... 1
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace	1887 1888 1889	2,684 2,724 2,723	10,510 10,915 10,495	5,435 6,038 5,581
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1887 1888 1889	4,784 6,029 5,694	5,762 9,216 6,911	4,530 8,022 5,495
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1887 1888 1889	382 98 78	492 342 246	73 202 89
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1887 1888 1889	193 340 312	620 906 894	112 229 278
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250.	1887 1888 1889	1,108 1,150 1,016	1,280 1,228 1,118	1,255 1,223 1,118
Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII ...	1887 1888 1889	... ...	... ...	... ...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1887 1888 1889	1,928 2,085 1,679	1,928 2,087 1,679	435 544 290
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1887 1888 1889	252 298 377	397 477 569	261 342 364

166. The following table shows in detail the results of the action taken under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Year.	Prevention of breach of the peace.				Good behaviour.			
	Number of persons from whom security or recognizance was demanded.	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded.	Number of persons from whom security was demanded.	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded.
1888	6,038	477	42	178	8,022	911	430	216
1889	5,581	323	84	138	5,495	1,162	566	184

167. Original Trials in Magistrates' Courts.—The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

	Number.	Percentage.			
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Died or escaped	129	...	...	...	...
Transferred	63	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	45,599	29	26	26	26
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	58,952	31	31	31	32
Convicted, committed or referred	75,207	40	43	43	42
Total ...	179,950	...	...	...	...

168. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
District Magistrates	8,517	8,328	62	56
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	60,459	55,940	47	47
Tahsíldárs	52,278	51,127	37	34
Naib-Tahsíldárs	22,808	22,646	27	28
Cantonment Magistrates	8,119	7,864	80	77
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	2,634	2,324	61	53
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	15,482	15,731	39	43
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly...	15,245	15,990	38	38
Total	185,542	179,950	43	41

Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners have done less work. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly have, as usual, rendered great assistance, but the percentage of acquittals in their Courts, as in those of Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs, is, as usual, very high. The percentage of convictions in Cantonment Magistrates' Courts is still higher than in any other class of courts, probably owing chiefly to the classes of cases which ordinarily come before them.

169. The number of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the three past years, were as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1887	86,264	85,023	1,241	2,752
1888	86,779	85,666	1,113	2,645
1889	86,063	84,850	1.213	2,708

170. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts was again seven days for the whole Province.

171. The following table shows, for the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Session) with percentages and the average number of cases decided :—

DESCRIPTION OF COURT OR OFFICER EXERCISING POWERS.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Special Magistrates	1,248	1,238	911	1·5	1·4	1·1	37	31	24
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,654	7,097	7,093	9	8·3	8·3	108	99	94
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	8,247	7,557	7,629	9·7	8·8	9	326	359	346
Náib-Tahsíldárs with Criminal powers ...	6,766	9,108	9,506	7·9	10·6	11·2	86	93	96
Tahsíldárs	23,353	23,006	22,194	27·4	26·8	26·1	190	184	179
Judges of Small Cause Courts	19	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	2
Cantonment Magistrates	4,044	4,088	4,262	4·8	4·7	5·1	449	408	426
Extra Assistant Commissioners	23,118	22,612	22,422	27·2	26·5	26·4	249	226	224
Assistant Commissioners	4,673	5,332	5,230	5·7	6·3	6·1	187	232	227
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers	2,292	1,829	1,698	2·5	2·2	2·1	121	107	100
District Magistrates	3,609	3,799	3,903	4·3	4·4	4·6	113	118	122

172. The abstract given below shows the number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced and ordinary powers during the past two years :—

YEAR.	IN EXERCISE OF		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of Appellate powers.	
	Enhanced powers.	Ordinary powers.			
1888	(a) 725	1,546	1,595	5,805*	* Of these, 99 cases were disposed of by District and Sub-Judges in exercise of Criminal appellate powers.
1889	(b) 736	2,226	1,262	5,708†	† Do. 111 ditto.
Average for each district, 1889 ...	24	71	210	184	

(a) Of these, 83 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan and Peshávar.

(b) Of these, 154 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu, Peshávar and Hazára.

173. Special jurisdiction of Magistrates.—District Magistrates disposed of 736 cases under their enhanced powers conferred by Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as against 725 in 1888. Of these, 296 were cases triable by the Court of Session. Reference for confirmation by the Court of Session was made in the case of 183 persons. Of the sentences referred, 157 were confirmed, 14 modified, 8 annulled and 4 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 22 days as compared with 20 days in 1888.

174. One hundred and four European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year, as against 122 in 1888. Of those brought to trial 53 were convicted, 50 acquitted or discharged, and 1 committed to the Sessions.

175. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table :—

District.	Regulation IV of 1887, Section 13.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 24-25.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 31.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 32.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 35-36.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 39—43.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 40.	
	References to Councils of Elders.		Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Preparation to commit certain offences.		Adultery.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Breach of the provisions of Section 33, 34 or 35.		Security for prevention of murder.		Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889	1888.	1889.
Dera Ismail Khan	16	37	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dera Gházi Khan	133	123	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...
Bannu	140	122	4	4	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
Pesháwar	190	96	9	2	9	5	14	4	...	...	53	3	63	9	144	155
Hazára	117	71	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	11	20	31	1	17
Kohát	646	663	...	35	...	...	1	3	...	...	25	21	21	17	5	34
Total ...	1,242	1,112	13	41	10	7	19	17	...	...	79	37	124	68	150	209

176. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during the past two years are shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Dera Ismail Khan...	28	90	19	79	68	87
Dera Ghází Khan	405	222	283	106	70	48
Bannu	510	398	267	168	52	42
Pesháwar	1,044	261	786	115	75	44
Hazára	450	179	263	100	58	56
Kohát	1,513	1,339	422	153	28	11

177. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSION.—The abstract below gives for the last two years the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions :—

	Cases. 1888.	Cases. 1889.	Persons. 1888.	Persons. 1889.
Sessions trials	423	408	741	808
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	138	137	200	197
Other references	90	122	108	168

178. The following statement shows the result of Sessions trials in each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF						PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.							
YEAR.	Remaining from previous years.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over 3 months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1889 ...	127	76[illegible]	448	894	30	295	343	14[illegible]	408	808	40	86	6[illegible]	6	63	* 12th Novr. 1883.
1888 ...	95	77[illegible]	48[illegible]	868	5	266	327	14[illegible]	423	741	63	127	6[illegible]	17	55	Ditto.
1887 ...	149	1,08[illegible]	540	1,23[illegible]	25	498	459	15[illegible]	482	1,139	58	95	54	5	55	Ditto.
1886 ...	121	80[illegible]	461	93[illegible]	5	334	297	14[illegible]	392	778	69	152	5[illegible]	11	55	Ditto.

* This is a case which cannot be disposed of, as the accused is confined in a lunatic asylum.

179. WITNESSES.—The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1888 and 1889, respectively :—

	1888.	1889.
District Courts	298,673	283,404
Sessions Courts	5,723	6,263
Chief Court	63	...

The periods of detentions were as follows :—

	Percentage. 1888.	Percentage. 1889.
Discharged on the 1st day	91·7	91·7
Ditto 2nd day	6·5	6·5
Ditto 3rd day	1·4	1·5
Detained more than 3 days	·4	·3

180. The annexed statement shows the result of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid: By Police.	Amount of diet money paid: By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Police. Rs.	A.	P.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Magistrate. Rs	A.	P.
1888	311,755	298,673	51,048	65,043	12,687	30,763	0	4	0	0	7	6
1889	299,006	283,404	46,755	60,615	11,548	32,294	0	3	11	0	8	6

181. Punishments.—The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province for the last two years. The results do not differ materially from the average of the previous three years, and call for no special comments :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Class of Tribunal	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour: Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1888	78,430	...	...	...	...	10,982	6,538	840	...	269	1,093	12,165	45,028	5,185	894	8,054	904	51
	1889	73,927	...	...	...	...	10,230	6,080	734	1	233	1,001	11,149	44,805	4,275	1,306	5,495	1,134	28
Sessions Courts ...	1888	702	...	132	42	...	205	49	...	...	8	...	136	1	84	4	90	51	3
	1889	653	...	110	32	...	364	45	1	18	7	...	185	12	...	17	99	71	6
Chief Court ...	1888	115	80	28	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889	132	90	38	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1888	79,247	80	160	44	...	11,187	6,592	840	...	277	1,093	12,302	45,029	5,269	898	8,144	955	54
	1889	74,712	90	148	33	...	10,596	6,126	735	19	240	1,001	11,334	44,817	4,275	1,323	5,594	1,205	34

182. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment according to the length of the term awarded for the years 1888 and 1889 :—

	Number. 1888.	Number. 1889.	Percentage. 1888.	Percentage. 1889.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	2,303	2,383	12	13
" " 6 months ...	10,853	9,777	55	52
" " 2 years ...	5,482	5,457	27	29
" " 7 " ...	1,061	1,033	6	6
Above 7 years	29	46	...	...

183. The number of sentences of whipping has again decreased; the figures for the last three years are as follows :—

Year.	In addition to	In lieu of
	Other punishment.	
1887	256	1,373
1888	277	1,093
1889	240	1,001

184. The following abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized, and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations :—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
	Imposed.	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1888 ...	... 6,13,418	4,48,314	73	1,09,469	60,513	55
1889 ...	... 6,38,408	4,80,329	75	1,06,328	57,137	54

An improvement in realizations is noticeable.

185. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1889 under Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were as follows :—

Law applied.	Amount of fine		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Frontier Regulations	99,745	35,240	35
Ordinary laws	5,20,348	68,294	13
Total	6,20,093	1,03,534	17

186. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
57,193	55,954	6,02,128	6,20,093	11	11	57	59	18	16

187. The abstract given below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized for the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Amount of Fines				
	Imposed.	Realized			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886	5,45,139	3,13,202	73,283	3,86,485	70
1887	6,05,016	3,50,079	84,700	4,34,779	72
1888	6,02,128	3,41,235	1,00,871	4,42,106	73
1889	6,20,093	3,71,075	99,908	4,70,983	75

188. The following figures give detail of fines imposed by Courts of Session for the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fines per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1887	189	20,745	110	9	15
1888	137	11,090	81	10	9
1889	197	18,315	93	16	15

189. The percentages of total realizations during the last four years are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Amount of Fines				
	Imposed.	Realized		Total.	Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
		On account of year.	On account of past years.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886	17,202	2,516	4,298	6,814	40
1887	20,745	1,853	4,225	6,078	29
1888	11,090	1,143	5,065	6,208	55
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51

190. APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The number of sentences appealable to District Courts was 44,607. The number of appellants was 10,286, the percentage to those who could appeal being 23 as compared with 20 in 1888; the figures were 21 in 1887, and 20 in 1886. The agency by which these appeals were disposed of and the manner of disposal are shown in the annexed statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year.	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				Average duration of appeals.
	By District Magistrates.		*By District and Sub-Judges.*		*By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceeding quashed or new trial ordered.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1888	5,706	9,587	57	73	42	68	30	36	10	24	13
1889	5,597	9,726	97	169	14	18	30	35	13	22	12

191. The annexed statement gives the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for the Courts of Session for the past two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Year.	For disposal.						Disposed of												Pending at the end of the year.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
							Persons.								*Total.*								
	Pending from last year.		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on merits.	*Appeals rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.*		Sentence or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	*After directing further enquiry under Sec. 428, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Without directing further enquiry.*						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Without calling of files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1889	141	172	5,558	6,863	5,699	7,035	9	102	97	2,504	2,104	596	1,290	111	120	151	5,445	6,662	134	222	13	2	14-9-89
1888	122	158	5,326	6,524	5,448	6,682	25	72	48	2,775	1,895	467	1,162	66	134	179	5,173	6,331	141	172	13	...	15-10-88

192. The following statement shows the Criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of:—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1888 ...	947	2,354	3,301	2,426	591	107	177	11
1889 ...	1,162	2,802	3,964	2,960	780	100	124	11

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN RESPECT OF WHOM APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REVISION.							
YEAR.	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1888 ...	510	656	1,166	819	208	79	60	8
1889 ...	588	699	1,287	947	128	178	39	20

193. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—No cases came before the Chief Court in its original Criminal jurisdiction. The results of the working of the Court in the exercise of its revisional and appellate jurisdiction are given in the following paragraphs of the report. They will be found to be very similar to those of the previous years with which they are compared, and call for no special explanations.

194. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference, under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	FOR DISPOSAL.		DISPOSED OF.							PENDING.		
			Persons.					*Total.*				
YEAR.	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days each case lasted.
1887	161	194	97	34	10	27	...	139	168	22	26	50
1888	153	173	80	28	2	10	3	112	123	41	50	45
1889	146	109	90	36	6	24	4	126	160	20	30	49

195. The following figures give the number of Criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

1	2	3	4
Year.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1886 ...	291	248	539
1887 ...	370	270	640
1888 ...	344	247	591
1889 ...	314	230	544

196. The abstract below shows for the last three years the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Appeals from					
Year.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Order of acquittal.	Total.
1887 ...	259	131	157	88	5	640
1888 ...	220	130	151	84	6	591
1889 ...	196	123	146	78	1	544

197. The results of the appeals decided were as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.			
	Pending from last year.		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*														
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest date.
1888 ...	85	156	591	704	676	860	2	274	224	138	74	6	16	577	736	99	124	45	10-7-88
1889 ...	99	124	544	723	643	847	5	277	206	136	109	...	15	577	748	66	99	46	9-7-89

198. The annexed statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.													
Year.	*Pending from last year.*		*Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Taken up by the Court on its own motion, Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.	*Total.*		Pending.		Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1887 ...	125	301	151	277	1,508	2,940	43	49	1,827	3,567	...	2,209	437	26	210	188	1	209	1,674	3,280	153	287	26	5-3-86
1888 ...	153	287	146	279	1,703	3,052	44	57	2,046	3,675	..	2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	1,905	3,435	141	240	31	21-3-88
1889 ...	141	240	168	328	1,700	3,180	8	7	2,012	3,755	6	2,358	317	30	299	353	...	91	1,856	3,454	156	301	34	8-7-89

199. Forty-nine miscellaneous cases were disposed of as against 50 in the previous year. The files of 16 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

200. In one case an appeal against an acquittal was presented on behalf of Government ; the appeal was accepted and a new trial ordered.

201. The number of Judges employed during the year has varied. Taken roughly, six Judges worked for about eight months, and five for four months of the year.

PRISONS.

202. Number of Jails.—The small District Jail at Muzaffargarh was converted into a lock-up on the 31st July 1889. There were therefore 33 jails in the Province at the end of the year.

203. Jail Population.—Although, excluding transfers, the total number of prisoners of all classes, convicts, under trial and civil, received during the year 1889 was less than in the previous one, *viz.*, 40,112 against 42,951 the average number in confinement was slightly larger, or 13,205, compared with 13,054.

In the report for the year 1888 it was pointed out that there was a continuous fall in the jail mean population from 1878 to 1885, and a continuous rise from the latter year to 1888. The upward tendency continued in 1889, though it was less marked than in the previous three years. The turning point, however, has again probably been reached; for there was a decrease in 1889 in the number of admissions of all classes, namely, convicted 962, under trial 1,592, civil 285; while the total number in confinement on the last day of the year was 611 less in 1889 than in 1888.

The decrease in the number of civil prisoners, which began in 1888, was again very marked in 1889. The admissions during the last three years have been 1,491, 743, 458; and the average number in confinement 124, 84 and 53.

204. Buildings.—The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,25,501; the following being the principal works executed, with the cost of each :—

	Amount.
	Rs.
Delhi Jail—	
Iron railings to replace mud walls	5,947
Rebuilding enclosure wall	6,528
Altering old cells	2,090
Umballa Jail—	
Renewing and raising enclosure wall	7,740
Providing shutters for iron gratings to barracks	8,603
Lahore Central Jail—	
Re-roofing clothing and raw material godowns	2,269
Providing new doors to solitary cells	1,890
Peshávar Jail—	
Providing iron-grated doors to barracks	2,426
Introducing Bára water-supply	3,080
Gujránwála Jail—	
Providing iron gratings to barracks	5,860
Mooltan Central Jail—	
Raising roofs of barracks	2,353
Ferozepore Jail—	
Providing iron-grated doors to barracks	1,795
Renewing roofs of barracks	1,741
Hazára Jail—	
Construction of new jail	2,518
Ráwalpindi Jail—	
Providing new water-supply	1,572

Although funds were provided in the Department Public Works Budget for 1889-90 for the enlargement of the Montgomery and Ráwalpindi Jails and their conversion into Central Jails, the works were not begun during the past year, and, under the orders of the Government of India, the latter scheme has been abandoned.

205. Classification of Prisoners.—Of the convicts admitted into jail during 1889, 19,535 were males and 660 females. Of these, 21 were Christians (Europeans 7, Eurasians 8 and Natives 6), 14,148 Muhammadans, 5,965 Hindús and Sikhs, and 61 of all other classes, the proportions to total admissions being much the same as in the year 1888.

206. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of convicts under 16 years of age who were sentenced to imprisonment during the year. In 1888 there were 284 males and 17 females; in 1889 there were 234 males and 12 females.

The new juvenile ward in the Lahore Central Jail has been lately occupied. It consists of 56 cubicles and a very good workshop.

207. The table below shows the occupations of prisoners previous to their admission into jail :—

Persons employed by Government or Municipal or other local authorities ...	490
Professional persons	147
Persons in service or performing personal offices	2,061
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	11,071
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	475
Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, &c.	1,006
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	4,285

Of the 660 females admitted into jail during the year, 483 were married, 43 unmarried, 115 widows, and 19 prostitutes.

208. Description of Sentences.—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into jail in 1889, 1,445 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 8,663 to rigorous imprisonment, 9,716 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 371 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

209. The classification of the convicts admitted into jail during the years 1888 and 1889 according to length of sentence is shown in the statement below :—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.		In all Jails of British India in 1887.
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	
Not exceeding 1 month	4,859	4,175	22·92	20·67	36·58
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,946	3,709	18·62	18·37	20·58
" 3 " " 6 "	4,234	3,939	19·98	19 50	17·19
" 6 " " 12 "	3,544	4,043	16 72	20·02	11·74
" 1 year " 5 years	3,993	3,727	18 83	18·45	11·20
" 5 years " 10 "	295	324	1·39	1·61	1·10
Exceeding 10 years	9	12	0·04	0 06	0·05
Sentenced to transportation (a) For life	148	122	0·70	0·61	0·69
Sentenced to transportation (b) For term	45	25	0·21.	0·12	0·60
" to death	124	119	0·59	0·59	0·27

It will be seen that the ratio per cent. (20·6) of short sentences—not exceeding one month—was upwards of 2 less than it was in 1888, contrasting very markedly with the high ratio of 36·5 per cent. for the whole of the jails in British India in 1887; while there has been an increase of 3·3 per cent. in sentences ranging from 6 to 12 months.

The number of prisoners sentenced to transportation was 147: for life 122, for terms 25,—46 fewer than in 1888. There were deported to the Andamans 122, and there remained in the Province at the end of the year 351, of whom 225 (196 males, 29 females) were under life sentences, and 126 (113 males, 13 females) under sentences for terms. The number was 11 less than remained at the end of 1888.

The statistics showing the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during the year do not markedly differ from those of 1888. The number imprisoned for bad livelihood rose from 1,189 in 1888 to 1,991 in 1889. The districts in which the largest numbers were imprisoned for this offence were—Siálkot 287, Jhelum 217, Káwalpindi 193, Shahpur 151, Bannu 150, and Kohát 122.

The proportion of prisoners previously convicted to total admissions is the same as it was in 1888, *viz.*, 15 per cent. Only 41 female convicts out of 660, or 6·2 per cent., had been previously convicted. There was nearly the same proportion of previous convictions in the case of juveniles under 16 years of age.

The percentage of convicts classified as habituals out of the total number of prisoners admitted was 15·4, the corresponding figures for the year 1888 being 9·3 per cent. The increase is satisfactory as indicating that the Magistrates, the Police and Jail authorities have been more vigilant in ascertaining the past histories of convicts, but the jail statistics show that very different degrees of attention are paid to the subject in different districts. Thus, while in the Siálkot District out of 1,200 convicts admitted 345 were classified as habitual offenders before admission into jail, in Umballa, Jullundur and Bannu out of 608, 485 and 670 prisoners, only 8, 4 and 6, respectively, were so classified before admission; whereas in the same three districts 40, 53 and 59 were ascertained to be habituals subsequent to their reception into jail.

210. Escapes and Recaptures.—There was an unusually large number of escapes during the year, namely 25, or 7 more than in the previous year. Of these 9 escaped from outside, 16 from inside, the jail; 16 being fettered, and 9 without fetters. Fourteen of the 25 escapes took place from the Mooltan District Jail, no less than 8 prisoners escaping at one time. Eleven of the convicts who escaped during the year were recaptured during the same period, while 4 were recaptured who had escaped in previous years, leaving at large 14 who escaped during the year, and 38 who had escaped in previous years.

In the majority of escapes that took place in 1889 it was proved that there was the most gross negligence on the part of the barkandázes in whose charge the prisoners were at the time they escaped; while in others there could be no doubt that there must have been guilty connivance on the part of some of the officials.

211. Offences and Punishments.—The following is a summary of the offences committed by prisoners as recorded in the years 1888 and 1889:—

	1888.	1889.
(a) Criminal offences	65	73
(b) Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles ...	1,346	1,760
(c) Offences relating to work	12,534	14,535
(d) Other offences	2,566	4,063
Total	16,511	20,431

The most numerous class of criminal offences consisted of escapes, attempts to escape, or aiding and abetting escapes—38; next in frequency were assaults on prisoners or officials—22.

The punishments inflicted in the two years were—

	1888.	1889.
(a) By Criminal Courts	90	89
(b) Solitary confinement	2,872	3,893
(c) Reduced diet	1,202	1,168
(d) Solitary confinement with reduced diet	898	723
(e) Floggings	306	318
(f) Formal warnings	9,080	10,411
(g) Other punishments	2,059	3,813
Total	16,507	20,415

Excluding "formal warnings" in both years, the punishments numbered 7,427 in 1888, 10,004 in 1889; the increase in 1889 being mainly due to the larger number of prisoners punished by solitary confinement, namely 1,021, and those on whom "other punishments" were inflicted, 1,754 in number.

With the exception of the Mooltan District Jail, the management of which presented more than one unsatisfactory feature, the behaviour of the prisoners generally was much as usual. It is noticeable, however, that there was a considerable increase in the number of prison offences recorded under the head of "Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles," the figures regarding which during the past four years have been as follows :—

1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
1,528	1,558	1,346	1,760

One suggested explanation of the increase is that offences were more fully recorded than in previous years, but it has more than once been stated in the reports for recent years that the registration of offences is being gradually carried out more fully; and if this is the case, it does not appear why there should have been such a large decrease in the number of the offences in question during the year 1888. It would seem therefore that there was an actual increase in the number of offences of smoking or possession of prohibited articles and not merely in the number recorded in the registers.

212. Imposition of Fetters.—Out of a total population of 31,641 male convicts, fetters were imposed on 11,511 for the following periods :—Under 1 month, 1,589; 1 to 3 months, 1,804; 3 to 6 months, 2,524; 6 to 12 months, 2,902; over 12 months, 2,692. The orders of Government with regard to the use of fetters were more fully complied with than in former years. In 1887 and 1888 the number of prisoners confined in fetters was respectively 17,979 and 14,861, the total convict male population in the two years having been 32,031 and 31,748.

213. Education.—There has been but little difference from year to year in the statistics showing the state of education of convicts on their admission into, and discharge from, jail. In 1889, out of 19,535 male and 660 female convicts admitted during the year, 178 males could "read and write

a little," 100 males and 1 female could "read and write well"; and of the number released who were under instruction during the year—1,513 males and 1 female—870 males and 1 female could "read and write a little," 429 males could "read and write well."

214. Mark System.—The number of prisoners released during the year who were eligible for remission of sentence under the Mark System was 2,001,—an increase of 697 on the number for the year 1888. The chief increase took place under the head of "Prisoners sentenced to two years." None who were eligible failed to earn some remission of sentence. The largest remission earned, 473 days, was by a prisoner released from the Mooltan District Jail on expiry of a sentence exceeding 10 years, and the largest gratuity (Rs. 28) was awarded to a convict released from the Delhi Jail. The average gratuity earned was Rs. 2-2-0.

215. Ticket-of-leave System.—The Ticket-of-leave System which had been in force in this Province since 1867 was abolished during the year under the orders of the Government of India. The Inspector-General of Prisons' view is that the system worked satisfactorily, and was a powerful incentive to good conduct. The system, however, was not in force in other provinces, and the Supreme Government considered that uniformity of treatment should, as far as possible, be the rule thoughout British India, the criminal administration being virtually the same, and the mark system offering sufficient inducements to convicts to be well-behaved.

216. Convict Officers.—The total number of prisoners employed as convict officers during the year was 1,532 males and 13 females, the daily average number 663 males and 10 females ; while the ratio per cent. of average strength was 6 males and 3 females. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of 395 in the total number employed as convict officials and of 133 in the daily average number. The increase is chiefly due to the system of guarding at night having been changed in several jails, the barracks, instead of the outer wall, being patrolled by paid night watchmen, while the interior of the barracks is patrolled by convict officials.

So far, wherever it has been introduced, the new system of watch and ward at night has worked satisfactorily, and it is believed will add greatly to the security of our jails.

217. Employment of Prisoners.—The average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days was 12,072 against 11,822 in the previous year. Of this number 473 were sick and 1,579 were convalescents.

The manner in which prisoners were employed is shown below :—

Prison officers	392
Prison servants	1,321
Gardening	608
Preparing articles for jail consumption	2,607
Jail repairs	431
Additions and alterations to jail buildings under Superintendent	109
Do. do. do. Department Public Works	193
Manufactures	5,733
Public Works Jails	119
Other extra-mural work	1
Hired to Municipalities, &c....	18

The number employed at the Public Works Jail at Chenawan was 119 against 475 in the previous year. The canal excavation work at Chenawan was completed in the previous year, and the number (119) employed during the year was engaged entirely in clearing the canal of silt. The excavation of a new supply-channel has, however, recently been sanctioned, and it has been decided to entrust two miles of the excavation work nearest the jail to prisoners. This will give the prisoners at Chenawan employment probably for over two years if the strength of the jail is kept up to 900. But it is a waste of power to have the jail kept up at so low a strength as 900: and arrangements will be made to raise the strength of the jail.

218. MANUFACTURES.—EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.—The total amount of cash drawn from the Treasuries on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,93,048, and the total paid into the Treasuries on the same account was Rs. 3,03,269; so that the net earnings amounted to Rs. 1,10,221, or an average of Rs. 9-2 per head calculated on the number sentenced to labour, or Rs. 17-15 on the average number employed on manufactures. The corresponding figures for 1888 were Rs. 1,09,748, Rs. 9-4, and Rs. 15-13, respectively.

There was a decrease of Rs. 16,960 in the earnings of the Chenawan Jail as compared with the earnings of 1888. After this jail the largest decreases, as compared with 1888, were in the earnings at Delhi, Rs. 3,729; Ferozepore, Rs. 1,430; Mooltan District, Rs. 1,385; Lahore District, Rs. 1,111; Ráwalpindi, Rs. 826; and Pesháwar, Rs. 1,631.

There were some very marked divergencies in the average earnings per head calculated on the number of prisoners employed on jail manufactures, which vary from Rs. 55-6 in the Simla Jail to annas 9 in that at Ráwalpindi. Of course it is impossible that any degree of uniformity should be attained in all the jails of the Province; but that there should be such noticeable differences in the results obtained in the larger prisons needs explanation. Thus, for example, while in the Umballa and Lahore Central Jails the average amounts earned were Rs. 21-5 and Rs. 26-15 respectively, at Delhi the earning was only Rs. 7-6, and at Ráwalpindi it sunk to the nominal sum of annas 9; in this last instance Rs. 15,901-15 having been drawn in cash from the Treasury and only Rs. 16,100-7 having been realized on account of manufactures. In the case of Delhi the main cause is understood to be the great and long-continued sickness which prevailed in the jail. With regard to Ráwalpindi, no adequate explanation has been given as to why only Rs. 198-8 were earned during the year; for *primâ facie* it does not appear at all creditable to the management of the jail that nearly Rs. 16,000 should have been drawn from the Treasury on account of manufactures, presumably, that is, for the purchase of raw materials, and little or no profit made on the sales of the manufactured articles.

The *indirect profit* resulting to Government from the employment of convict labour for maintenance purposes was Rs. 2,05,867.

219. Total Expenditure.—The following table compares the total cost and the cost per head of average strength under each separate head of expenditure during the year with that of the previous year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1888. Total average number of prisoners, 12,702. Total cost	1889. Total average number of prisoners, 12,914 Total cost.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head of average strength. 1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease	Net decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Rations	3,06,810	2,57,994	...	48,816	24 5 0	20 0 11	...	4 4 1	
Establishment ...	2,61,138	2,67,300	6,162	...	20 8 11	20 11 2	0 2 3	...	Rs. 23,614, or Rs. 2-14-6 per head.
Police Guard ...	72,100	76,673	4,573	...	5 10 10	5 15 0	0 4 2	...	
Hospital Charges	20,742	27,605	6,863	...	1 10 2	2 2 2	0 8 0	...	
Clothing ..	51,726	51,010	...	716	4 1 7	3 15 5	...	0 2 2	
Contingencies ...	47,173	55,493	8,320	...	3 11 5	4 4 9	0 9 4	...	
Total ...	7,59,689	7,36,075	25,918	49,532	59 15 11	57 1 5	1 7 9	4 6 3	

Although the expenditure under the heads of Establishments, Police Guards, Hospital Charges and Contingencies was considerably more than during the year 1888, the total cost per head of average strength was Rs. 57-1-5, or less than in any year since 1876. The decrease was almost entirely due to the decreased cost of rations owing to the much more favourable rates which prevailed in 1889 in the purchase of the principal articles used in the prison dietary. It is noticeable that during the year in which these favourable rates prevailed was introduced the system of purchasing supplies direct in the market instead of through the intervention of a middleman or contractor, but this system was introduced too late in the year to have any sensible effect, and, moreover, could only be imperfectly applied for want of storage room. The Inspector-General considers that a serious objection to this system lies in the fact that the supplies should be purchased by the Jailor himself, who must therefore be absent from the jail for several hours once or twice a week ; while it is most important in the interests of discipline that this officer should as seldom as possible be absent from the jail. The objection is no doubt to some extent a valid one, but when the management of a jail has once been properly organized and the subordinate establishment adequately trained to their duties, the absence of the Jailor for a few hours should have no appreciable effect as regards the discipline of the prison.

The net cost of maintaining the prisoners in jail after deducting their earnings was Rs. 6,25,854, or Rs. 48-8 per head—Rs. 2-14 per head less than in 1888.

220. HEALTH.—The following table shows the comparative sickness and mortality in the jails of the Punjab during the years 1888 and 1889 :—

YEAR.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH. Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1888	12,702	16,606	352	390	1,307	28	30 70
1889	12,914	21,725	484	378	1,682	37	29·27

It is satisfactory to find that, although in many districts of the Province the year 1889 was very unhealthy, alike among the free population and the prisoners in the jails, yet the average death-rate among the latter was not only less than that of the free population, but also less than the jail average for the previous year. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 the mortality in the jails was 44·53, 30·7 and 29·27 per thousand ; while during the same periods that of the free population was 34, 30 and 31·62. These figures reflect credit on the management of the jails, and show that increased attention was paid to the health of the prisoners. At the same time the results obtained in the Pesháwar, Mooltan Central, Lahore Central, Jhelum, Dera Ismail Khan, Lahore District and Amritsar Jails are far from satisfactory, the mortality per thousand of average strength varying from 69·11 in Pesháwar to 42·81 in Amritsar. In the first-named jail an outbreak of typhus fever is stated to be the main cause of the unhealthiness ; while in the Mooltan Central Jail, where the mortality was 52·02, a large number of old and infirm prisoners were collected to relieve the Lahore Central Jail.

An abstract is given below comparing the number of admissions and deaths from the principal diseases during 1889 with those of the previous year :—

DISEASES.	1888. Admissions.	1888. Deaths.	1889. Admissions.	1889. Deaths.
Intermittent fever	9,411	9	12,486	9
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,742	67	2,143	49
Respiratory diseases	828	130	1,210	168
Ulcers and boils	625	...	881	...
Anæmia and general debility	264	9	160	5
Cholera	163	63	8	3
Remittent and continued fever	162	15	155	7
Other fevers	34	20	74	16
Jaundice	49	2	46	...
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	44	15	58	27
Small-pox	7	...	5	1

Again the most fatal class of diseases is that of the respiratory organs. Under that head there were 1,210 admissions into hospital,—an increase of nearly 400 on those of the previous year, and the deaths rose from 130 to 168. The admissions from pneumonia alone were 563, and the deaths 147, or 28 more than in 1888. Pneumonia therefore has, as in former years, contributed much more to the mortality than any other single disease. About 39 per cent. of the total mortality was due to it; and this notwithstanding that special measures were taken for moderating the ventilation of the sleeping barracks in the cold weather.

The jails in which the deaths from pneumonia were most numerous were the following:—Lahore Central, 85 admissions, 25 deaths; Mooltan Central, 79 admissions, 24 deaths; Lahore District, 37 admissions, 14 deaths; Peshâwar, 51 admissions, 11 deaths; Mooltan District, 47 admissions, 11 deaths; Delhi, 37 admissions, 10 deaths; Dera Ismail Khan, 31 admissions, 9 deaths; Ráwalpindi 28 admissions, 8 deaths.

Under "Other fevers" are included 24 cases of cerebro-spinal fever with 9 deaths, and 47 cases of typhus with 7 deaths. Typhus occurred in the Pesháwar Jail alone. Nothing certain as to the manner in which it originated has been found out. It is very seldom that the origin of any infectious disease that has occurred in the jails has been satisfactorily traced. Nor is this surprising, seeing that in most of them, including Pesháwar, quarantine arrangements are defective. It seems to be established that fevers of an infectious character are endemic in the upper part of the Province, especially in the districts of Pesháwar, Hazára and Ráwalpindi, and therefore it is all the more necessary that prisoners admitted into jail from those districts should be subjected to a strict system of quarantine. The prevalence of typhus, or a fever closely allied to it, in villages of the three districts named above was reported during the past year.

An unfavourable feature in the health statistics of the past year was the occurrence of a considerable number of cases of erysipelas. The jails in which most cases occurred were: Mooltan Central, 42 admissions, 3 deaths; Lahore Central, 23 admissions, 6 deaths; Mooltan District, 8 admissions, 5 deaths; Amritsar, 5 admissions, 1 death; Pesháwar, 3 admissions, 2 deaths; Lahore District, 3 admissions, 1 death; Lahore Female, 3 admissions, 1 death: and it may be observed that these were among some of the most unhealthy jails.

Although cholera appeared during the year in 23 districts of the Province, only 3 jails—*viz.*, Ludhiána, Jullundur and Lahore Central—were visited by it. In Ludhiána there were 5 cases and 2 deaths; Jullundur 2 cases and 1 death; and there was 1 case not fatal in the Lahore Central Jail.

There were only two jails in which there was no death in 1889, *viz.*, the small jails of Simla and Hoshiárpur.

In ten jails the mortality was under 15 per mille of average strength, *viz.*, Shahpur, 6·80; Gujránwála, 6·88; Gujrát, 7·41; Ferozepore, 8·47; Jhang, 9·58; Chenawan, 11·27; Umballa, 13·58; Siálkot, 14·08; Rohtak, 14·18; Karnál, 14·49. Some of these have been healthy jails for years past, namely, Shahpur, Jhang, Gujrát and Siálkot. Chenawan for the first time has been classed among healthy jails. But it has to be borne in mind that the convicts in that jail were employed on canal work for only a short time during the year.

There were 9 jails in which the mortality per mille of average strength exceeded 30. These were—Peshāwar, 69·11 ; Mooltan Central, 52·02 ; Lahore Central, 50·33 ; Jhelum, 47·89 ; Dera Ismail Khan, 46·98 ; Lahore District, 44·01 ; Amritsar, 42·81 ; Mooltan District, 32·13 ; Rāwalpindi, 30·89.

During the year the mortality per mille according to age was as follows :—

Age.	Mortality.	
	Males.	Females.
Under 16 years ...	...	...
From 16 to 40 years ...	23·06	11·67
From 40 to 60 years ...	45·83	45·45
Over 60 years ...	77·82	142·85

In the latter period the large ratio for female convicts is accidental. The female mortality in the whole of the jails of the Province was 21·15 per mille of average population.

The table below shows the rates of mortality among convicts for the last six years according to length of residence in jail :—

Time passed in Jail.	Mortality per mille of average strength.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Under 6 months in jail ...	23·74	22·96	19·30	27·27	23·54	26·24
From 6 to 12 months ...	22·28	27·86	31·16	46·51	37·47	29·16
" 1 " 2 years ...	30·99	30·20	29·32	60·73	33·28	31·37
" 2 " 3 " ...	32·13	41·11	33·63	63·78	28·08	34·96
" 3 " 7 " ...	54·52	34·24	63·11	116·92	50·08	35·86
Above 7 years ...	87·38	7·63	62·11	74·71	60·91	53·57
Mortality per mille of average convict population for each year ...	28·87	28·07	29·37	46·50	31·08	29·93

CIVIL JUSTICE.

221. Institutions, Classification and Value of Original Civil Suits.—The following statement gives the number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province in each of the last six years :—

Grade of Court.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Chief Court...	3	4	3	3	4	5
Divisional Courts ...	3	5	9	7	3	3
District Courts of general jurisdiction ...	241,197	225,392	218,427	223,917	235,287	222,779
District Small Cause Courts ...	13,825	13,883	15,680	15,041	15,162	13,964
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	7,832	7,763	8,204	9,209	7,519	6,706
Total ...	262,860	247,047	242,323	248,177	257,975	243,457

The total number of suits instituted has fallen by 14,576, or by more than 5 per cent. as compared with the year 1888. In the years 1883 and 1884 the average institutions were, in round numbers, 262,000 ; of the four following years institutions stood lowest in the year 1886, and the figures for the year under report are only slightly above those for that year. The decrease has occurred in Small Cause Courts, both in districts and cantonments, as well as in District Courts of general jurisdiction.

An examination of the detailed figures for districts shows that the decrease has been very general, and must be due to causes influencing the entire Province. District Officers, as usual, attribute the falling-off to agricultural prosperity and, in some instances, to the prevalence of sickness during the autumn. The only districts which show an increase are those of Rohtak and Shahpur. The decrease was most marked in the Pesháwar District and in the districts of the Deraját Division. There would seem to be no reason to suppose that any special causes have operated to reduce the number of institutions in any of the districts of the Province, and the variations are nowhere such as may not be expected to occur in the ordinary course of things.

222. The following table gives the number of suits under the chief heads of classification for the past four years :—

	Description of Suits.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds	2,951	2,682	2,525	2,131
	On unregistered bonds...	83,497	85,692	90,012	87,671
	Otherwise than on bonds	101,250	102,580	105,876	96,993
	For rent other than of land	2,923	3,275	3,586	3,499
	For moveable property or value thereof ...	14,602	16,454	16,167	14,476
	For damages...	1,882	2,246	2,081	2,028
	Other suits	1,769	1,673	1,976	1,273
	Total	208,874 86 p. c.	214,602 86 p. c.	222,223 86 p. c.	208,071 85 p. c.
II—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.		11	...	5	29
III.—Other suits.	For immoveable property	24,336	24,516	27,439	26,806
	For a declaration of right	2,432	2,483	2,536	2,468
	For specific performance	271	213	199	203
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower.	5,446	5,339	4,687	5,089
	For or relating to partition	141	225	184	195
	Not included in the above	812	799	702	538
	Total	33,438 14 p. c.	33,575 14 p. c.	35,747 14 p. c.	35,299 15 p. c.
	Grand Total	242,323	248,177	257,975	243,399

Suits on registered bonds have fallen-off continuously since the year 1885. Suits on unregistered bonds were more numerous than in any previous year of the five years' period shown in the table except 1888. Suits otherwise than on bonds have decreased by 8,883 cases and have never been as low in any year of the five years' period. There has been a reduction, more or less considerable, under all heads except those relating to specific performance of contracts, betrothal suits and suits affecting marriage, and suits for partition. It

does not appear to be necessary to seek for reasons to account for these variations; taking the period for five years, it is a little remarkable that the general results should be as uniform as they are. The chief variations are in classes of suits which depend more on oral than on documentary evidence, in which false suits are consequently most numerous, and it is satisfactory to find a substantial decrease under these heads.

223. The following table gives the value of suits instituted which were capable of money valuation for each of the past three years :—

Class of Suit.		Number of suits instituted.	Value.	Average value.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1).—For money or moveable property	1887...	214,602	1,31,34,579	61	3	3
	1888...	222,223	1,28,82,327	57	15	6
	1889...	208,071	1,29,10,865	62	0	9
(2).—For land assessed or subject to assessment ...	1887...	16,946	30,37,915	179	4	4
	1888...	20,940	56,58,827	270	3	10
	1889...	19,817	46,85,382	236	6	11
(3).—For other imomveable property	1887...	8,399	11,18,454	133	2	8
	1888...	7,845	15,87,627	202	5	11
	1889...	8,603	22,82,563	265	5	2
(4).—Other suits	1887 ..	4,146	14,99,675	361	11	6
	1888...	4,589	9,73,048	212	0	8
	1889...	4,725	8,26,291	174	14	0
Total	1887...	244,093	1,87,90,623	76	15	8
	1888...	255,597	2,11,01,829	82	8	11
	1889...	241,216	2,07,05,101	85	13	4

The total value of the litigation of the Province was Rs. 20,7,05,101, or Rs. 19,14,478 more than in the year 1887, and Rs. 3,96,728 less than in the year 1888. Under the first head—suits for money or moveable property—the large decrease in the number of suits has not been followed by any falling-off in value; there has indeed been a slight increase. Under the second head, the value has fallen by about ten lakhs as compared with the preceding year, but is sixteen lakhs higher than in the year 1887. Under the third head, the value has increased by nearly one-third as compared with the preceding year, notwithstanding that suits for immoveable property in 1889 were not greatly in excess of those for 1888. Under the fourth head, there has been a decrease of about 16 per cent., while suits were more numerous.

The variations are thus considerable and are largely due to disturbing influences connected with the system of valuing suits. The rules made by the Local Government, under the Suits Valuation Act, relating to the valuation of land, came into force early in the year, and revised rules under the Act were also made by the Chief Court in regard to other classes of suits. It is probable that the full effect of the changes made will not be felt until the close of the current year.

The average value for all classes of suits was Rs. 76-15-8 in 1887, Rs. 82-8-11 in 1888, and Rs. 85-13-4 in 1889.

224. Disposal of Original Suits by Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.—The following table shows the number of original suits for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year in other Subordinate Courts for each of the past five years :—

Year.	For disposal (pending, instituted and re-admitted).	Disposed of.	Pending.
1885	276,112	259,849	16,263
1886	269,147	250,012	19,135
1887	278,228	260,912	17,316
1888	285,973	268,174	17,799
1889	272,095	254,994	17,101
Difference between 1888 and 1889...	—13,878	—13,180	—698

The amount of business for disposal was considerably less than in either of the two preceding years, but is above the amount for the year 1886. The actual disposals were satisfactory, the pending file at the close of the year being below that of any of the previous years shown in the table.

225. The manner in which the original suits were disposed of shows no very noticeable variations as compared with former years. This will be seen from the subjoined table :—

	Percentage decided.			
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Without trial	19·4	19·4	19·4	19·6
Without contest...	50·4	50·2	50·5	50·3
On reference to arbitration	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·6
After contest { for plaintiff	21·1	21·3	21·7	21·6
After contest { for defendant	8·3	8·3	7·6	7·9

226. The percentage of contested suits to the total number disposed of has undergone no change. It has stood at 30 during each of the past three years. The percentage of contested cases decided in favour of the plaintiff was nearly 72, or the same as in each of the two preceding years.

227. Only 1,614 suits, or 0·6 per cent. on disposals, were decided by arbitration during the year as compared with 2,051 in the year 1888 and 2,054 in 1887. The unpopularity of this method of decision appears to be increasing.

228. The number of commissions of all kinds issued has diminished considerably, the figures being 3,424 in the year under report as compared with 4,358 in the year 1887 and 4,121 in the year 1888. As compared with last year, there has been a reduction of 17 per cent.

229. Property was attached before judgment in fewer cases than last year. The figures for four years are—

1886	561
1887	481
1888	520
1889	452

Compensation for improper attachments was awarded in five cases as against one in the previous year.

230. The number of decrees bearing interest has slightly increased as compared with the preceding year, but is not large. The average rate of interest allowed has fallen to 5 per cent.

231. The pending file at the close of the year was 17,101 as compared with 17,799 in the previous year and 17,316 in the year 1887. Of these 1,242 as against 1,221 in the previous year were pending under Section 99 A. of the Code of Civil Procedure.

232. The average duration for the whole Province was normal, being—

Contested.	*Uncontested.*
34	22

233. The average duration in the various classes of Courts in each of the past three years was—

	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
District Judges' Courts	66	67	72	48	41	53
Courts of Surbordinate Judges with appellate powers.	58	60	61	25	39	44
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners (Special Munsiffs).	48	48	54	31	35	35
District Small Cause Courts	20	16	17	19	15	14
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	21	22	16	13	13	15
Munsiffs' Courts	32	31	31	21	20	22
Tahsíldárs' Courts	30	32	31	20	19	18
Náib-Tahsíldárs' Courts	21	23	22	15	16	15
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts	29	30	30	21	18	19

234. Agency employed in districts for the disposal of Civil Suits.—The following statement shows the manner in which original suits were distributed between the various grades of Courts during the year under report as compared with the years 1887 and 1888, respectively :—

Number of officers employed on Civil work.			Grade of Officers.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1887.	1888.	1889.		1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887	1888.	1889.
...	...	...	District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	6,238	6,289	5,444	2·4	2·3	2·1	..	...	...
...	...	...	Assistant Commissioners ...	2,610	3,149	2,742	1·0	1·2	1·0	...	...	...
...	...	...	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	19,908	16,725	14,150	7·6	6·9	5·5	...	...	...
116	116	116	Tahsíldárs	16,196	16,285	13,781	6·2	6·0	5·4	139	140	119
9	5	6	Náib-Tahsíldárs	1,945	1,618	500	0·8	0·8	0·1	216	323	83
84	*83	*83	Munsiffs	178,543	188,109	186,496	68·4	70·1	73·1	2,151	2,266	2,247
4	4	4	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	†15,446	15,709	‡14,103	5·9	5·2	5·5	3,654	3,927	3,525
9	9	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	9,353	7,593	6,769	3·6	2·8	2·6	1,039	844	752
56	58	57	Honorary Civil Judges ...	10,679	12,697	11,009	4·1	4·7	4·7	191	218	192
			Total ...	260,912	268.174	254,994	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One Munsiff is Registrar of the Lahore Small Cause Court.

† Includes 830 suits disposed of by other officers exercising Small Cause Court powers.

‡ Do. 2,649 ditto ditto ditto.

Notwithstanding the reduction in the business coming before the Courts, the Courts of Munsiffs have disposed of nearly the same number of suits as in the year 1888, namely, 186,496, as compared with 188,109. The Munsiffs disposed of 68 per cent. of the litigation in the year 1887, 70 per cent. in the year 1888, and 73 per cent. in the year under report. District and Subordinate Judges did a little over 2 per cent. ; Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners 6·5 per cent.; and Tahsíldárs and their Náibs 5·5 per cent. of the work. Honorary agency has as usual rendered great assistance to the Courts.

235. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases, under the Code of Civil Procedure (excluding applications for execution of decrees), instituted in District Courts in each of the past two years :—

NATURE OF CASE.	1888.	1889.
Plaints or memoranda of appeal rejected or returned without registration ...	5,493	5,322
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed in default or decreed *ex parte* (Sections 99, 103, 108, 558 and 560, Civil Proceedure Code).	13,643	13,884
Objections with regard to attached property (Sections 278 and 487)... ...	14,052	13,485
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Section 401)	1,278	1,083
Applications for review of judgment (Section 623)	1,538	1,552
Other cases	1,309	984
TOTAL	37,313	36,310

236. Other miscellaneous cases not connected with the Code of Civil Procedure have risen from 3,343 in the year 1888 to 4,002 in the year under report. Of these, 1,864 were cases relating to the redemption or foreclosure of mortgages as against 1,824 in the previous year.

237. The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases disposed of in Divisional Courts during the past two years :—

NATURE OF CASE.	1888.	1889.
Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	473	301
Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed in default or decided *ex parte*.	124	229
Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	66	65
Applications for review of judgment	162	137
Applications for certificates to appeal under Section 40 (*c*), Punjab Courts Act ...	1,384	1,617
Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870	23	39
Cases under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879	...	1
TOTAL	2,232	2,389

238. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The following statement gives the details of execution of decree work in District Courts for each of the past three years:—

YEAR.	Total number of applications for execution before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Average duration.	Value of money decrees in execution.	AMOUNT REALIZED. Voluntarily.	AMOUNT REALIZED. After issue but without execution of process.	AMOUNT REALIZED. After execution of coercive process.	Percentage realized.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887 ...	207,488	1,759	53,096	42,940	87,368	185,163	29	37	1,26,00,387	4,37,961	7,74,983	26,82,200	31
1888 ...	215,071	2,010	54,595	43,189	92,117	191,911	28	40	1,34,78,747	5,08,116	7,93,619	30,91,966	32
1889 ...	209,146	1,621	52,507	41,326	90,374	185,828	28	42	1,34,59,219	4,72,128	7,35,260	28,32,532	30

The number of applications is smaller than in the year 1888, but above that for the year 1887. The proportion of completely executed decrees is the same as in the preceding years, *viz.*, 28 per cent. Partial executions are slightly below the figures for the two previous years; while wholly infructuous applications show no improvement, notwithstanding the measures taken in this direction during the year. The average duration has risen, while the percentage of realizations has fallen somewhat, but the variations do not call for special explanation.

239. The percentages were—

	Percentage of decrees. 1887.	1888.	1889.
Completely executed	28·7	28·5	28·2
Partially executed	23·2	22·7	22·2
Wholly infructuous	47·2	47·9	48·6
Transferred	0·9	0·9	1·0

240. The following table shows the modes of realization:—

		AMOUNT REALIZED. 1888.	AMOUNT REALIZED. 1889.	PERCENTAGE. 1888.	PERCENTAGE. 1889.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily ...		5,08,116	4,72,128	11	12
REALIZED	After issue, but without execution of process ...	7,93,619	7,35,260	19	18
REALIZED	By attachment only ...	22,62,712	21,27,964	51	53
REALIZED	By sale ...	5,96,238	5,16,405	14	13
REALIZED	By arrest only ...	1,94,682	1,53,653	4	3
REALIZED	After imprisonment ...	38,334	34,510	1	1

241. The annexed statement shows how steadily the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned is decreasing :—

Year.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested.		Number of persons detained.			Average duration of detention in days.
	Released without imprisonment.	Imprisoned.	Up to one month.	Between one and three months.	Between three and six months.	
1887	7,958	1,092	647	316	204	41
1888	4,044	630	323	192	108	42
1889	4,951	445	219	128	77	41

242. Insolvency business has decreased very considerably, and this may be regarded as indicating that commercial interests were in a satisfactory condition. The figures were as follows :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Filed.				Disposed of.	Pending.
		By Judgment-debtors.		By decree-holders.	Total for disposal.		
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.				
1887	128	59	434	1	622	504	118
1888	118	30	328	4	480	402	78
1889	78	35	262	2	377	284	93

243. The insolvency business was disposed of as follows :—

		1888.	1889.
Transferred		...	...
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted		163	116
Granted	A receiver not being appointed ...	36	29
	Ditto being appointed	61	42
Rejected	Penal proceedings not being taken ...	142	97
	Ditto being taken ...	...	...

244. The scheduled debts stood at Rs. 7,79,979 against Rs. 8,13,452, and of this sum 27 per cent. was satisfied or disallowed during the year as against 33 per cent. in the preceding year. Receivers held Rs. 1,09,527, of which Rs. 71,288, or 65 per cent., was disbursed within the year.

245. ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The subjoined table gives particulars as to witnesses who attended the Courts in original Civil suits during the two past years :—

	Number.		Difference.	Percentage.	
	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily	139,397	135,775	— 3,622	34	33
Witnesses for whose appearance a summons was issued.	273,046	275,257	+ 2,211	66	67
TOTAL ...	412,443	411,032	— 1,411	...	...

246. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The annexed statement shows the original Civil work for disposal by the District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts and the manner of disposal for each of the two past years :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Court.		Number of Civil Suits on the File.												Average Duration.	
		Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882, or Section 21, Act XI of 1865.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending for more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Percentage of contested cases.	Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts.	1888 ...	1,125	15,162	205	1	16,493	1,923	8,985	4,801	15,709	784	106	30	16	15
	1889 ...	784	13,964	237	...	14,985	1,641	8,986	3,476	14,103	882	160	24	17	14
Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	1888 ...	298	7,519	85	...	7,902	1,223	4,229	2,141	7,593	309	11	28	22	13
	1889 ...	309	6,706	89	...	7,104	1,043	3,586	2,140	6,769	335	16	31	16	15

There has been a general decrease in institutions. In District Small Cause Courts the decrease amounted to 8, and in Cantonment Courts to 11 per cent. No special reasons have been given for the large decrease in these Courts. In several of the Cantonment Courts, however, the officers in charge for portions of the year exercised very limited powers, and this probably had some effect on institutions.

The experiment of appointing a Registrar to the Lahore Court proved so successful that the clerks of the Amritsar, Simla and Delhi Courts, who were officers of experience drawing salaries of Rs. 200 per mensem, have now been appointed Registrars with power to try small causes not exceeding Rs. 10 in value. It is intended that the Judges of these Courts should, to the extent to which their time is set free by the relief given them by the Registrars of their Courts, assist District Judges by taking some original Civil work off their hands.

247. APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following statement shows the number of appeals against decrees instituted in District and Divisional Courts during each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Appeals instituted.					
Year.	In District Courts.	In Divisional Courts.	Total.	Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable orders.
1886	8,162	9,015	17,177	66,797	17,177	26
1887	8,413	9,365	17,778	70,065	17,778	25
1888	8,598	8,846	17,444	73,767	17,444	24
1889	9,593	7,660	17,253	71,120	17,253	24

The appellate business for the year 1889 taken as a whole was about the same as in the preceding year. There was a slight decrease of only 191 appeals. Having regard to the falling-off in original business, a much larger decrease might have been expected. The decrease has been entirely in appeals to Divisional Courts, which have fallen by 13 per cent. In District Courts appeals have increased by nearly 12 per cent. The increase in the appellate work of District Courts and the decrease in that of Divisional Courts is due to the alteration made in the law of appeal by Act XIII of 1888.

The relief thus given to Divisional Courts by District Judges and Subordinate Judges exercising appellate powers is largely counterbalanced by the reduction in the amount of original business disposed of by the latter officers.

248. APPELLATE WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The figures given below show for District Courts the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, with the average duration in days :—

Year.	Number of Appeals.			Average duration of appeals.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1887	9,209	8,598	611	27
1888	9,240	8,313	927	26
1889	10,520	9,567	953	27

249. The manner of disposal was as follows :—

	PERCENTAGE.	
	1888.	1889.
Transferred	0·5	0·4
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	19·9	18·5
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	4·3	4·9
Order of lower Court confirmed *ex parte*	1·3	2·1
Ditto ditto after contest	34·1	37·1
Ditto modified	11·6	9·2
Ditto reversed	18·4	16·9
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code...	9·9	10·9

The orders of the lower Court were confirmed in 37 per cent. as against 34 per cent. in the previous year. Summary rejections fell from 19·9 to 18·5 per cent.

250. The annexed statement gives details as to value and cost of appeals, excluding cases transferred or re-admitted in District Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

SCALE OF VALUATION.	NUMBER OF APPEALS.		AGGREGATE VALUE OF APPEALS		AGGREGATE COST OF APPEALS		AVERAGE VALUE OF APPEALS		AVERAGE COST OF APPEALS		PERCENTAGE OF COST TO VALUE	
	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suist.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	1,168	253	8,558	1,758	2,647	654	7	7	2	2	30	37
" " 50 ...	3,717	772	1,02,905	24,559	16,704	4,450	27	31	4	5	16	14
" " 100 ...	1,707	355	1,24,010	26,810	15,994	4,050	72	75	9	11	12	15
" " 500 ...	1,280	15	2,75,348	4,250	29,649	595	215	283	23	39	10	14
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed	1	15	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	25	...	...
TOTAL ... 1889 ...	7,873	1,409	5,10,821	57,377	64,994	10,129	65	41	8	7	12	18
TOTAL ... 1888 ...	8,090	61	5,24,917	1,850	66,180	356	65	31	8	6	12	19

251. APPELLATE WORK OF DIVISIONAL COURTS.—The number of appeals from decrees pending from the previous year, the number instituted and disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year, are given below for each of the past two years :—

YEAR.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1888	4,315	9,247	13,562	10,102	3,460
1889	3,460	8,197	11,657	8,632	3,025

The falling-off in disposals in the year under report as compared with that in the previous year is mostly due to the smaller number of officers employed in the year 1889; but the Courts have disposed of a larger number of appeals than was instituted.

252. The average duration of appeals in Divisional Courts has fallen from 144 days in the year 1888 to 140 in the year under report. In the year 1887 the average duration was as high as 161 days.

253. The following table shows how the appeals were disposed of :—

	Percentage. 1888.	Percentage. 1889.
Transferred, struck off for default, or otherwise not prosecuted	7	6·5
Order of the lower Court upheld	59	60·9
Ditto ditto modified	5	5·6
Ditto ditto reversed	22	20·9
Cases remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	7	6·1

Sixty per cent. of the orders appealed from were upheld.

254. The following statement gives the value and cost of appeals disposed of by Divisional Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of appeals: In suits for money or moveable property	Number of appeals: In other suits	Aggregate value of appeals: In suits for money or moveable property	Aggregate value of appeals: In other suits	Aggregate cost of appeals: In suits for money or moveable property	Aggregate cost of appeals: In other suits	Average value of appeals: In suits for money or moveable property	Average value of appeals: In other suits	Average cost of appeals: In suits for money or moveable property	Average cost of appeals: In other suits	Percentage of cost to value: In suits for money or moveable property	Percentage of cost to value: In other suits
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	1[illegible]	1,13[illegible]	60	6,33[illegible]	35	5,929	[illegible]	6	4	5	58	93
" " 50 ...	11[illegible]	2,08[illegible]	3,654	58,53[illegible]	815	21,314	3[illegible]	28	7	10	22	36
" " 100 ...	13[illegible]	1,21[illegible]	11,591	95,70[illegible]	2,133	22,184	84	79	15	18	18	23
" " 500 ...	38[illegible]	1,58[illegible]	1,04,801	3,65,21[illegible]	11,984	55,330	27[illegible]	231	31	35	11	15
" " 1,000 ...	17[illegible]	168	1,24,488	1,20,15[illegible]	15,937	17,347	71[illegible]	715	92	103	12	14
" " 5,000 ...	9[illegible]	73	2,01,318	1,43,617	20,532	16,195	2,142	1,96[illegible]	218	222	10	11
" " 10,000 ...	...	1	...	5,09[illegible]	...	800	...	5,09[illegible]	...	800	...	15
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	3[illegible]	989	...	...	1,108	25,666	...	...	31	26	...	...
Total ... 1889 ...	95[illegible]	7,24[illegible]	4,45,912	7,94,66[illegible]	52,544	1,64,765	48[illegible]	127	55	23	11	20
Total ... 1888 ...	1,17[illegible]	8,618	4,57,314	7,50,71[illegible]	52,041	1,52,484	40[illegible]	10[illegible]	44	17	11	20

255. The number of miscellaneous appeals of a civil nature for disposal by Divisional Courts fell from 806 in 1888 to 781 in 1889 ; 700 of these were from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; 635 appeals were disposed of against 659 in the previous year. The pending file was 146, or 1 less than in the previous year ; 76 of the pending cases had been pending for more than 3 months. The average duration was 90 days as against 113 in the previous year.

256. CIVIL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—The following figures give the institutions of Civil business of all kinds, in the Chief Court, for each of the last five years :—

YEAR.	Original Civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	MISCELLANEOUS CASES.	
					References under Secs. 617 and 646 3, and 99 and 100 of the Tenancy Act	Others.
1885	4	906	137	1,139	495	...
1886	3	2,671	303	1,391	586	...
1887	5	1,858	277	1,087	618	...
1888	4	2,104	271	1,189	89	744
1889	5	1,282	143	1,838	91	784
Difference in last two years ...	+1	−822	−128	+649	+2	+40

Appeals from decrees have fallen by 822, or nearly 40 per cent. This is due to the change introduced into the law of appeal during the year 1888, Applications for revision have, on the other hand, increased from 1,189 to 1,838 or by 54 per cent. Appeals from orders have fallen from 271 to 143. Miscellaneous cases have increased by 42.

257. The following table shows the number of appeals from decrees and orders above and below Rs. 5,000 in value, respectively :—

		1888.	1889.
APPEALS FROM DECREES	First appeal (where value of suit is Rs. 5,000 or more) ...	91	107
	Further appeal (where the value is under Rs. 5,000) ...	1,966	1,139
APPEALS FROM ORDERS	First appeal (where the value of the subject-matter is Rs. 5,000 or more or from an order passed under a special Act)	118	73
	Further appeals	153	70
Appeals on certificate of Divisional Judge...	... ...	47	36

258. The following is a general statement of Civil appellate work in the Chief Court, showing the institutions and disposals, with the manner of disposal of appeals from decrees and orders :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Percentage of Appeals.							
	Description of Appeal.	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First Appeals.	From decrees	1888	91	272	104	11	5	15	28	16	13	12	396
	" orders	1888	118	167	122	3	3	51	16	1	13	13	161
	Total ...	1888	209	439	226	6	4	35	22	8	13	12	284
	From decrees	1889	107	275	132	5	4	8	33	22	17	11	474
	" orders	1889	73	118	77	3	9	26	21	1	23	17	195
	Total ...	1889	180	393	209	4	7	15	27	14	20	13	372
Further Appeals.	From decrees	1888	2,013	3,996	2,110	...	4	43	24	5	17	7	217
	" orders	1888	153	214	160	...	12	35	14	1	14	24	159
	Total ...	1888	2,166	4,210	2,270	...	4	42	23	5	17	9	191
	From decrees	1889	1,175	3,062	1,876	1	4	21	32	9	26	7	432
	" orders	1889	70	124	103	...	6	33	23	3	17	18	185
	Total ...	1889	1,245	3,186	1,979	1	5	21	31	8	26	8	419
	Grand Total	1888	2,375	4,649	2,496	1	4	42	22	5	17	9	269
		1889	1,425	3,579	2,188	1	5	21	31	9	25	8	414

The disposals of appeals exceeded the institutions by 763 cases, or 53 per cent.

259. Since the number of Judges has been reduced to five, the Court has only just been able to keep pace with the income of work, and the impression made on the pending file has been small.

260. The following table gives the details of disposals of Civil appeals for each of the last three years :—

Year.	Number of Appeals.			
	Rejected by a single Judge in Chambers.	Decided in Courts.		Total.
		By a single Judge.	By a Bench.	
1887	965	109	591	1,665
1888	1,087	104	1,305	2,496
1889	557	484	1,147	2,188

261. Further details as to disposal of Civil appeals are given in the following figures :—

Year.	Chamber Work. Number of Appeals. Rejected at a preliminary hearing in Chambers.	Decided by a single Judge after notice to respondent.	Admitted to hearing before a Bench.	Admitted to hearing before a single Judge after notice	Total.	Number of appeals decided by Benches.
1887	965	109	1,310		2,384	591
1888	1,087	104	1,287		2,478	1,305
1889	557	484	663	173	1,877	1,147

262. The number of appeals rejected by a single Judge in Chambers has fallen largely, but the number and character of the appeals instituted has undergone a considerable change, as the result of the operation of Act XIII of 1888. The petty appellate work of the Court has been much reduced. On the other hand, the revisional work has increased largely, and in that class of business the summary rejections have been very numerous. The number of cases heard after notice to the respondent by a single Judge has largely increased owing to the same cause. The rules of Court, made under Section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as now amended, provide for a much larger exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by single Judges than was formerly possible.

263. The average duration of appeals has gone up from 269 to 414 days This is due to the impression made on the heavy file of arrears which had been lying in the Court for a length of time.

264. The pending file compared with the two previous years was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Appeals pending In Chambers.	Before Court.	Over 3 months	More than a year.
1887	204	2,070	1,911	1,079
1888	219	1,934	1,778	880
1889	249	1,142	1,120	549

265. The following table gives details regarding the value and cost of appeals decided during the year :—

Value of suit.		Number of appeals: For money or moveable property.	Number of appeals: In other suits.	Aggregate value of appeals: For money or moveable property.	Aggregate value of appeals: In other suits.	Aggregate cost of appeals: For money or moveable property.	Aggregate cost of appeals: In other suits.	Average value of appeals: For money or moveable property.	Average value of appeals: In other suits.	Average cost of appeals: For money or moveable property.	Average cost of appeals: In other suits.	Percentage of cost to value: For money or moveable property.	Percentage of cost to value: In other suits.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs.	10	8	59	70	354	64	533	9	6	8	9	91	150
" "	50	20	226	606	7,451	235	3,262	30	33	11	14	39	44
" "	100	20	232	1,411	17,516	371	4,283	70	75	18	18	26	24
" "	500	47	425	14,980	1,12,377	2,121	12,648	319	264	45	29	14	11
" "	1,000	74	357	51,423	2,62,440	6,861	17,584	695	735	93	49	12	7
" "	5,000	60	239	1,28,438	4,50,551	12,680	22,460	2,141	1,885	211	94	9	5
" "	10,000	11	21	83,445	1,30,726	5,417	4,777	7,586	6,225	492	227	6	3
" "	1,00,000	10	21	1,54,025	4,60,103	9,851	8,944	15,402	21,909	985	426	6	2
Exceeding "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.		...	159	...	...	...	4,657	...	...	...	29	...	...
Total ...	1889	250	1,739	4,34,398	14,41,518	37,600	79,148	1,737	912	150	45	8	5
	1888	324	1,857	6,07,272	10,16,612	45,830	69,658	1,874	634	141	37	7	6

266. The following statement gives the details of disposal of applications for revision, under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, for the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	For disposal.			Sent to a Bench.		Rejected in Chambers.		Dismissed by a Bench.		Order of Lower Court.				
Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year	Total.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	In default.	On the merits.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded for fresh decision.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1888 ...	200	1,189	1,389	90	92	818	154	12	66	7	33	68	1,158	231
1889 ...	231	1,838	2,069	212	97	1,098	270	11	141	7	42	143	1,712	357

267. The details of the other Civil business disposed of by the Chief Court during the last two years are given below :—

Description of Suits.	1888.	1889.
Original matrimonial cases	2	1
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869	1	3
Uncontested applications for probate and letters of administration	12	11
Contested do. do. do. do.	...	1
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	5	13
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as a pauper, to stay execution of decrees and other miscellaneous applications	745	827
Total	765	865

268. There were six Judges attached to the Court for seven-and-a-half months, and five for four-and-a-half months of the year.

GENERAL.

269. The annexed statement shows for District Courts the process-serving establishment, the number of processes issued, with the receipts and expenditure for 1888 and 1889 :—

Year.	Establishment.				Number of processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Názirs.	Náib-Názirs.	European process-servers.	Peons.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	31	194	13	2,112	1,356,126	142,889	131,811	4,32,895	1,91,611
1889	31	195	13	2,061	1,333,649	156,764	162,379	4,26,473	1,95,700

270. In Divisional Courts the sum of Rs. 7,372 was realized from process fees, as against Rs. 9,768 in the previous year, while the sum of Rs. 3,299 was expended on establishments and postage, as against Rs. 3,354 in the previous year.

271. In Commissioners' Courts the sum of Rs. 3,047 was realized on account of process fees, while the sum of Rs. 1,431 was expended on establishments and postage.

272. In the Chief Court the sum of Rs. 3,509 was realized as against Rs. 4,451-8 in the previous year, of which the sum of Rs. 159 was expended on postage. The net profit to Government from the service of processes was Rs. 2,39,812 as against Rs. 2,51,663-11 in the previous year.

273. The proposals for strengthening and improving the process-serving establishment which were submitted to Government on the 10th December 1888 were received back from the Government of India for further consideration.

274. The income for the last two years in Divisional and District Courts from fees for the inspection of records, and expenditure under the same head, were as follows :—

		Income derived from inspection fees.	Expenditure on establishment, &c., &c.	Balance credited to Record Office Fund.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Divisional Courts ...	1888	6,333	4,098	2,235
	1889	8,234	5,058	3,176
	Difference ...	+ 1,901	+ 960	+ 941
District Courts ...	1888	14,146	6,424	7,722
	1889	15,698	7,172	8,526
	Difference	+ 1,552	+ 748	+804

REGISTRATION.

275. Registration.—The operations of the year and the financial results may be thus summarized :—78,383 documents were registered in the ordinary mode, of which 58,809 belonged to the compulsory and 19,574 to the optional class; 68,278 related to immoveable property; 660 were wills, 3 authorities to adopt, and 9,442 were miscellaneous non-testamentary documents not relating to immoveable property. If to the above be added the number (3,456) of documents specially registered under the provisions of Section 89 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, without the levy of fees, the total number of documents registered during the year amounts to 81,839. The income of the year was Rs. 2,21,989, and the expenditure Rs. 87,721, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,34,268.

276. These figures are contrasted with those of previous years in the following table :—

	Average of five years ending 1876-77, under Act VIII of 1871.	Average of five years ending 1881-82, under Act III of 1877.	Average of five years ending 1886-87, under Act III of 1877.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of documents registered. Book No. 1. Documents relating to immoveable property. Ordinary registrations. Compulsory ...	32,123	42,080	44,89	49,690	57,978	60,76	58,808
Optional ...	18,897	18,39	10,97	9,612	10,952	10,16	9,472
Total ...	51,020	60,47	55,86	59,302	68,930	70,93	68,278
Special registrations under Section 89. Takkávi certificates ...	...	274	1,18	1,132	1,168	1,138	1,853
Sale certificates ...	...	397	1,36	1,289	1,570	1,66	1,604
Total ...	...	671	2,54	2,421	2,738	2,80	3,456
Book No. 3. Wills ... Optional ...	116	23	38	427	434	50	660
Authorities to adopt ... Compulsory ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
Book No. 4. Miscellaneous documents ... Optional ...	21,289	13,57	10,320	9,962	9,970	9,76	9,442
Aggregate registrations. Ordinary ... Compulsory ...	32,125	42,081	44,89	49,690	57,978	60,76	58,809
Optional ...	40,302	32,19	21,685	20,001	21,356	20,437	19,574
Total ...	72,427	74,27	66,57	69,691	79,334	81,20	78,383
Special under Section 89 ...	...	671	2,546	2,421	2,738	2,80	3,456
Grand total ...	72,427	74,950	69,121	72,112	82,072	84,010	81,839
Value of immoveable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode ...	Rs. 1,50,00,000	Rs. 2,09,79,00	Rs. 2,39,13,000	Rs. 2,70,48,000	Rs. 3,24,82,00	Rs. 3,53,64,000	Rs. 3,42,41,000
Total receipts from all sources ...	1,57,828	1,77,882	1,76,427	1,91,650	2,19,736	2,27,98	2,21,989
Total expenditure ...	1,02,035	1,03,740	96,056	1,04,610	1,12,625	1,14,834	87,721
Surplus of income over expenditure ...	55,793	74,130	80,371	87,040	1,07,111	1,13,150	1,34,26

277. At the commencement of the year there were in the Province 231 Registration Offices, of which 31 were offices of Registrars (Deputy Commissioners) and 200 of Sub and Joint Sub Registrars. During the year four new Sub-Registrars' offices were opened in consequence of the appointment of non-official Sub-Registrars, and the Sub-Registry office at Bághapárána in the Ferozepore District was closed on the death of the Sub-Registrar, Sodhi Rajindar Singh. The number of Sub and Joint Sub Registrars' offices in existence, therefore, at the close of the year was 203, making a total of 234 offices for the Province.

278. The extension of the employment of non-official in substitution for official agency was further effected by the appointment of Sub-Registrars at Jhelum, Gurdáspur and Hissar, the Treasury Officers at these places being entirely relieved of registration work.

The total number of non-official Sub-Registrars has thus risen from 43 at the close of 1886-87, and 48 in the past year, to 55 in the year under report.

279. The number of agricultural sales and mortgages registered during the year are 11,879 and 34,137, as against 12,465 and 36,294 in 1888-89 and 12,508 and 34,345 in 1887-88, and the value of the agricultural land sold and mortgaged was less than 212½ lakhs, as against almost 220 lakhs in the previous year and 201 lakhs in 1887-88. There can be little doubt that the new method of attesting transfers of agricultural land by Revenue Officers in the villages instead of at head-quarters has seriously affected the operations of the Registration Department. It is true that the number of deeds compulsorily registered has continued to increase, but a practice appears to have sprung up of evading the requirements of the law regarding registration by executing two deeds instead of one, to avoid the Rs. 100 limit of value. It must also be remembered that the amount of land sold and mortgaged in the Punjab has increased enormously in recent years, and if the operations of the Registration Department had not been affected by the new system of attesting mutations, they should also have increased proportionately, and this has certainly not been the case.

280. The total value of property, moveable and immoveable, forming the subject-matter of the documents registered during the year under report was shown to be Rs. 3,65,99,936, being Rs. 14,50,572 less than the previous year. The leading statistics are given below :—

		Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
I.—Sales of immoveable property—			Rs.	Rs.
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural ...	10,713	65,69,134	613
	Non-agricultural ...	6,984	44,37,195	635
Of less than Rs. 100 in value.	Agricultural ...	1,166	96,276	82
	Non-agricultural ...	1,567	1,40,639	90
II.—Mortgages of immoveable property—				
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural ...	29,749	1,42,36,393	478
	Non-agricultural ...	7,409	55,39,505	748
Of less than Rs. 100 in value.	Agricultural ...	4,388	3,36,827	77
	Non-agricultural ...	1,734	1,39,130	80
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money		2,453	12,89,528	526

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

281. Municipal Administration.—The total number of Municipalities in existence in the Punjab at the end of the year 1889-90 was, as last year, 158. No new Municipality was constituted during the year, and no Municipality was abolished; but with effect from April 1st, 1890, the Municipality of Pindi Bhattián in the Gujránwála District was abolished in accordance with the general wish of the inhabitants and because of the lack of interest in Municipal

affairs displayed by the members of the Committee. Orders have also recently been passed directing the abolition with effect from April 1st, 1891, of the Municipalities noted in the margin, the population of which is small and the income very petty. In the case of many of these Municipalities the population shown in the margin, which is that ascertained at the census of 1881, is believed to have considerably declined owing to local causes.

Municipality.	*District.*	*Population.*	*Income.*
			Rs.
Ellenabad ...	... Hissar ...	... 4,131	776
Ránia ...	... Do. ...	... 4,626	1,464
Rori	... Do. ...	... 3,063	528
Garhshankar	... Hoshiárpur	... 5,278	1,873
Moga ...	... Ferozepore	... 6,430	917
Mudki ...	... Do.	... 3,752	719
Dunyapur ...	... Mooltan...	... 2,041	1,377
Vairowál ...	... Amritsar...	... 5,409	1,681
Kunjáh ...	... Gujrát ...	... 5,799	1,787

282. No changes were made during the year in the system of appointing members of Municipal Committees. The elective system has not been extended to any Municipality in which it was not previously in force, nor has it been necessary to withdraw the privilege of election from any municipal town. Since Act XIII of 1884 came into force, three Municipalities—Hodal in the Gurgaon District, Hoshiárpur, and Khusháb in the Shahpur District—have been deprived of the privilege of electing members of the Municipal Committee. The power reserved to Government of directing such deprivation, where the public good demands it, is a salutary one, and its exercise in the three cases mentioned has doubtless produced a wholesome effect by way of warning to other Municipalities. The reconstitution of the Amritsar Municipal Committee on the principle of permitting each class of inhabitants to elect its own representatives has served to smooth party factions in that city.

283. In the case of the larger Municipalities little interest is attached to the elections held during the year. There are eight Municipalities of the first class. In one of these, *viz.*, Dalhousie, the elective system is not in force, and in two others—Dharmsála and Murree—there were no contested elections.

284. In Delhi three elected members retired in rotation and one resigned. In two wards the outgoing men were returned unopposed; in the third two candates stood for election. Out of 590 possible votes the retiring member secured 497. There being no candidate for election to the fourth vacancy, a member was nominated by Government.

285. In Mooltan eight vacancies among the number of elected members occurred during the year. Of the outgoing members seven were re-elected without opposition. The candidature of one only was opposed, but he too managed to secure re-election. In this case 70 per cent. of those entitled to vote were polled. The successful candidate was elected by a majority of one vote only.

286. In Lahore and Amritsar no vacancies occurred among the elected members during the year.

287. Among the minor Municipalities, except in one or two districts, very little interest was taken in municipal elections. In general the number of candidates presenting themselves for election did not exceed the number of vacancies. In some instances where no candidates came forward the vacancies had to be filled up by appointment by Government.

288. No change has been made during the year in the constitution of any Municipality or in the authorized proportion between elected members on the one hand and nominated, including *ex-officio*, members on the other. These proportions were maintained except in five minor Municipalities, where the authorized proportion of official members was exceeded. These cases will be enquired into.

289. With a few unimportant exceptions, the several Committees met for the conduct of business sufficiently often, and on the whole the attendance at meetings was good, no mention being made of any difficulty in securing a quorum.

290. With the exception of a set of rules regarding the entertainment by Municipal Committees of Hakíms and Baids, no rules were made by Government under the Municipal Act during the year. Municipal Committees, however, were busy during the year in making rules under Section 24 regulating their own proceedings and prescribing the duties and functions of their officers. Such rules have now been framed by all the Municipalities of the Jullundur, Pesháwar and Delhi (except Umballa, Rúpar and Jagádhri) Divisions. In the Lahore Division some of the minor towns of the Mooltan, Jhang, Lahore and Amritsar Districts are still without rules of business, as are also the Municipalities of the Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts of the Ráwalpindi Division. Little has as yet been done in the direction of rule-making by the Municipalities of the Deraját Division.

291. In the Delhi Division improvement is reported in the work of many of the Committees during the year, and some few are reported to have done fairly well. Complaint is, however, made of a want of harmony in many of the Committees and too much faction in some. In the Jullundur Division Committees generally continued to work well. But the Municipal administration of Hoshiárpur, one of the principal towns in this Division, has been unpopular and carried on in the midst of much opposition on account of the introduction of new conservancy measures and of a proposal to impose a house tax. In the Lahore Division it is stated that Committees worked well, with an absence of party-feeling, and that complete accord has existed between the members and the executive. The working of the Municipal Committee of Lahore itself, the capital town of the Province, is reported to have greatly improved during the year, and work has been more punctually done, while greater vigour is visible throughout its proceedings. This result is attributed to the presence of the Deputy Commissioner as President of the Committee. In the Ráwalpindi Division the Murree Committee worked badly, the unofficial opposing the official members and wasting time by complaining of grievances.

292. In the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions Committees are reported to have worked well and without any friction.

293. The income of the several Municipal Funds during the year under review amounted to Rs. 36,48,070, or about Rs. 62,000 more than the receipts of 1888-89. The latter, however, include Rs. 83,500 of loans to the Simla and Ráwalpindi Municipalities, besides a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 made by the Military Department to the funds of the latter on account of the water-works project; and these special items being deducted, the receipts of 1889-90 are more by

Rs. 2,45,000. Of this increase Rs. 2,00,000 were realized under the head "Taxation" and Rs. 45,000 appear in the account of miscellaneous receipts. The gross income from Taxation was Rs. 26,96,231, the receipts from the octroi tax being Rs. 25,34,224 and from other taxes Rs. 1,62,007. The latter amount was collected in eight Municipalities only, including the hill Municipalities of Simla, Kasúmpti, Dharmsála, Dalhousie and Murree, and was derived from the taxes noted on the margin, of which the house and land tax and the tax on servants are the most important. Octroi was levied in all but three Municipalities, and the gross collections were not far short of Rs. 2,00,000 in excess of the realizations of the previous year. This increase is variously attributed to increase of rates in some places, better management in others and different other causes, and doubtless revisions of the octroi schedules and greater care in working the tax have benefited the income. It is to be feared, however, that in several instances the growth of the octroi revenue is to a great extent the result of taxation of through trade, and continued attention is being given to the octroi administration of the several Municipalities with a view to restricting the tax to imports for local consumption only. Not a little success has already attended the measures taken by the Local Government to this end, and the efforts to place the tax everywhere on a thoroughly sound footing will not be relaxed.

Conservancy, houses and lands, vehicles, animals, servants, water tax.

294. The following statement shows the net octroi taxation (after deducting refunds, which amounted to Rs. 90,748) of the year under each of the eight classes of duitable articles, and the incidence of the same on the Municipal population :—

	Net taxation.	Average incidence per head.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
CLASS I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals...	13,52,569	0	10	9
" II.—Animals for slaughter	1,13,097	0	0	10
" III.—Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing	1,27,749	0	1	0
" IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings	1,22,672	0	0	11
" V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes	1,22,719	0	0	11
" VI.—Tobacco	60,563	0	0	5
" VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	4,10,920	0	3	8
" VIII.—Metals and articles of metals	1,34,215	0	1	0
TOTAL	24,44,504	1	3	6

The average incidence of Re. 1-3-6 was exceeded in only 22 Municipalities, and in only 15 of these did the incidence exceed Re. 1-8-0.

295. The Miscellaneous income of the Municipal Funds was as follows :—

	1889-90.
	Rs.
Realizations under special Acts	5,017
Proceeds of land	26,611
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	49,905
Conservancy and road-cleaning	1,16,997
Municipal Fines	13,228
Payments to Municipal services rendered to individuals	5,110
Grants-in-aid	2,52,953
Sundries	4,79,837
Loans, deposits and advances...	2,181
TOTAL	9,51,839

296. Special attention was paid by the Committees generally to the development of the income due to conservancy, which is capable of considerable expansion. In the receipts classed as "sundries" are included, besides other miscellaneous items, school fees amounting to Rs. 1,44,763, receipts of dispensaries and leper asylums aggregating Rs. 37,095, Rs. 77,967 of rents of municipal lands, houses, &c., Rs. 60,828 of garden income, including sales of trees, grass, &c., Rs. 41,522 of cattle fair and cattle-pound receipts, and Rs. 18,680 of interest on invested Municipal funds.

297. The total Municipal expenditure, excluding money invested (Rs. 1,42,283), was Rs. 35,66,079, as compared with Rs. 33,76,892 in 1888-89. The details for 1889-90 are as follows :—

	1889-90. Rs.
General Establishment—	
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	1,71,306
Collection of Municipal taxes, including octroi establishment	2,68,072
Octroi refunds	90,748
Total	5,30,126
Public Safety—	
Fire (establishments, engines, buckets, &c.)...	8,121
Lighting	59,895
Police	5,07,440
Total	5,75,456
Public Health—	
Registration of births and deaths	5,731
Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	24,153
Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.)	23,100
Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	2,84,066
Vaccination establishment	22,558
Water-works	1,63,286
Road-watering	57,297
Road-cleaning	82,472
Conservancy	3,36,236
Drainage	1,08,355
Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment and contingencies).	6,160
Public gardens	97,739
Contributions	4,342
Total	12,15,495
Public Instruction—	
Contributions to schools	4,68,676
Public Convenience—	
Public Works Establishment	28,928
Construction and maintenance of roads	1,75,617
Other new works	1,13,057
Other repairs	67,529
Survey of land	925
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.)	12,678
Total	3,98,734
Contributions to other Funds...	30,466
Miscellaneous	1,21,561
Debt—	
Loans repaid	1,01,474
Interest on loans	1,22,634
Deposits and advances	1,457
GRAND TOTAL	35,66,079

There was an increase of about Rs. 76,000 in the cost of "General Establishments," of which Rs. 60,000 are due to the development of the system of octroi refunds, refunds having been granted by 43 Municipalities against only 28 in 1888-89. The subject of the strength and cost of establishments in Municipal offices engaged the attention of Government towards the end of the year under review, and Commissioners were directed (Punjab Government Resolution No. 2546, dated 10th December 1889) to examine the scales prevailing in their Divisions and endeavour to secure uniformity of arrangements and efficiency at the lowest possible cost consistent with the principle that all the work performed on account of the Committees should be paid for from the Municipal Funds.

Expenditure on "lighting" was incurred in 71 out of the 158 Municipalities in the Province, but there is as yet little or no public lighting except in the largest plains Municipalities and Simla. The outlay in the principal of these was as follows:—

	Rs.
Delhi	9,519
Simla	5,724
Mooltan	2,257
Lahore	12,023
Amritsar	6,143
Peshâwar	3,607

The demands made on the Municipal revenues on account of Police were on the same scale as in the previous year.

The expenditure on medical relief (maintenance of medical institutions, &c.) exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 20,000, and is about 8 per cent. of the total income of the year. The Punjab Municipalities in general continue to take an interest in the medical education of women and the training of native midwives and nurses.

The outlay on water and drainage works was fairly large. The Delhi Water-works project was at length taken in hand and a loan has since been granted for its completion. Water-works were also under construction in the Peshâwar City at the expense of the Municipal Fund aided by a Government loan. The Râwalpindi Municipality put into execution the work of extending the water-supply system of that city. A project for water-supply was prepared for the city of Umballa, and is now being executed, and experimental borings were conducted with a view to the preparation of a project for the town of Amritsar.

Large drainage works were in progress in Ludhiâna and Gujrânwâla, and at Amritsar further expenditure was incurred in the filling up of the hollow lands about the city—a sanitary work of great importance and rapidly approaching completion. The plans and estimates of a large sewerage project for the city of Delhi were under revision by the Public Works Department during the year.

The outlay on education amounted to Rs. 4,68,676, which sum represents a percentage of 13 on the total income of the year, and is nearly Rs. 20,000 higher than the education charges of the previous year. Nearly one-third the expenditure was recovered in fees. All schools for natives situated within Municipal limits, except private schools and model or practising schools, were under the

direct control of Municipal Committees. By far the larger portion of the expenditure on education was devoted to secondary education. There was, however, an increase in the amount assigned to primary education in the year under review.

The balances remaining at credit of the several Municipal Funds at the end of the year was Rs. 13,88,525, including investments to the nominal value of Rs. 5,36,400.

298. The following statement of the Public Works as distinct from the Civil expenditure incurred from the Municipal Funds exhibits the various classes of works undertaken by the Committees during the year :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.		
Land Revenue buildings	...	2,171
Excise buildings	...	341
Law and Justice buildings	50	467
Ecclesiastical buildings	1,021	13
Police buildings	6,903	7,606
Educational buildings	13,303	8,985
Medical buildings	18,551	11,896
Public Works buildings	...	214
Total	39,828	31,693
Communications.		
Metalled and bridged roads	201	1,979
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	3
Accommodation for travellers	...	2,586
Arboriculture	1,176	11,058
Total	1,377	15,626
Miscellaneous public improvements.		
Town buildings	72,807	27,793
Markets	4,892	3,425
Paving and streets	55,003	1,49,913
Lighting	194	104
Water-supply	1,27,368	26,283
Sewage and drainage	59,562	28,461
Conservancy	10,224	5,401
Miscellaneous	5,762	3,111
Total	3,35,812	2,44,491
GRAND TOTAL	3,77,017	2,91,810

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

299. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—District Boards constituted under Act XX of 1883 had previously to the year under review been established in all the districts of the Province except Simla, and Local Boards in all districts except the following :—

Pesháwar.
Kohát.
Dera Ghâzi Khan.
Ráwalpindi.
Jhelum.
Shahpur.
Jhang.

300. During 1889-90 no new Boards have been appointed, nor have any xisting ones been abolished. The number of Local Boards remaining at the nd of the year was 84, or an average of about 4 in each district. Complaints re made of the apathy of Local Boards, and their utility is much questioned by

the local officers ; but it is difficult to determine how far this alleged want of interest on the part of these Bodies is due to a failure on the part of the parent District Boards to delegate powers and entrust business to them.

301. The District Boards consisted of 1,280 members, of whom 455 had been elected to office, and the remainder were *ex-officio* and nominated members. There were no elected members at all in the 12 District Boards marginally noted, and in the remaining 12 the average number of elected members was 25 against an average of 12 nominated and *ex-officio* members. It will be seen therefore that where the system of election had been introduced the elected members outnumbered the others. There were on an average 35 non-officials and only 8 officials and 40 Natives against 3 Europeans on each District Board.

Mooltan.	Peshâwar.
Jhang.	Kohát.
Montgomery.	Bannu.
Shahpur.	Dera Ismail Khan.
Jhelum.	Dera Gházi Khan.
Ráwalpindi.	Muzaffargarh.

302. The Local Boards were composed of 1,533 members, of whom 961 were elected and 572 were *ex-officio* and nominated members. There were elected members in only 68 out of the 84 Boards, and the average per Board was 14 as compared with 6 *ex-officio* and nominated members. Each Local Board consisted on an average of 17 non-officials and 1 official, and except in 12 instances the European element was entirely absent from these Bodies.

303. The rules laid down by the Local Government in regard to the holding of ordinary and special meetings of the District and Local Boards and the quorum necessary to transact business at such meetings were not unfrequently disregarded in practice. Eleven out of the 30 District Boards failed to hold the prescribed number of meetings, and in 5 cases the average attendance of members at meetings of District or Local Boards is returned as less than the lowest number fixed by the Local Government for a quorum. In one instance the District Board appears to have passed the annual budget at an ordinary instead of a special meeting. In not less than 13 districts the average attendance at District Boards was below 50 per cent.

304. The information given regarding elections in the annual District Board reports of the several districts in which the elective system prevails is, generally speaking, insufficient. In many cases it is not even stated how many candidates stood for the various vacancies, how many votes were polled, or what proportion the actual voters bore to the whole electorate. In some districts indeed no regular elections appear to have been held at all, although the rules in force provide that one-third of the members of the Local Boards should retire in rotation every year. Generally speaking, however, the reports show a great want of interest in elections. In Lahore, where 17 seats fell vacant, all the retiring members were re-elected without contest. In Amritsar out of 14 vacancies only 2 were contested. In Jullundur out of 23 vacancies 9 were contested. In 5 zails of the Garhshankar Tahsîl, Hoshiárpur District, no candidates appeared, and the vacancies were filled by Government nominees. In Kángra, where there were about 20 vacancies, only 1 seat was contested. In Delhi there were 17 vacancies : for 5 of these no candidates whatever appeared, and for 8 others there was no contest. The districts in which most interest appears to have been taken were Gurgaon and Ferozepore. In the latter district 17 seats were contested out of 23 vacated, and the voters numbered about half the electorate.

A large proportion of votes was also recorded for the contested seats in the Delhi District. But on the whole the elective system for recruiting Local Boards, and through them District Boards, cannot be said to be popular in the Province.

305. With a few exceptions the proceedings of District Boards were such as the controlling officers of Government were able to approve. In Siálkot a proposal of the District Board to appoint Tahvildárs was overruled by the Commissioner, and in Jullundur a proposal to increase the pay of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools was set aside, as well as another proposal of little importance.

306. Several rules of importance were issued by Government during the year under review, of which the most important were (1) Rules regulating and restricting the employment of Hakíms and Baids by District Boards, (2) Rules for opening and maintaining Zamindári Schools, (3) Rules for the revision and maintenance of vaccination establishments, and (4) Rules as to the giving of rewards for the destruction of snakes.

307. Rules for the conduct of business and for the delegation of powers to Local Boards were framed by a few District Boards in the year under review.

308. The receipts and charges of the several District Funds administered by District Boards for the year under review amounted in round thousands to Rs. 26,00,000 and Rs. 25,46,000, respectively, as compared with Rs. 25,24,000 and Rs. 26,95,000 estimated in the Budget and Rs. 25,10,000 and Rs. 26,01,000 realized and disbursed in the previous year. The result of the year's working being a surplus of Rs. 54,000, the balance standing at credit of the Funds rose from Rs. 12,36,000 at the beginning to Rs. 12,90,000 at the end of the year. The following detailed statement of the accounts shows the sources from which the income of the funds was obtained and the objects on which it was expended :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Local Rate, including the Road, Education and Post Cesses incorporated under Act XX of 1883	21,03,778
Interest on Government Securities—Education Department...	100
Ditto ditto Medical Department ...	1,000
Receipts from Mail Cart Services	38,363
Cattle Trespass receipts	44,290
School Fees	44,979
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Education	2,685
Hospital receipts	6,687
Leper Asylum receipts...	27
Miscellaneous Medical receipts...	4,341
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Horse and Cattle-breeding	32
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	36,601
Experimental Cultivation	8
Botanical and other public gardens and Miscellaneous Minor Department receipts...	50,285
Fees for occupation of Sarais and Dâk Bungalows ...	20,925
Miscellaneous	18,279
Receipts from Local Canals	9,275
Public Works receipts—	
From Ferries	1,44,383
Sales and rents of Lands and Houses	7,069
Sale proceeds of road-side trees	43,273
Miscellaneous	2,181
Contribution from Provincial Revenues	16,056
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances	1,898
Transfers between one District Fund and another	3,411
Total Receipts	25,99,926

CHARGES.

	Rs.
Refunds...	1,967
Mail Cart Services	48,913
Office Establishment and Contingencies	1,12,387
Cattle-pound charges ...	15,370
Establishment for the Inspection of Schools ...	14,019
Boys' and Girls' Schools	3,75,360
School of Art and Normal Schools, including stipends to students in Provincial training institutions	302
Grants-in-aid to University, Schools and Libraries ...	72,334
Scholarships	40,233
Miscellaneous charges connected with Education	6,094
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,11,551
Leper Asylums ...	13,746
Lunatic Asylums	327
Vaccination and Sanitation ...	62,315
Medical Schools	3,451
Miscellaneous Medical charges...	4
Experimental Cultivation	448
Cattle, Horse and other Fairs...	19,139
Veterinary charges	21,069
Botanical and other public gardens and arboriculture	79,591
Fuel and Fodder Reserves	2,652
Pensions and Gratuities	10,081
Stationery and Printing	9,589
Donations for charitable purposes	4,530
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes ...	8,805
Miscellaneous Petty Establishments ...	21,342
Miscellaneous charges including Miscellaneous refunds	16,902
Local Canal Establishment and Contingencies	1,013
Public Works, *viz.*—	
Ferry Establishment and Contingencies...	12,088
Nazúl Establishment and Contingencies...	245
Road-side Arboriculture...	5,307
Original Works ...	3,10,733
Repairs ...	5,39,543
Establishment	1,08,508
Tools and Plant ...	4,369
Contribution to Provincial Revenues ...	3,85,952
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances	1,745
Transfers between one District Fund and another	3,411
Total Charges	25,45,435

The principal receipt is the share of the Local Rate assigned for local purposes under Section 9 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act). This amounted to Rs. 21,03,778, or about Rs 76,000 more than in the previous year, the increase being due partly to revisions of the Land Revenue assessment and partly also to the resumption of allowances for the collection of the rate. Of the remaining income the only items of any magnitude are the earnings of local mail-cart services maintained in Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát ; cattle trespass receipts derived from cattle-pounds made over to District Boards for management ; fees levied in middle and primary schools ; receipts from cattle and other fairs ; income from gardens and arboriculture, including sale proceeds of road-side trees ; and tolls taken at ferries placed in charge of the Boards. There was a substantial increase in the school fee collections, which is due to the introduction of a higher scale of fees ; but the account of ferry collections shows a considerable decrease owing to the rivers having remained fordable for a longer period, the Sutlej in particular being very low since the construction of the Sirhind Canal.

On the expenditure side the items of most importance are the mail-cart services already mentioned ; the office establishments of the Boards, cattle-pound charges, education, medical relief, including vaccination and sanitation,

cattle and horse fairs, veterinary establishments, public gardens, including arboriculture and public works. The expenditure incurred by the Boards on education and medical relief amounted to Rs. 5,08,342 and Rs. 2,91,394, respectively, as compared with Rs. 4,93,226 and Rs. 2,83,181 devoted to these purposes in the previous year. The outlay on public works, however, fell from Rs. 10,60,135 in 1888-89 to Rs. 9,63,153, the Boards having allowed more than Rs. 1,70,000 of the sums placed at their disposal for public works to lapse. The inability of the District Boards to utilize to the full the annual public works allotments, and the consequent undesirable growth of the balances at credit of the several District Funds, are unsatisfactory features in the working of these Bodies on which the Local Government has commented at length in reviewing the District Board Reports for 1888-89 and 1889-90. There is a wide field for the active prosecution of public works by the Boards, and the hoarding of the District Fund income instead of laying it out on works of public utility cannot be permitted. The subject is engaging the attention of the Punjab Government, and a more vigorous public works administration on the part of these Bodies will be insisted on in future.

309. The following abstract of the public works outlay in 1889-90 indicates the classes of works undertaken by the Boards :—

	Original works.	Repairs.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration—		
Land Revenue	2,429	15,274
Excise	575	1,120
Law and Justice	...	3,382
Police	5	2,555
Educational	35,198	27,855
Medical	13,546	14,836
Minor Departments—		
Monuments and Antiquities	...	2,415
Miscellaneous—		
Public Works Buildings	6,160	7,273
Total	57,913	74,710
Communications.		
Metalled and bridged roads	21,367	1,31,982
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	29,148	1,70,494
Village roads	...	2,986
Bridges and culverts	95,057	13,271
Boat-bridges and ferries	1,804	6,692
Accommodation for travellers	11,383	21,753
Arboriculture	4,643	78,761
Total	1,63,402	4,25,939
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		
Town buildings	19,641	1,208
Paving and streets	1,933	10,321
Water-supply	55,367	24,439
Sewage and drainage	10,357	466
Miscellaneous	2,120	2,460
Total	89,418	38,894
GRAND TOTAL	3,10,733	5,39,543

MILITARY.

310. The only subjects of a military character requiring mention are the Volunteers and the enlistment of recruits for the army.

311. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1890 is reported to have been as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Corps.	Company.	Stations.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Buglers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Number efficient.	Sergeant-Instructors.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	6	1	...	7	...	7
	A	Lahore	2	13	65	80	68	...
	B	Lahore	2	15	136	153	134	...
	C	Lahore	3	11	69	83	34	...
	D	Ráwalpindi and Murree	5	9	91	105	97	...
	E	Amritsar	2	3	18	23	21	...
	F	Delhi	2	4	21	27	25	...
	G	Murree	1	4	62	67	44	..
	H	Pálampur	2	1	14	17	15	...
	K	Ferozepore	1	5	47	53	41	...
		Attached Officers	4	...	...	4	...	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	...	30	...
		Total	30	66	523	619	509	7
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	5	2	...	7	7	2
	A	Simla	1	8	46	55	55	...
	B	Simla	1	7	37	45	45	...
	C	Simla	...	6	39	45	45	...
	D	Simla	3	11	52	66	53	...
	E	Simla	2	10	56	68	68	...
		Total	12	44	230	286	273	2
3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	5	1	...	6	...	12
	A	Karachi to Jangshahi	5	12	118	135	129	...
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	4	11	123	138	119	...
	C	Lahore	6	11	90	107	100	...
	D	Pathánkot to Lála Músa	3	6	62	71	68	...
	E	Jullundur to Umballa	1	4	56	61	59	...
	F	Saharanpur to Gháziabad	4	15	83	102	90	...
	G	Kotri to Radhan	1	6	61	68	64	...
	H	Lahore	3	9	79	91	86	...
	I	Jacob-abad to Quetta	2	10	122	134	115	...
	K	Jhelum to Peshávar	2	8	92	102	90	...
	L	Rohri to Ruk	5	10	65	80	69	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	...	41	...
		Total	41	103	951	1,095	1,030	12
		GRAND TOTAL	83	213	1,704	2,000	1,812	21

312. The 1st and 3rd Corps were inspected in March 1890, and the result of the inspection was considered very satisfactory by the General Officer, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government of India.

313. The inspection of the 2nd (Simla) Corps took place in October 1889. The result was considered satisfactory.

314. In the month of January 1890 instructions were issued for the formal enrolment of Volunteer Reserves in the Punjab, and all Civil Officers were urged to take an active interest in the movement. The result so far has not been so satisfactory as was at first anticipated, but the details will more appropriately fall within the scope of the Administration Report for the year 1890-91.

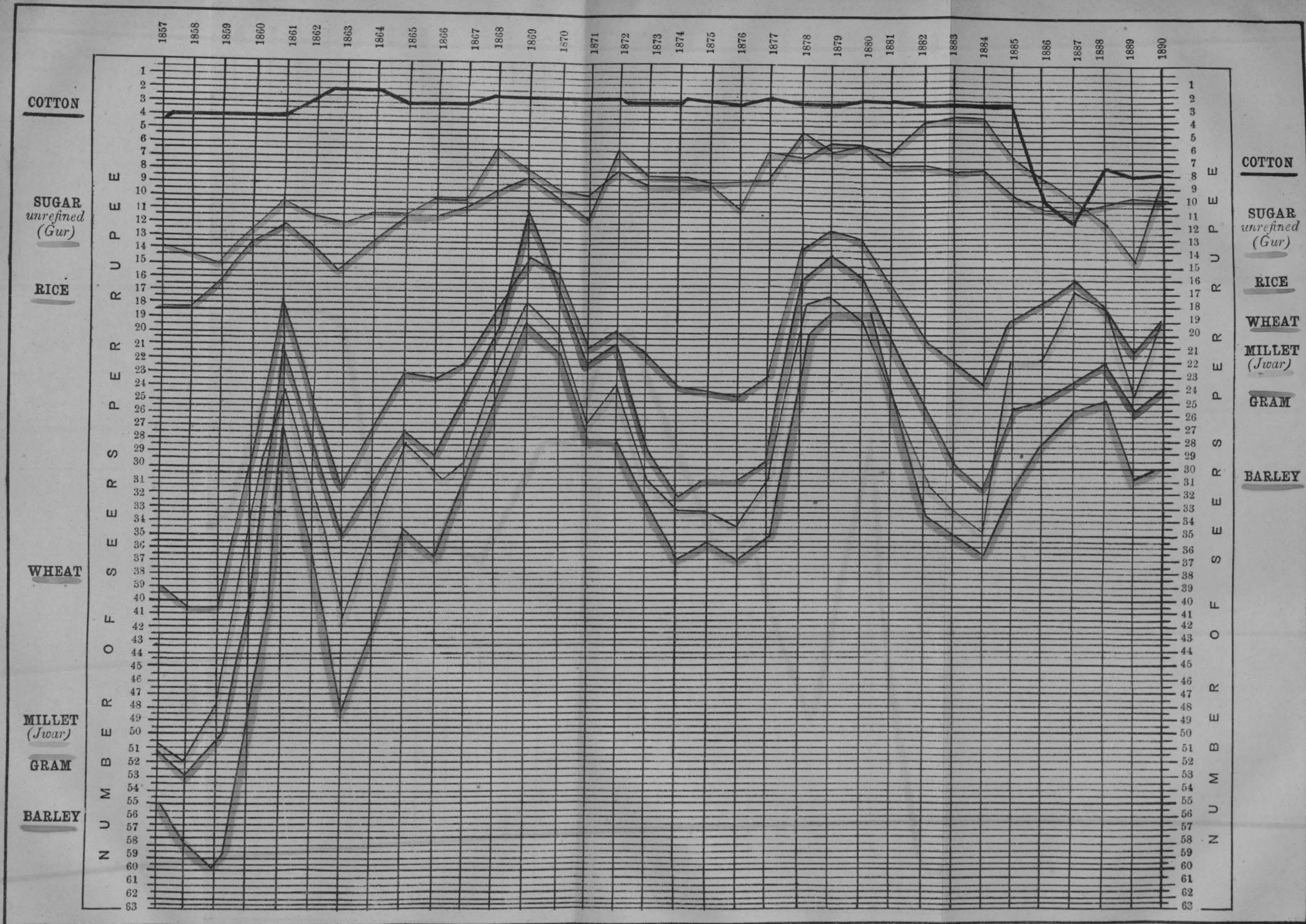
315. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
For the Punjab Frontier Force	1,715	1,676
For the Bengal Army	1,604	1,161
For other Presidencies...	116	216
TOTAL	3,435	3,053

316. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Ahírs	65	13
Játs	334	655
Gujars	25	26
Brahmins...	15	22
Rájpúts	354	268
Dográs	142	104
Sikhs	1,362	612
Patháns	60	74
Other Hindús	201	134
Other Muhammadans	851	1,052
Gurkhas	...	...
Sweepers	26	93
TOTAL	3,435	3,053

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1857 TO 1890.



Prices of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards as price of former is not available.

From the year 1886 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the Province.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

317. WEATHER.—The year was not a favourable one for agriculture in the Punjab. The rains in July and August were copious and timely, but in most districts none fell after the end of August. In a few districts some rain fell in the early part of September, and after that there was no rain in any district in the Province, except showers in Gurdáspur and Hazára, throughout October, November and December. In the latter end of January slight showers fell in every district, and there were some cloudy days, but the fall was scanty and insufficient. In February no rain fell in the Delhi Division, but some fell in nearly all districts of the other Divisions, but only in small quantities. The rainfall of March was of the same character, and in April no rain fell until the last week, when heavy showers, which were of no advantage to the wheat crop, were general.

318. METEOROLOGY.—The rainfall in the Punjab during the year 1889-90 was abnormally deficient. The summer rains were not only unusually light in all the months of the monsoon except August, but they ceased suddenly and completely quite early in September. The winter rains were exceedingly short throughout the Province, and the record for the four months from December to March showed an aggregate deficiency of 2½ inches from the average fall.

319. CROPS.—Appendix No. 41 gives the area under crops of the autumn harvest reaped in 1889 and the spring harvest reaped in 1890. The figures are compared with those of the previous year in the following table :—

SEASON.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Kharíf	9,905,389	10,576,296	+ 6·8
Rabi	13,564,605	10,655,062	— 21·4
Total	23,469,994	21,231,358	— 9·5

320. The area cropped in 1888-89 was exceptionally large owing to a very fine spring harvest. The monsoon rains of 1889 began late and ended early. The principal increases are in the inferior staples,—jowár and bájra,—and in cotton. The rise in jowár amounted to 214,885 acres, in bájra to 334,590 acres, and in cotton to 216,153 acres. But the outturn of cotton was very disappointing, and the crop was decidedly below the average. The falling-off of 65,498 acres, or 17 per cent., in sugar-cane is noticeable. It appears to be due, in part at least, to the fact that the price of gur had fallen very low in consequence of the market being overstocked. The Kharíf harvest was a good one in the submontane districts of the Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions and in Hazára. The trans-Indus part of the Deraját, which has suffered much of late years, also did well, as the floods from the hill torrents in Dera Ghází Khan and Dera Ismail Khan were abundant, and there was sufficient rain in July and

August to secure a fine harvest in the light soil of Marwat. In the south-west of the Province the working of the canals was satisfactory, and the harvest in Muzaffargarh, Mooltan and Montgomery was on the whole good. Elsewhere the kharíf was generally poor, and taking the Province as a whole the harvest was only an average one.

321. The Rabi of 1890 was exceedingly poor : practically no rain fell at the seed time, and the sowings were greatly restricted. The Christmas and spring rains also failed, and a considerable proportion of the scanty crops sown on unirrigated soils failed to ripen. There was a small increase of about 80,000 acres, or less than 2 per cent., in the irrigated area, and an enormous falling-off of 2,988,420 acres, or 34 per cent., in unirrigated crops. Nine-tenths of the Rabi area consisted of wheat, barley, gram and oil-seeds (chiefly rape). The falling-off under each of these was serious, being least in wheat, which is an irrigated crop except in submontane tracts and close to the rivers. In wheat the decrease was 13, in gram 34, in barley 38, and in oil-seeds 44 per cent. In the final note on the wheat crop furnished by the Director of Land Records the yield was estimated at 32,063,523 cwts. as compared with 41,081,484 cwts. in the previous year.

322. Rates of Rent.—The total area cultivated by owners and tenants is 27,204,916 acres. This is divided between owners and tenants as follows :—

Owners.	Tenants.	
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.
59 per cent.	1 per cent.	40 per cent.

Of the total area cultivated by tenants, 25 per cent. is held by tenants with occupancy rights and 75 per cent. by tenants-at-will. Many of these tenants-at-will are cultivators of other lands, in respect of which they enjoy rights of occupancy. Rents are paid in kind on 55 per cent. of the total area paying rent and in cash on 45 per cent. Rents in kind are paid on 29 per cent. of the area cultivated by tenants having occupancy rights and on 63 per cent. of the area cultivated by tenants-at-will. The rent paid on two-thirds of the area paying rents in kind exceeds one-third of the produce. The average cash rent per acre for the Province is Re. 1-13-8, exclusive of the Umballa District. There has been an increase in the total area paying rent of 394,026 acres. The proportion of the area cultivated by owners themselves is slightly less, and the proportion cultivated by tenants slightly larger than it was last year. The rates of cash rents entered by the Patwárís in their village registers are probably usually fairly correct, but cash rents vary far more than rents paid in kind ; for the latter are always paid in some definite fraction, such as half, two-fifths, one-third, one-fourth, and so on ; whereas cash rents may vary to any extent. Consequently, although the variation is usually not great for the same class of land in any one village, it may be very great, and sometimes is so, between villages in the same assessment circle ; and in larger sub-divisions, such as tahsíls and districts, it is hardly too much to say that it is impossible to name one rate only as the prevailing rate for each class of soil.

323. PRICES.—Statement No. 45 shows the price of produce at the head-quarters of each district on 31st May 1890. The average prices of each article ruling on 31st May 1890 are compared below with those reported for 1889. The average is the mean of the prices reported by each district :—

ARTICLES.	AVERAGE PRICES PER MAUND RULING ON 31ST MAY						Difference + or −		
	1889.			1890.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	3	13	7	3	13	4	− 0	0	3
Wheat	1	15	11	2	3	3	+ 0	3	4
Barley	1	5	7	1	7	7	+ 0	2	0
Maize	1	12	4	1	11	2	− 0	1	2
Jowár	1	12	8	1	14	10	+ 0	2	2
Bájra	2	3	11	2	1	2	− 0	2	9
Gram	1	10	11	1	13	2	+ 0	2	3
Moth	2	5	8	2	0	2	− 0	5	6
Múng	3	2	7	3	1	11	− 0	0	8
Másh	2	9	0	3	0	2	+ 0	7	2
Linseed	4	5	3	5	0	3	+ 0	11	0
Rape	3	12	0	4	11	0	+ 0	15	0
Til	5	5	11	5	9	3	+ 0	3	4
Uncleaned cotton	5	1	4	5	0	9	− 0	0	7
Gur	3	6	5	4	13	9	+ 1	7	4
Tobacco leaf	5	15	2	5	7	8	− 0	7	6
Salt	3	0	9	2	15	6	− 0	1	3
Ghi	30	8	1	29	13	7	− 0	10	6
Firewood	0	5	11	0	5	11	...	...	...
Plough bullock, each	35	8	9	36	1	0	+ 0	8	3
Sheep, each	3	5	11	3	6	5	+ 0	0	6
Fish, per seer	0	2	2	0	2	5	+ 0	0	3
Iron	6	3	11	6	5	5	+ 0	1	6

There has been a rise in the price of several food-grains ; the prices of wheat, barley, jowár and gram have all risen. With the exception of jowár, these are all spring crops : on the other hand, the prices of several of the autumn food-crops, such as maize, bájra, moth and múng, have fallen.

324. The rabi harvest of 1890 was a poor one, which accounts for the rise in prices. The price of rape and linseed has undergone a considerable rise ; in the case of rape from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-11. This is due to the inferior harvest of rape coupled with the continued demand for export. The price of gur has risen very much, from Rs. 3-6-5 to Rs. 4-13-9. Last year the price was unusually low. The demand this year has been brisk and the supply not so great. The price of wheat, as remarked last year, may be taken as a fair index to the price of other food-grains and as a fair criterion of the conditions of the people as regards food-supply. Taking the two important markets of Amritsar and Ferozepore,—on 15th September 1889 wheat was selling at Ferozepore at 21 seers the rupee ; it then rose to 20 seers ; and on December 15th to 19 seers, at which it remained without change until May 1890. It then varied only between 19 and 20 seers up to the 15th September 1890. In Amritsar on 15th September the price was, as in Ferozepore, 21 seers ; it went down in October to 22 seers, where it remained till 15th December ; then it became subject to somewhat sudden fluctuations, rising up to 18 seers in February, falling with variations to 21 seers in April ; it then rose to 20 seers in May, fell to 21 seers in June, and then rose to 20 again in July, and has remained at that figure ever since. It will thus be seen how extraordinarily steady the price of wheat has been throughout the year. The variation at Ferozepore was only 2 seers throughout the year, and in Amritsar 4 seers. The spring harvest of 1889 was an exceptionally good one : large exports kept the price up. The spring harvest of 1890 was not nearly so good, but exports

fell off, and prices did not go up. The autumn harvest of 1889 was a fair one, food-grains are plentiful, and the rabi harvest was quite good enough to replenish the stocks of the Province and leave a good supply in hand in the absence of a large demand for export at high prices.

325. Agricultural Experiments.—As stated in the following section, none of the cultural experiments tried at the Lahore Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens met with marked success. English potatoes have been introduced into the Kángra District, with what result has not yet been reported. Experiments were made in the Kulu Valley with tobacco grown from Havanna and American seed. This has not yet proved a success. Smyrna tobacco has, however, done fairly well in the Ráwalpindi District. Considerable attention has been devoted to the encouragement of fruit culture in the hills, and special grants have been made by the Supreme and Local Governments towards the entertainment of trained gardeners to instruct the recipients of fruit trees distributed from the Annandale Gardens, Simla, in regard to the planting and general management of the grafts supplied to them. A nursery of fruit trees has been established in the Murree Hills and promises well. The result of the enquiries as to the French olive trees referred to in last year's report seems to establish the fact that none of these trees have survived. Possibly further experiments will be made in the Salt Range, which is considered suitable for the growth of the European olive. Supplies of Tunisian and Egyptian date palm seed continue to be distributed annually to 20 districts. Some time must elapse before it will be possible to judge fully as to the amount of success which has attended this effort. The agricultural machines which are reported to have been newly introduced or exhibited during the year include a gram crusher, an Indian corn husker and a chaff-cutter. The use of metal sugar-cane presses is extending, and the introduction of the Behea mill has been followed by that of many other varieties intended to supersede the primitive wooden press or *belna*. One variety of sugar mill which is attracting attention is manufactured at the workshops of the Rája of Náhan. A sugar-cane juice evaporating pan is said to have proved successful in the Hoshiárpur District, and its introduction into general use is probable. Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co. have again exhibited a steam threshing machine which is said to work most satisfactorily. The machine, however, is suitable only for the operation of a company or of a large landholder, and its introduction into the Punjab must be gradual.

326. Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens.—The total income of the year was Rs. 12,718, being less by Rs. 3,228 than that of the year 1888-89. The decrease is mainly under the heads of Municipal and Local Funds subscriptions, and is partly apparent only, last year's receipts having been swelled by a half-yearly subscription due from the Lahore Municipality for the year 1887-88. The receipts from garden produce, however, showed a falling-off of Rs. 1,187 from those of last year,—a result which must in part be attributed to the unfavourable climatic conditions of the year. The expenditure, including outlay on special works, was Rs. 23,250, and the net cost to Government was Rs. 632 in excess of the grant. None of the agricultural experiments were markedly successful.

LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

327. LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.—The present has been a most successful year in the management of the school. The number of students increased from 72 to 90. Of these 45 presented themselves at the Final Examination, with the result that 20 passed in the 1st Class, 17 in the 2nd, and 1 in Hospital Practice, the number of failures being 7 only. Much advantage may be anticipated from the judicious separation of the classes of 1st and 2nd year students which has now been effected. The cost of maintaining the school has increased from Rs. 29,329 in 1888-89 to Rs. 32,754 in 1889-90. The increase of Rs. 2,636 against the Imperial Grant was due to the appointment of an Assistant Professor on Rs. 250 per mensem. The receipts of the Institution have risen from Rs. 3,659 to Rs. 5,001, and the bovine and equine practice has developed in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Kettlewell, under whose management the Institution has attained to such prosperity, is now leaving the school, and his loss is much regretted.

328. HORSE-BREEDING.—The following table gives the number of horse and donkey stallions of each breed present in the Punjab districts at the end of the year under report and of the previous year :—

Horse Stallion.	On 1st April 1889.	On 1st April 1890.	Donkey Stallion.	On 1st April 1889.	On 1st April 1890.
Arab	52	33	Spanish	6	...
Persian	1	1	Catalonian	...	4
Turkoman	1	1	Italian	89	84
English thorough-bred	25	30	French	8	8
Ditto half-bred	74	61	Bokhára	4	4
Ditto Trotters			Persian	16	19
Stud bred	...	...	Arab	44	39
Australian	3	2	Cyprus	19	20
			Punjabi and Herati	19	20
Total	156	128	Total	205	198

There has been a decrease of 28 in the number of horse stallions and of 7 in the number of donkey stallions.

329. The following table gives interesting information regarding the results of horse and mule breeding operations during the past year :—

	FOR HORSE-BREEDING.		FOR MULE-BREEDING.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Number of stallions	156	138	205	165
Ditto employed at stud work	155	138	119	165
Ditto of branded mares	11,416	9,078	...	..
Ditto of mares covered	5,764	5,721	12,283	12,180
Produce reported	1,703	1,597	2,513	2,725
Average produce per stallion	9·86	11·57	11·67	16·51
Ditto per 100 mares covered	30·22	27·91	20·69	22·37
Ditto number of mares covered per stallion ...	35·06	41·46	60·29	73·82

The number of branded mares in the Province is said to be 9,078 as against 11,416 last year—a very large falling-off indeed. This is due partly to

greater strictness in regard to the quality of the animals branded, but there must be other causes also at work. The average produce per stallion employed shows an increase, but the number of foals per 100 mares covered a further decrease. The number of mares covered is almost exactly what it was last year. The produce reported also shows a falling-off. The figures for mule-breeding are rather more favourable. It is a question whether if horse-breeding in the Province is to be as successful as it at one time promised to be more and better stallions are not required, and some change regarding the branding system is not also necessary. At the same time it must be remembered that for various causes the figures furnished on these subjects are not always entirely to be relied on. The system of purchasing young stock is no doubt proving very satisfactory to the zamíndárs.

330. Horse and Cattle Fairs.—The following table gives the number of horses which competed for prizes at the more important horse fairs of the Province during the past year :—

No.	Fairs.	1888-89.					1889-90.				
		Number of animals attended.	Competing for prizes.			Pony mares.	Number of animals attended.	Competing for prizes.			Pony mares.
			Horses.*	Donkeys.	Mules.			Horses.*	Donkeys.	Mules.	
1	Jalalabad	951	196	2	35	4	1,276	170	42	25	12
2	Mooltan	1,010	339	4	55	28	1,407	349	13	47	34
3	Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,700	429	31	20	5	4,155	486	33	13	5
4	Jhang	640	135	15	30	6	701	85	12	21	6
5	Gujrát	860	308	36	51	13	851	298	30	44	22
6	Shahpur	1,031	566	10	50	30	1,408	576	21	65	39
7	Ráwalpindi	3,055	277	70	20	...	3,011	257	59	15	...
8	Amritsar	5,062	226	18	24	10	4,844	142	...	21	...
9	Karnál	328	135	...	9	...	464	161	...	26	...
10	Siálkot	265	149	8	7	59	265	149	8	7	59
11	Lahore	459	209	14	29	16	571	199	8	16	13
	Total	17,361	2,969	208	330	171	18,953	2,872	226	300	190

* Horses include pony mares.

The total number of animals present at these shows was in excess of that of last year, and in general the class of stock exhibited was considered good and to be an improvement on that of past years. The fairs at Dera Ghházi Khan, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi were specially successful this year, and much good stock was exhibited at these and other fairs during the year. The Karnál Fair continues to make progress, and appears to be very popular in the district. The Muzaffargarh Fair has been abandoned.

331. A return is now given, from each fair, of the number of animals exhibited which are over and under fourteen hands. The number of pony mares exhibited was 190 as against 171 last year. A large proportion of the stock exhibited at these fairs was by Government stallions, and at most of them a good supply of animals for remounts was obtained. During the year a large number of very young animals, yearlings and under, were purchased to be reared in the rearing depôts for army purposes. This purchase of young stock is very popular, and will, it may be hoped, give further encouragement to breeders.

332. A list of the prizes awarded at the different horse fairs is attached :—

DETAIL.	Jalalabad.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghâzi Khan.	Jhang.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Amritsar (spring fair).	Karnál.	Siálkot.	Lahore.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—Branded mares	235	460	515	220	330	350	610	350	186	160	250
" II—Branded fillies	200	370	455	90	310	300	150	75	140	115	225
" III—Fillies	95	190	140	35	105	155	100		110	98	75
" IV—Remounts...	150	200	200	35	200	170	210	...	208	139	150
" V—Yearlings	110	150	165	60	185	150	140	55	107	50	75
" VI—Geldings	165	375	385	40	205	185	165	...	205	30	130
" VII—Mules	30	195	95	45	125	130	250	60	75	40	50
" VIII—Donkeys	15	35	45	10	55	60	85	...	...	14	45
Miscellaneous	...	25	...	...	85	...	90	...	18	...	...
Total	1,000 *1,200	2,000	2,000	535	1,600	1,500	1,800	540	1,049	646	1,000

* Paid by the Nawáb of Mamdot.

333. The following table shows the result of the chief cattle fairs that were held in the Punjab in 1889-90 :—

Fairs.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.			Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animals sold.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jullundur	Autumn ...	5,450	2,996	871	0	0	690	19	0	0
Amritsar	Spring... ...	80,047	59,911	7,015	11	0	1,791	13	7	4
Jaházgarh (Rohtak District) ...	Autumn ...	46,892	17,685	7,960	15	0	...	29	0	0
Dínanagar (Gurdáspur District)	Autumn ...	1,825	741	240	1	6	394	6	6	0
Hissar	Spring... ...	30,000	17,372	5,931	3	0	126	21	7	7
Sirsa	Spring... ...	10,175	3,884	1,068	5	6	291	17	9	8
	Autumn ...	29,715	18,284	6,175	12	3	187	21	9	10
Siálkot	Autumn ...	8,277	5,898	1,490	9	9	291	16	0	0

334. Live Stock and Cattle Disease.—This has not been a very healthy year for cattle. Rinderpest has committed great ravages, especially in the Himalayas. In Kulu rinderpest of a very virulent type appears to be almost always present. The Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab Government visited these tracts again this year and measures for counteracting the disease are under consideration, but the difficulties are very great owing to the habits and prejudices of the people. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth diseases were the most prevalent diseases, and the latter as usual was present in a greater or less degree in every district in the Province. There has not been much anthrax this year. The only severe outbreak was in the Dera Gházi Khan District.

335. The following table shows the districts which suffered either from rinderpest, foot-and mouth disease or anthrax :—

Foot-and-mouth disease.	Rinderpest.	Anthrax.
Rohtak.	Simla.	Dera Gházi Khan.
Delhi.	Kángra.	Rohtak.
Kángra.	Ferozepore.	Delhi.
Hoshiárpur	Lahore.	Umballa.
Ferozepore.	Montgomery.	Karnál.
Mooltan.	Siálkot	Siálkot.
Lahore.	Umballa.	
Gujránwála.	Hissar.	
Shahpur.	Ludhiána.	
Jhelum.	Shahpur.	
Peshāwar.	Gurgaon.	
Bannu.	Hoshiárpur.	
	Gurdáspur.	
	Rohtak	
	Delhi.	
	Amritsar.	

336. The plains of the Punjab have suffered more from rinderpest than usual this year. There has been no pleuro-pneumonia, and only three cases of glanders are reported to have occurred at Ráwalpindi. Echinoccus or hydatid

disease has been very widespread, and a very large proportion of the cattle are affected by it. It is not, however, a fatal disease. Cow-pox has not been common. A form of pleuro-pneumonia was very prevalent among goats in Kángra. This is a somewhat obscure disease and the Veterinary Surgeon of the Punjab Government has given an account of it in detail in his annual report. Strangles was exceptionally prevalent this year and many valuable young horses succumbed to it. The health of the cattle of the Province at present is fairly good. Considerable assistance in regard to cattle disease has been rendered this year by the Veterinary Assistants employed in many districts and more may be hoped for in future as their numbers increase.

SERICULTURE.

337. Sericulture.—The results of the annual exhibition of silk cocoons held at Pathánkot in May 1890 were very unsatisfactory. The artificial character of the interest hitherto shown in the matter was indicated by the serious diminution in the number of competitors and in the outturn of silk which followed on the limitation of the competition to *boná-fide* growers and the reduction in the sum offered in prizes. The discontinuance of the exhibition was accordingly directed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The import trade in raw silk with Kabul has partially recovered from its depression of last year; but the trade with Kashmír in this commodity has ceased to exist, apparently in consequence of the rise of price in Bokhára and export to European Russia by the Caspian Railway. The increase in the imports of manufactured silk, not of European make, was on the other hand considerable.

ARBORICULTURE.

338. Arboriculture.—The report on arboriculture this year is a triennial one. The returns included therein have been prepared on a new system in accordance with which lengths of avenues of trees are shown in miles instead of feet as heretofore. The character of the rainfall of the season has already been noted. Although tree-growing operations are not affected by deficient rains so directly as are crops, yet it is generally the case that in a dry season the number of trees which wither away produces a marked effect in the column of the returns relating to "failures." Considerable attention was given to planting operations during the year. On canals 315 miles were newly stocked, while on provincial and district roads there was a net increase, after excluding failures, of 745 miles in the length of avenues of trees. At the end of the year 2,935 miles of canal avenues and 7,050 miles of road avenues were stocked with trees.

339. The figures in the returns relating to groves show a large decrease, but this is mainly nominal only, as in accordance with a revised classification which has been introduced much of the area heretofore classified as under *groves* is now shown as occupied by *plantations*, it having been determined that the latter term more appropriately describes areas upon which trees are grown, not for shade or with regard to the propagation of particular species, but rather

for fuel and for the protection of the soil against denudation. An area of over 6,000 acres is stated to have been planted during the year in the several canal divisions. The area appropriated to *nurseries* at the close of the year was 354 acres.

340. The following table gives the financial results of the year :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	1,34,151	2,53,458	...	1,19,307
Canals	1,01,335	73,024	28,311	...
Provincial Roads	26,286	38,514	...	12,228
Total ...	2,61,772	3,64,996	...	1,03,224

Compared with the figures of the previous year there has been an increase in receipts of Rs. 35,635. The expenditure has, however, also been higher by Rs. 52,544, the annual deficit having thus increased by Rs. 16,909 as compared with last year.

FORESTS.

341. Forests.—The reserved forests were increased in area during the year under review by the addition of 93,194 acres due to the reservation of the Kála Chitta Forest in Ráwalpindi and of 8,378 acres owing to the formation of the new Sohág Reserves in Montgomery. Slight changes were also caused by river action and the correction of previous returns to agree with the most recent settlement records. The area of the protected forests has been reduced from 322,600 acres to 229,209 acres, 93,194 acres having been transferred to reserves and 168 acres to the Canal Department. The area of the unclassed State forests was increased from 2,505,598 acres to 2,509,007 acres, the changes being chiefly due to river action and the extension of cultivation leases. Three hundred and eight miles of boundary were newly demarcated and 375 miles were cleared; 41 miles of trenches were dug and 6 miles cleared; 4,199 pillars newly erected and 4,999 repaired.

342. A survey of the portion of the Pálampur Tahsíl, Kángra District, in which some of the proposed protected forests are situated, was undertaken by the Imperial Survey Department. That Department also continued its work in the Bashahr and Kulu Divisions.

343. The Working Plans Branch was re-opened on the 4th of February 1890, when Mr. Lace on re-transfer from Bilúchistán took over charge.

344. The Revised Chánga Mánga Working Plan has been sanctioned by the Local Government since the close of the year.

345. The number of forest offences decreased during the year from 1,348 to 1,106, the number of cases of injury to forests by fire having amounted to 92 as against 65 in 1888-89 and 173 in 1887-88. The percentage of convictions rose to 78·5 as against 68 during last year. Eight hundred and eighty offences were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act, the compensation realized amounting to Rs. 2,828-9-9. The year was a disastrous one for forest fires, the number of which increased from 140 to 163, and the area burnt from 17,617 acres to 97,937 acres.

346. The areas closed against total and partial grazing were as follows :—

Area closed to	Throughout the year.	Part of the year.
	Square miles.	Square miles.
(1) All animals	814	112
(2) Camels, sheep and goats	672	83
(3) Other animals	1	...

347. The outturn of the year in timber and firewood compares as follows with that of the previous year:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Removed by Government agency	2,444,340	2,606,109
Ditto purchasers	6,683,486	3,197,793
Ditto free grants and rightholders	33,911,036	21,213,559
Total	43,038,862	27,017,461

During the year there has been an estimated decrease of 16,021,401 cubic feet removed from the forests. It must be remembered, however, that during the year under report fuel has for the first time been shown in cubic feet solid, which has caused a decrease of from 40 to 60 per cent. in comparison with cubic feet stacked, in which form the figures have been given in former years.

348. The value of the minor produce removed in the two years compares as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Removed by Government agency	13,518	16,759
Ditto purchasers	2,18,817	2,08,396
Ditto free grants and rightholders	4,61,718	2,21,305
Total	6,94,053	4,46,460

The above statement shows that there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,47,593 in the estimated value of minor produce removed from the forests. This is almost entirely due to a very large reduction in the estimated value of the produce removed by the Kulu rightholders.

349. The forest produce given in free grants was 759,300 cubic feet solid of timber and firewood and Rs. 2,174 value of minor produce, and to rightholders 20,454,259 cubic feet solid of timber and firewood and Rs. 2,19,131 value of minor produce. Timber and firewood removed by Government agency

amounted to 2,606,109 cubic feet solid, while purchasers removed 3,197,793 cubic feet solid. The main portion of the decrease is due to the conversion of firewood figures from stacked to solid volume.

350. The financial results give a surplus of Rs. 2,75,858, which, though above the average of the last 5 years, is much below that of the previous year, the figures of which were inflated by the sales of balance stocks in Chamba. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,21,713 and expenditure to Rs. 6,45,855.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

351. Mines and Quarries.—There is nothing of importance to record in regard to the development of the mineral wealth of the Province during the year. A report has been recently received in regard to the operations of the Punjab Oil Syndicate in the Ráwalpindi District. Two wells were sunk in the vicinity of Fatahjang; the first, as stated in last year's report, to a depth of 700 feet without giving any promise of success. The second boring was carried to a depth of between 500 and 600 feet, and though some indications of oil were obtained, the nature of the strata rendered boring operations so difficult that it was decided to abandon the locality. The Syndicate have now commenced a trial boring at a place called Allughad in the vicinity of Isa Khel, and by the beginning of June 1890 a boring had been carried to a depth of 220 feet and a good show of heavy oil struck. Owing to an accident, however, to the foreman of drilling operations work had then to be suspended for the hot weather. Indeed the Syndicate have had to contend against a series of untoward events which have delayed their work, but there is every indication that the concessionairs are in earnest and will prosecute their venture until success or failure is assured. An application for a concession of rights to prospect for coal and oil in certain tracts on the western frontier has recently been made to Government. An officer of the Geological Department will probably be deputed to examine the country in question before anything definite is decided in regard to this application. The final report of the Geological Department in regard to the existence of coal in the Hazára District has not yet been received.

MANUFACTURES.

352. Manufactures.—The subject selected for special report during the year 1889-90 was the gold and silver works of the Punjab. The monograph which has been compiled from the information collected from various parts of the Province contains much that is interesting. The subject is discussed in this publication under the following heads:—Gold and silver found in the Province; different forms of gold and silver imported and used in manufactures; trade in manufactured articles; trade organizations, castes and customs, &c., &c. The processes of manufacture and varieties of the chief articles manufactured—ornaments, gold and silver wire, and gold and silver leaf—are described in some detail. The extent to which the use of ornaments prevails among almost all classes in the Province, and especially among the agriculturists, and the effect of this practice upon the domestic and social conditions of the people, do not fail to impress even the most casual observer. The enormous wealth which has been accumulated in the form of jewellery can never be estimated with any approximate accuracy.

As remarked by the compiler of the monograph, every day in large civil cases, in suits for dower, in dealing with wards' estates, in cases of elopements, thefts burglaries, murders and a thousand other ways, Civil Officers are constantly being confronted with this mass of wealth lying in the coffers of the people. The practice of ornamentation is not one which is likely to die out, nor is false jewellery except in large towns or among the very poorest classes, much sought after. European competition has as yet had little influence on the articles prepared for native custom, even though the general character of the popular type of gold and silver work is rough and unfinished. The monograph does not deal with jewellery as made for European customers.

TRADE.

353. External Trade.—The total foreign trade of the Province during the year 1889-90 has increased by 18 per cent. from the figures of the preceding year, and has reached the value of Rs. 2,76,46,689. Only a small portion of this increase—less than one-seventh—was due to a rise in the value of the imports. The increase in the value of exports amounted to 38⅓ lakhs. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade for the past five years :—

Year.	Maunds.	Logs.	Value.
			Rs.
1885-86	22,20,887	51,632	1,94,63,812
1886-87	24,25,752	34,281	2,24,64,151
1887-88	24,54,188	30,825	2,33,98,045
1888-89	23,73,706	24,971	2,32,44,251
1889-90	28,55,353	15,434	2,76,46,689

The rise is almost exclusively in the trade with countries on the west and north-west of the Punjab. It is most marked in the case of Bajaur, where the figures of last year have been nearly doubled, but it would seem that this result is in part due to an improved system of registration. There is an increase of 55 per cent. in the value of the trade with Kabul, chiefly under the heads of Imports of horses, of fruits, of ghi, and of raw silk, and of Exports of European and Indian cotton piece-goods. This is in great measure no doubt due to the tranquillity of Afghánistán during the year. The trade with Kashmír maintains a satisfactory balance, allowance being made for the diminution in the imports of bullion ; but that with Ladakh has fallen off seriously, and must be considered to be in a decaying condition. A marked feature of the statistics is the relatively large, though absolutely small, increase in the trade with Chinese Thibet, which has nearly tripled itself.

354. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following table shows the weight and valu of the rail-borne trade of the Province during the past five years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1885-86	1,01,17,571	9,12,78,802	2,58,32,181	7,69,66,636
1886-87	97,22,396	7,94,88,876	1,10,06,315	4,92,73,226
1887-88	86,89,202	8,29,81,901	94,00,240	4,63,12,921
1888-89	73,17,399	7,78,17,535	1,34,65,135	6,31,60,200
1889-90	86,75,974	8,52,25,112	1,70,91,051	6,98,11,346
Average of five years	89,04,508	8,33,58,445	1,53,58,984	6,11,04,866

355. The imports and exports alike have increased in weight and value as compared with the year 1888-89. The increase in value of the rail-borne trade amounts to about 14 millions of rupees, or 10 per cent., and the increase is pretty evenly divided between imports and exports.

356. In imports the chief increases in value have occurred in the following commodities :—Refined sugar, rice, cotton piece-goods (Indian), unwrought copper, gunny-bags, metals, kerosine oil, dried fruits, wine, hides and skins, coal and coke and miscellaneous articles of merchandise. Decreases have occurred in unrefined sugar, European cotton piece-goods, beer, ghi, drugs and chemicals.

357. The increase under kerosine oil is chiefly in import from Karachi. Increased activity in the export trade in grain and pulse accounts for the large import of gunny-bags in 1889-90. The increase under Indian cottons corresponds to a decrease under European cottons.

358. The chief increases and decreases in exports are as follows :—

	Increase, Rs.
Indian woollens	Between 2 and 3 lakhs.
Ghi	Between 2 and 3 lakhs.
"Other" metals	Between 2 and 3 lakhs.
Gram and pulse	Between 2 and 3 lakhs.
"Other" articles of merchandise	4½ "
Cotton, raw	13 "
Wheat	17¾ "
	69 "

	Decrease, Rs.
Indian cottons	5½ lakhs.
Til or jinjili	5½ lakhs.
Jowár and bájra	6 "
Beer	6 "
Rape and mustard seed	7½ "
European woollens	10½ "
"Other" grains	12 "
Hides and skins	12 "

359. The increase in raw cotton seems to be due to European demand, as the three great sea-ports alone took 59½ lakhs' worth as against 38⅓ lakhs' worth in

1888-89. In the autumn of 1888 the export trade in wheat revived, and the improvement continued throughout 1889-90. The export to Bombay has remained stationary, that to Calcutta has increased tenfold (to 8 lakhs), and the export to Karachi has risen from 78 to 140 lakhs.

360. Til or jinjili was exported in very unusual quantities in 1887-88 and 1888-89. The present figure is far above that for 1886-87; and the same remark applies to jowár and bájra. Rape and mustard form a very important item in the exports. The small falling-off in 1889-90 is of little importance. The falling-off under European woollens probably implies merely a change of route. The decrease in "other" grains cannot be explained; and the trade in hides and skins, which, as noted in last year's Report, had been on the increase for some years, appears to have received a check.

361. The most important of the foreign blocks are North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rájpútána and Central India, and the Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta ports. The value of the trade with the first-named block has increased by about 2 per cent., and that of the trade with the second block has fallen-off nearly 5 per cent. As to the sea-ports, while there is a falling-off of nearly 2 per cent. in the case of Calcutta, Bombay shows an increase of 13 and Karachi of nearly 25 per cent. The relative importance of the several external blocks is shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that, calculated on the value, the percentages of the trade with the various foreign blocks were :—

Blocks.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
British Provinces (excluding chief sea-port towns).				
Madras ...	0·02	0·03	0·91	0·69
Bombay ...	0·49	0·63	4·37	3·18
Sind ...	1·53	1·90	5·76	5·26
Bengal ...	1·93	2·00	2·34	2·26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	26·08	27·61	27 83	23·15
Central Provinces ...	0·20 (Central Provinces and Berar)	0·24	0·18 (Central Provinces and Berar)	0·13
Berar ...		0·02		0·06
Total ...	30·25	32·43	41·39	34·73
Native States.				
Rájpútána and Central India ...	2·70 (Rájpútána, Nizám's Territory and Mysore)	2·60	8·19 (Rájpútána, Nizám's Territory and Mysore)	5·91
Nizám's Territory ...		0·01		0·01
Mysore ...		0·01		0·75
Total ...	2·70	2·62	8·19	6·67
Chief Sea-port Towns.				
Madras sea-ports ...	0·02	0·02	1·21	1·23
Bombay ...	14·09	15·55	17·03	16·20
Karachi ...	30·52	29·34	25·47	35·15
Calcutta ...	22·42	20·04	6·71	6·02
Total ...	67·05	64 95	50·42	58·60
Total percentage ...	100·	100·	100·	100·

These figures, and similar figures in former Reports, show in what a large degree the trade of the Punjab is a trade with and through the sea-port towns, and how Karachi is year by year taking an increasingly prominent position as the medium of communication between the Punjab and Europe.

362. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The trade with Sind by river has fallen off both in imports and exports, the total decrease being 18 lakhs of rupees, or nearly 23 per cent. The falling-off in exports is in rape and mustard, spices and raw wool; and in imports in cottons, drugs and chemicals, and "other" articles.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

363. COMPANIES.—Twenty-two Associations were borne on the books of the Registrar-General's Office as working at the close of the year as compared with 24 at the end of 1888-89, 3 new Companies having been registered and 3 Companies which were working in 1888-89 having gone into liquidation and 2 having been finally dissolved.

364. Altogether 6 Associations were finally dissolved and 5 were in various stages of liquidation during the year. The following are the 3 new Companies registered during 1889-90 :—

(1). Punjab Banking Company, Limited. Registered office at Lahore.

(2). New Murree Club, Limited. Registered office at Murree.

(3). The United Service Club of Simla, Limited. Registered office at Simla.

365. The following 6 Companies were finally dissolved during the year :—

(1). Pesháwar Frontier Bank, Limited.

(2). The Uncovenanted Co-operative Society, Limited, Simla.

(3). The Harbanspur Indigo Company, Limited.

(4). Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited.

(5). Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.

(6). The Murree Club, Limited.

Of the above No. 2 having practically ceased to exist was struck off the register by order of Government. The remaining 5 Companies were wound up either voluntarily or by order of Court.

366. The Companies in process of winding up during the year are shown below :—

(1). Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.

(2). Delhi Steam Navigation Insurance Company, Limited.

(3). Amritsar Tramway Company, Limited.

(4). Phoenix Carrying Company, Limited, Ráwalpindi.

(5). Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Dháriwál.

367. CAPITAL.—The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, increased its capital during the year from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000. Of the 22 Companies shown as working 3 are Clubs limited by guarantee and have no divided capital. The nominal capital of the 19 remaining Companies amounts to Rs. 59,83,500, of which Rs. 39,58,945 is shown as paid up.

368. INCOME AND CHARGES.—The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,479. These were divided as follows:—

Under Act VI of 1882.

	Rs.
For registering new Companies...	533
For registering miscellaneous documents and recording facts	540
For copies and inspections	6

Under Act XXI of 1860.

For registering new Societies	400
Total income	1,479

No charges were incurred during the year under report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

369. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 77,25,453, distributed under the several heads:—

SERVICE HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Barrack Furniture.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	78,530	90,838	37,410	2,396	6,693	...	2,15,867
Imperial Civil	5,33,245	2,06,779	1,57,504	3,823	...	— 70,275	8,31,076
Provincial Civil	10,56,458	11,41,295	5,74,467	41,934	...	+ 45,912	28,60,066
Incorporated Local District Funds	3,10,733	5,39,543	1,08,508	4,369	...	...	9,63,153
Municipal Funds	3,77,017	2,91,810	30,898	843	...	...	7,00,568
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway Capital Outlay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,193
Patiála-Bhatinda Railway (from Patiála State Funds).	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,42,032
Patiála-Bhatinda Railway (from Provincial Funds).	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,129
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey (from Provincial Funds).	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,528
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway (from Imperial Funds).	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,84,841
Total ...	23,55,983	22,70,265	9,08,787	53,365	6,693	— 24,363	77,25,453
Deduct expenditure in England, including loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 9,027
Net Indian Outlay	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,16,426

370. Exclusive of Railway expenditure (Rs. 21,54,723) the outlay on Public Works (Rs. 55,70,730) was incurred in the following proportion, *viz.*, 41·86 per cent. on Original Works; 40·76 per cent. on Repairs; 16·32 per cent. on Establishment; 0·96 per cent. on Tools and Plant; and 0·1 per cent. on Barrack Furniture.

371. The following table compares the outlay of the year with that of the three preceding years against the funds noted:—

FUND.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	2,29,775	2,79,341	3,61,955	2,15,867
Imperial Civil	8,57,367	17,71,437	20,63,846	8,31,076
Provincial Civil	25,47,075	23,16,543	23,52,264	28,60,066
Railways	38,177	— 5,955	30,893	* 16,657
Incorporated Local District Funds	8,25,533	9,58,886	10,60,135	9,63,153
Municipal Funds	9,25,149	7,65,918	7,06,224	7,00,568
Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	3,84,841
Total ...	54,23,076	60,86,170	65,75,317	59,72,228

* Provincial outlay on the Patiála-Bhatinda Railway and the Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey.

372. The actual outlay on 31st March 1890 under Imperial and Provincial Works (Rs. 39,07,009) was Rs. 2,95,009 in excess of the Budget Estimate of 1st May 1889, and less by Rs. 2,55,491 than the Revised Estimate on 15th January 1890; the variation being chiefly due to an increased grant of Rs. 3,55,500 under Imperial Civil Works in the Revised Estimate :—

Funds and Departmental Heads.	Budget Estimate, 1st May 1889.	Revised Estimate, 15th January 1890.	Actual Outlay, 31st March 1890.	Differences more or less than Budget Estimate.	Differences more or less than Revised Estimate.
Imperial Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	95,700	89,300	78,530	— 17,170	— 10,770
Repairs	91,700	88,000	90.838	— 862	+ 2,838
Establishment	41,200	40,700	36,741	— 4,459	— 3,959
Tools and Plant	2,600	2,600	2,396	— 204	— 204
Barrack Department	7,800	7,400	7,362	— 438	— 38
Total	2,39,000	2,28,000	2,15,867	— 23,133	— 12,133
Imperial Civil Works.					
Works	3,63,100	6,11,500	5,33,245	+ 1,70,145	— 78,255
Repairs...	1,17,300	1,59,400	2,06.779	+ 89,479	+ 47,379
Establishment	1,07,600	1,70,100	1,57,504	+ 49.904	— 12,596
Tools and Plant	2,000	4,500	3,823	+ 1,823	— 677
Suspense	...	...	— 70,275	— 70,275	— 70,275
Total	5,90,000	9,45,500	8,31,076	+ 2,41,076	— 1,14,424
Provincial Civil Works.					
Works	8.49,380	11,70 000	10,56,458	+ 2,07,078	— 1,13,542
Repairs	12,00,620	11,89,000	11.41.295	— 59.325	— 47,705
Establishment	7,18,000	6,00,000	5,74,467	— 1,43,533	— 25,533
Tools and Plant	15,000	30,000	41,934	+ 26,934	+ 11,934
Suspense	...	...	+ 45,912	+ 45,912	+ 45,912
Total	27,83,000	29.89,000	28,60,066	+ 77,066	— 1,28,934
Local Incorporated District Funds Works.					
Works	3,55,870	3,40,255	3,10,733	— 45,137	— 29,552
Repairs	5,90,755	5,96,487	5,39,543	— 51.212	— 56,944
Establishment	1,18,835	1,10.643	1,08,508	— 10.327	— 2,135
Tools and Plant	2,540	2,615	4.369	+ 1,829	+ 1,754
Total	10,68,000	10,50,000	9,63,153	— 1,04,847	— 86,847
Municipal Funds Works.					
Works	8,39,963	No Revised Estimate.	3,77,017	— 4,62.946	No Revised Estimate.
Repairs...	3,54,534		2,91,810	— 62,724	
Establishment	33,937		30,898	— 3,039	
Tools and Plant	1,160		843	— 317	
Total	12,29,594	...	7,00,568	— 5,29,026	...
Railways.					
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway, Capital ...	19,000	16,500	11,193	— 7,807	— 5,307
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey ...	17,000	8,500	8,528	— 8,472	+ 28
Patiála-Bhatinda Railway (Provincial Funds).	...	10,000	8,129	...	— 1,871
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway	...	4,17,000	3,84,841	...	— 32,159

373. The short outlay (Rs. 12,133) on Imperial Military Works is due to the surrender of a portion of the grant for Major Original Works which could not be utilized during the year and its allowance for establishment.

374. The lapse on Imperial Civil Works (Rs. 1,14,424) is distributed over many items of Original Works, and is due to smaller outlay than contemplated

on Frontier Roads ; to less furniture for Viceregal Lodge, Simla ; to additional grants made by the Government of India in the last quarter of the year ; and to the surrender of proportionate allowance for Establishment.

375. The difference (Rs. 1,28,934) between the figures in the Revised Estimate and the expenditure on Provincial Civil Works is attributed to delays in preparation and submission of various estimates for (i) major works for which provision had been made in the Budget, and (ii) those works for which reappropriations of funds from the Provincial Public Works Budget grants were made during the latter part of the year ; to less outlay of Rs. 39,000 on the Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works ; and to a saving in establishment.

376. As regards Local Incorporated District and Municipal Funds Works, no reasons have been assigned by the Local Boards for the large lapses exhibited.

377. Imperial Military Works.—The expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,15,867. Rupees 78,530 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 90,838 on Repairs. The more important works completed comprise—barracks, quarter-guard, armourers' shop, four wells and a hospital for the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, at Abbott-abad, with a magazine for the Infantry ; quarter-guard for the Guides and a well for Native Infantry Lines at Hoti Mardán ; stone spurs in the River Kurram for the protection of the cantonment, extra godowns for No. 1 Kohát Mountain Battery at Bannu, and military shelter-huts at Rukhni and Khár on the Loralai road.

378. The works in progress were—extension of infantry barracks in Fort Dalípgarh ; water-supply, Abbott-abad ; regimental latrines and sewage drains, Kohát ; metalling part of cantonment roads, Jhelum ; and well-sinking at Khairu Khel outpost.

379. Under orders from the Government of India in the Military Department, work on the Mule lines for 2/5 Gurkha Regiment at Abbott-abad was abandoned.

380. As regards the Military requirements of the Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai Road, the camping-grounds at Rakhi Gorge and Sakhi Sarwar were being cleared. Those at Dera Gházi Khan, Gadai, Tombewála and Khár were nearly completed.

381. Materials for the supply-houses at Dera Gházi Khan, Gadai, Tombewála and Rakhi Gorge were collected at site ; building had commenced at Sakhi Sarwar and Khár.

382. Imperial Civil Works.—The expenditure of the year was Rs. 8,31,076. Rupees 5,33,245 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 2,06,779 on Repairs.

383. Civil Buildings.—The outlay, Rs. 2,08,698, is distributed between Original Works (Rs. 1,16,118) and Repairs (Rs. 92,580).

384. *Post Offices and Telegraph Buildings.*—Rupees 23,451 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 18,190 on Repairs. The only major works were the quarters for the coachmen at the tonga terminus at Simla, still under construction, and a Telegraph Office godown at Ráwalpindi completed at a cost of Rs. 2,890.

385. *Administration.*—Original Works cost Rs. 92,667, and Repairs Rs. 66,147. The expenditure for major works includes Rs. 34,195 for Viceregal Lodge, Simla ; Rs. 17,824 for Staff houses, Simla ; and Rs. 6,857 for Government of India Secretariat buildings, Simla.

386. COMMUNICATIONS.—Original Works cost Rs. 4,17,127, and Repairs Rs. 1,14,199.

387. *Metalled and Bridged Roads* (299 *miles*).—The North-Western Frontier Road may be placed first with an expenditure during the year of Rs. 3,45,490. This road connects Khushálgarh with Dera Ismail Khan, a distance of 227 miles. The works as estimated for are nearly complete. The total outlay from the commencement, including general charges and charges for Tools and Plant, amounts to Rs. 32,01,857.

388. The extent of the work done by sections is shown below :—

SECTIONS.	Miles.	Estimate.	Expended during the year.	Total Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khushálgarh to Kohát	31¾	2,40,932	1,83,690	13,62,935
Kohát to Ismail Khel	24¼	3,80,388		
Ismail Khel to Kurram	21⅞	3,42,727		
Kurram to Latammar	41¼	2,33,985		
Latammar to Bannu	19⅜	1,90,654	46,515	8,85,972
Bannu to Naurang	15	1,04,308		
Naurang to Peyzu	36¼	2,47,266		
Peyzu to Dera Ismail Khan	37	2,16,937		
Kurram Bridge	...	5,51,327	23,511	9,52,950
Gambíla Bridge	...	4,78,311	91,774	
General Charges	...	1,32,427	*	*
Tools and Plant	...	1,23,801		
Total	226¾	32,43,063	3,45,490	32,01,857

* The outlay is included in the figures shown against sections.

389. The Kurram Bridge was opened by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 8th November 1889. It consists of fifteen spans of iron girders, 100 feet each in the clear. The site was finally approved in January 1887. Work on the piers and abutments was started in February 1887 ; riveting was commenced on 20th April 1888 ; the first girder hoisted on the 19th July 1888 ; the whole iron-work in position by the 30th June 1889, and the bridge completed in every respect by October 1889. The bridge is designed to carry a railway as well as the road. Three masonry spurs have been built from the left bank of the river above bridge.

390. The Gambíla Bridge is 26 miles from Edwardes-abad and 62 miles from Dera Ismail Khan. The site is situated in the Marwat plain about 16 miles from the hills. It consists of nine spans of iron girders similar to those at the Kurram. The girders for both these bridges were obtained from the North-Western Railway at a total cost of Rs. 10,502 per span. Their carriage

from Bhakkar, on the Sind-Ságar line on the left bank of the Indus, to bridge sites was commenced in January 1888, and completed by the beginning of May 1889. Riveting commenced on the 15th March 1889; the first girder was hoisted on the 29th April; but when five spans had been hoisted, a flood, gauging 12 feet, came down during the night of the 27th May and swept away all the iron-work of two spans under construction in the bed of the river. The last girder was hoisted on the 27th September 1889. His Excellency the Viceroy saw the last rivet put in the bridge on the 8th November, and work was completed by the 10th December 1889, ashlar coping remaining to be done. The protective measures for training the river were also put in hand and two spurs completed. The total outlay on the 24 spans used in the Kurram and Gambíla crossings to date is Rs. 9,52,950. A sum of Rs. 70,502 was spent on special repairs and maintenance charges of the entire length of the North-Western Frontier Road.

391. On the 68 miles of the Dera Ghází Khan-Loralai Road Rs. 57,753 were spent. With the exception of the Rakhi Gorge water-supply and the Military requirements, the works have to all intents been completed. The camping-grounds and supply-houses stand as a charge against the Military Works grant. The Civil portion of the estimate for Military requirements includes a provision for water-supply, furniture for half of road bungalows, metalling 12th to 29th miles, and paving flood gaps, amounting to a total of Rs. 93,882, and against this there was an outlay of Rs. 17,792 during the year. The sanction was received too late to allow of further work being done. Two metalled gaps were completed, and nine were in progress; stone metalling for five miles was collected, broken and stacked. Furniture to the full extent of sanction was provided in the road bungalows at Sakhi Sarwar and Khár.

392. The maintenance charges of the Dera Ghází Khan-Loralai Road amounted to Rs. 29,686, including a sum of Rs. 17,686 for special repairs.

393. *Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads* (24½ *miles*).—Four miles of the Murree-Kohála road, 28 miles in length, have been metalled. This road was damaged by rains during the year, necessitating the following works, *viz.*, (1) special repairs; (2) reconstructing fallen bridges; and (3) breast, parapet and retaining walls. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 18,502. In addition a sum of Rs. 8,500 was spent on annual maintenance charges.

394. PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS (INCLUDING INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS).—The aggregate outlay amounted to Rs. 45,23,787, of which Rs. 17,44,208 were spent on Original Works; Rs. 19,72,648 on Repairs; Rs. 7,13,873 on Establishment; Rs. 47,146 on Tools and Plant; and Rs. 45,912 on Stock and Suspense.

395. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—Including contributions (Rs. 1,09,644), Original Works cost Rs. 6,91,096 and Repairs Rs. 3,06,487.

396. *Administration.*—Original Works cost Rs. 1,36,121 and Repairs Rs. 71,218. The following major works were completed—Converting the serái at Lála Músa into a tahsíl building; additions and alterations to the Deputy and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts, Siálkot; new tahsíls at Ludhiána, Kahúta and Mailsi; and re-roofing the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Dera Ismail Khan. The works in progress were—Tahsíl at Pind Dádan Khan;

record-room for the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Ráwalpindi ; District Court-house at Kohát ; combined tahsíl and thána at Ferozepore ; tahsíl at Bhiwáni ; and additions and alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Muzaffargarh.

397. *Monuments and Antiquities.*—The expenditure was Rs. 21,548. Special repairs to the historical buildings at Delhi cost Rs. 6,014, and those to Sheikh Cheli's tomb at Thánesar were in progress. Special repairs to the Emperor Jehángir's tomb at Shahdara were executed to the extent of Rs. 12,527 out of an estimate for Rs. 41,614. The railing round the monument on the battle-field at Chilliánwála was being erected.

398. *Law and Justice.*—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 53,509 and on Repairs Rs. 14,185. The total outlay on the completed subsidiary buildings of the Chief Court at Lahore amounted to Rs. 50,266.

The following works were completed :—Reconstructing the Assistant Commissioner's Court at Pind Dádan Khan ; new Munsiffs' Courts at Moga and Dasúya ; and a Sessions-house at Dera Gházi Khan. The works in progress were :—New Munsiff's Court at Daska; Court-house for District Judge at Umballa ; enlarging Small Cause Court building at Hoshiárpur to adapt it for a Divisional Court ; Court-house for two Munsiffs at Ludhiána ; and District Judge's Court with three Munsiffs' Courts and bath and retiring rooms at Amritsar.

399. *Ecclesiastical.*—The outlay on works was Rs. 9,677, and on Repairs Rs. 10,806. The extension of the Murree Cemetery was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,696, and the total outlay on the completed new Church at Ludhiána amounted to Rs. 5,456 to the close of the year. The Church at Hoti Mardán was in progress, and in addition to the Government grant of Rs. 2,960 for the building, a sum of Rs. 1,472 was sanctioned for the necessary Church furniture.

400. *Jails.*—Original Works cost Rs. 1,11,014, and Repairs Rs. 37,328. At Central Jails the works completed were—Raising the walls at Mooltan and sinking a well. Those in progress were—Re-roofing the barracks, and clothing, raw materials and paper-shed godowns ; also providing water-supply, bathing and privy platforms, and other improvements at Lahore.

In District Jails the chief works completed were—introducing the cantonment water-supply at Pesháwar ; re-building and renewing enclosure walls at Umballa ; re-roofing the entrance gate and side godown and converting the latter into an office at Ludhiána ; and converting the buildings at Muzaffargarh into a lock-up. The following were in progress :—Water-supply at Ráwalpindi ; new Jail at Abbott-abad ; quarters for Jailor and Hospital Assistant, Kohát ; improving drainage of Delhi Jail ; constructing grain and manufactory godowns, Ludhiána.

401. *Police.*—The cost of Original Works was Rs. 1,06,391, and of Repairs Rs. 57,823. The works completed were—1st class police station, Kullar; police post, Kahror ; re-roofing police barracks, Karnál ; 2nd class police station, Urlána ; quarters for Police Inspector, Ferozepore ; 1st class police station, Mullazai ; police barracks, Rewári ; police office, Bannu ; and an office for the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore Those in progrees were—

Police rest-house at Kullar; police stations, Lahore and Miáni; 1st class police station at Kálu Khán, nearly completed; police station, Khanmai; police hospital, Kohát; 1st class police stations at Rohtak and Kharkhauda; 2nd class police stations at Bheri, Hassanpur, Balsamand, and Kot Bhai; and police barracks at Muzaffargarh.

402. *Educational.*—Rupees 1,67,813 were spent on Original Works, and Rs. 49,501 on Repairs.

The Railway Technical School at Lahore was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,092. A new school-house was built at Bághbánpur, and an additional wing provided to the Rewári School. The following works were in progress:—Re-flooring girls' dormitories and special repairs to boys' barracks at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar; new school-house at Kila Didár Singh; enlargement of the Adhiwál School; and a new school-house at Murree.

At the Aitchison College, Lahore, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,21,224 against estimates for Rs. 3,44,146. The following works were completed:—Principal's house; third boarding-house, with one block of cook and servants' houses; three blocks of cook-houses; laying out the grounds; and a dispensary. The main building was nearly finished, some work on the principal tower remaining; charges for royalty and octroi were met to the extent of Rs. 6,567, while Rs. 14,000 were contributed from Provincial Revenues.

403. *Medical.*—Original Works cost Rs. 56,519 and Repairs Rs. 32,692. The total outlay on the auxiliary buildings of the Veterinary School at Lahore as completed, amounted to Rs. 18,179. The other works completed were—Jubilee Female Hospital, Mooltan; Jubilee Ward for the Civil Hospital at Ráwalpindi, and a Female Ward in the Dispensary at Hoshiárpur. Those in progress were—A new dispensary at Anandpur, and a new Victoria Dispensary at Amritsar.

The Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women at Lahore, as completed, cost Rs. 57,428. The Lady Lyall Home for female medical students at Lahore was in progress; the outlay amounted to Rs. 15,966, including Rs. 6,250 paid as compensation for land. The Public Works charge for establishment on this work has been remitted. The roof of the Ripon Hospital at Simla was relaid at a cost of Rs. 3,977.

404. *Miscellaneous.*—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 36,329, and on Repairs Rs. 24,201. The Civil rest-houses at Singhaur and Lodhrán were completed; those at Kairu, Rám Dás and Talamba were in progress. The additions and alterations to the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, at Lahore, were approaching completion.

405. COMMUNICATIONS.—Including contributions (Rs. 18,279), the expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,32,998 on Original Works, and Rs. 13,45,056 on Repairs.

406. *Metalled and Bridged and Unmetalled Roads.*—The outlay on Works was Rs. 3,07,104, and on Repairs Rs. 10,81,659. Twenty-three thousand

nine hundred and twenty-four miles of road were maintained, of which 2,006 were metalled and 21,918 unmetalled, the average cost of maintenance being Rs. 375 and Rs. 14 per mile respectively.

407. *Provincial Roads.*—The number of miles of metalled and unmetalled Provincial roads maintained was 2,952½, of which 1,253¾ represent metalled and 1,698¾ unmetalled mileage. On metalled roads 187¾ miles were renewed. The cost of maintenance per mile of metalled roads was Rs. 496. The Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Lahore cost Rs. 728 per mile, and the section between Lahore and Pesháwar Rs. 262. The cost of maintenance per mile of unmetalled roads was Rs. 89.

The number of miles of district roads maintained was 20,972, *i.e.*, 752¼ metalled and 20,219¾ miles unmetalled. The cost of maintenance per mile was for metalled roads Rs. 175 and for unmetalled Rs. 8.

408. The following works were completed :—Metalling railway feeder road at Darya Khan ; completing Ráni Pokhar diversion and providing parapet walling, Dalhousie-Pathánkot Road ; re-metalling Amritsar-Tarn Táran and Jalálpur Roads ; raising roads, Wazirabad to Kot Hara, Dínanagar to Narot, Hoshiárpur to Phagwára, and Sambriál to Daska. Among those in progress were—Oghi-Darband Road ; improving and metalling Kasauli and Dharmpur Branch Cart-road ; protective works in connection with the Bhimber stream near Gujrát ; improvements to Gomal Pass Road ; and metalling Ferozepore-Alwar Road.

409. *Gomal Pass.*—The Government of India having sanctioned at the end of the year a grant of Rs. 50,000 from Imperial Revenues for improvements to this road, a sum of Rs. 4,344 was spent in making a riding road through the main gorge ; the remainder of the grant being utilized during the year 1890-91. A preliminary reconnaissance of the Pass has since been carried out, and the expenditure on road-making and construction of buildings is about Rs. 38,000. The question of providing fortified buildings in the Pass is under consideration.

410. *Oghi-Darband Road* (24 *miles*).—The road follows the left bank of the Unhar stream at the foot of the Black Mountain ; it has a maximum gradient of 1 in 10, and is adapted for mule and camel traffic. The expenditure was Rs. 24,631 against a revised estimate for Rs. 35,010 from Provincial Funds.

411. *Chakki Bridge.*—The work was commenced in March 1889. The original design was for a bridge of 28 spans of 39½ feet clear on masonry piers to carry a superstructure of rolled iron beams which, in the event of the bridge being required for a railway, could be replaced with heavier girders. In July 1889, when eleven piers had been built above low-water level, heavy floods caused greaet loss of materials and considerable damage to the engines. In view of the possible railway extension from Pathánkot to Núrpur, it was decided that the bridge should at once be made suitable for a railway. The piers remaining to be built were thickened, abutment piers were introduced, and the roadway, raised 7 feet throughout, was carried on brick arches in place of strutted beams or girders. The revised estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 1,81,788, and the crossing is now available for a railway at a saving of 1¼ lakhs of rupees on what would have been required had the original design been adhered to. The outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 1,18,986.

412. On District Fund bridges the outlay on Works was Rs. 95,057 and Repairs Rs. 3,27 1. The following works were completed:—Dotali Nulla bridge on Hazára Trunk Road; reconstructing Lálru bridge, 4 spans of 33 feet each, Umballa-Kálka Road; metalled gaps of 600 and 400 feet at miles 141 and 146, Grand Trunk Road, near Rájpura; over the Aik Nulla, Siálkot-Zafarwá road. The suspension bridges over the Sutlej at Suni and at Bilášpur were also opened for public traffic in May and June 1889.

413. *Boat-bridges and Ferries.*—The outlay on Works was Rs. 1,461, and on Repairs Rs. 1,12,203. There are 17 boat-bridges. Four of these are maintained throughout the year, *viz.*, over Shahalam Branch and at Naushahra on the Kabul River; at Shahdara and at Chichawatni on the Ravi. Thirteen boat-bridges are maintained generally from April to October over the Adozai and Nogoman branches of the Kabul River and at Dobandi; at Khushálgarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan on the Indus; at Khusháb on Jhelum River; at Dera Gopípur over the Beas; and at Rájghát, Margahan, Mamarpur, Chhausa and Sanauli across the Jumna.

414. The ferries number 402. Those at Khairabad, Bela Momandan and Abazai were managed and the income enjoyed by the boatmen. Sher Shah ferry was under the management of the North-Western Railway. The ferries at Tangri, Raksi, Chautang and Sarsuti being season ferries afford no income: of the remainder, 29 were under direct management and 365 leased to contractors.

415. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—Including contributions (Rs. 3,40,335) the expenditure was Rs. 10,88,372 on Original Works and Rs. 3,21,105 on Repairs.

416. *Town Buildings.*—The expenditure was Rs. 3,90,979 on Original Works and Rs. 30,523 on Repairs.

The works completed were from Municipal Funds—the Victoria Jubilee or Town Hall at Lahore for Rs. 60,721; filling in the city ditch at Amritsar for Rs. 2,56,568; and the Town Hall at Simla, with additions and alterations, for Rs. 3,76,403. Among the works in progress were the Clock Tower and Town Hall at Mooltan.

417. *Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works.*—Heavy floods in the Indus were reported during the early part of July 1889 as imperilling the city and cantonments of Dera Gházi Khan, the water-level recorded being the highest during nine years. Nothing beyond strengthening the flood embankments could be done until the waters subsided. Meanwhile a Committee assembled to consider the position and to advise whether protective works could be undertaken with any chance of success. The report of the Committee was submitted in October, and again considered in December, in consultation with the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, with the result that a proposal was submitted to Government for a protective embankment 5,000 feet long to contain 2 million cubic feet of loose stone, at a cost of Rs. 7,02,500. As the value of property endangered was assessed at from 110 to 150 lakhs of rupees, and the interests imperilled partly those of the Imperial Government, the Government of India were asked to support the scheme to the extent of one-third of the proposed outlay, *viz.*, Rs. 2,34,000, the balance being found in

equal shares by the Punjab Government and the Dera Ghâzi Khan Municipality. The Government of India agreed and work was rapidly pushed forward. By the middle of April 1,775,000 cubic feet of stone had been deposited in position at an approximate cost of five lakhs of rupees. Of this quantity, 1,050,000 cubic feet of stone came by train from Warcha (205 miles); 605,000 cubic feet by train from Sukkur (305 miles) to the east bank, and thence by boats (3 miles) to Dera Ghâzi Khan; the balance, 75,000, was brought on camels from Yaru (20 miles) to the west of the city. The alignment of the embankment was fixed as close to the river's edge as possible, and there is no doubt that by the protection afforded a considerable area of valuable land, as well as parts of the Kasturi Canal, were then saved.

418. *Water-supply.*—The outlay on Works was Rs. 4,76,409, and Repairs Rs. 50,826.

419. *Peshâwar Water-supply.*—The engine and mortar mills were in position. The sand washing tanks and drains leading to them, including filter beds, were completed. The excavation and concrete work of the service reservoir was also completed and nearly half the brickwork; 25 chains of main supply pipe were laid, and the foundations of compound walls excavated and concrete spread. Work was progressing satisfactorily, although there had been some slight delay due to the non-arrival of some special castings from Bombay.

420. *Delhi Water-Works.*—The protective embankment and the excavations for wells, three feet culvert, and reservoir were completed. One-half of the building materials required were also collected. The estimate was sanctioned for a sum of Rs. 10,41,479 to provide for a 10-gallon supply daily per head for 173,000 souls, and the expenditure incurred up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 66,216. The English indents for pipes above 12″ diameter were despatched; the special castings are being manufactured in India by Messrs. Burn & Co.; and the pipes under 12″ diameter are being cast at the Iron and Steel Works, Barrakur.

421. The well of the Khaibar stream near Jamrúd was sunk to a depth of 300 feet. No water was reached, and further work has been deferred.

422. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed from Provincial Revenues for the Jehángíra aqueduct over the Bára River.

423. *Markets.*—The outlay on Works was Rs. 4,892 and on Repairs Rs. 3,425.

The construction of the Meat Market at Murree was the only major work carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,031.

424. *Sewage and Drainage.*—The outlay on Works was Rs. 1,39,321 and on Repairs Rs. 30,857.

The works completed were—Drainage of the Artillery jhíl at Pesháwar; defence works in connection with the River Beas near village Bhikowál; and new outfall drain from pakka duct to precipitation tank, Gujránwála. Those in progress were—Drain in Ráwalpindi city; Chauburji drain, Lahore; city drainage, Pesháwar; and drainage works, Gujránwála, Ludhiána and Jullundur.

425. *Conservancy.*—The tramway at Delhi for conveyance of the city sewage was begun, and a sum of Rs. 2,550 spent during the year.

426. *Establishment.*—The following table shows the outlay during 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90 on (1) Works and Repairs, and (2) Establishment, and the proportional cost of Establishment in addition to the expenditure for work:—

	Expenditure.		Percentage charge on work for Establishment.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88.			
Imperial Military ...	2,26,449	49,701	
Do. Civil ...	14,82,707	3,18,136	
Total Imperial ...	17,09,156	3,67,837	21·5
Provincial ...	18,81,205	4,36,910	23·2
Contribution ...	2,38,717	4,868	2·04
Total Provincial ...	21,19,922	4,41,778	
Grand Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	38,29,078	8,09,615	21·1
1888-89.			
Imperial Military ...	2,92,369	65,385	
Do. Civil ...	17,98,473	3,45,595	
Total Imperial ...	20,90,842	4,10,980	19·6
Provincial ...	18,78,876	4,36,986	23·2
Contribution and other works ...	2,74,153	9,010	3·3
Total Provincial ...	21,53,029	4,45,996	
Grand Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	42,43,871	8,56,976	20·1
1889-90.			
Imperial Military ...	1,76,062	37,410	
Do. Civil ...	7,40,024	1,57,504	
Total Imperial ...	9,16,086	1,94,914	21·3
Provincial ...	21,97,753	5,74,467	26·1
Contribution and other works ...	4,36,643	33,000	7·5
Total Provincial ...	26,34,396	6,07,467	
Grand Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	35,50,482	8,02,381	22·6

427. *Works of Public Utility.*—Miscellaneous works of public utility were also constructed by private individuals and from private contributions during the year at a total cost of Rs. 93,647.

428. The works on which Rs. 2,000 and upwards were expended are shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Names of individuals.	Description of work.	Amount.
			Rs.
Delhi ...	Lála Siri Kishan Dás, Gurwála, Banker.	Bathing Ghât on Okhla Navigation Channel.	2,000
Rohtak ...	Hansrám, son of Harnand, Ját, of Mokhra.	Dharmsála and pakka drain to feed the Kishan-tirath Tank with rain water.	2,000
Gurgaon ...	Dewa, son of Hurdian, Mahájan, of Naharpura-rupa.	Dharmsála with a pakka room and piao.	2,000
Do. ...	Ganpat Rám, son of Rám Karan Dás, Mahájan, Saravgi, of Rewári.	Dharmsála with piao	4,000
Do. ...	Jahángiri, son of Ghasi Mohan, of Palwal.	Dharmsála and Ganga Mandar ...	2,000
Hissar ...	Bakhtáwar, Ruggha, Ganeshi, Tulla, and Bhoja, sons of Dowarka Mal, Mahájan, of Sewani.	Pakka well	3,000
Do. ...	Ratna Tija and Liya	Do.	2,000
Amritsar ...	Mahant Rám Parshád...	Serai and well	20,000

429. Railways.—*Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway* ($66\frac{1}{3}$ *miles*).—A sum of Rs. 19,000 from Imperial Revenues for cash outlay on this line was provided in the Capital Budget Estimate of the year. The gross outlay was estimated at Rs. 25,900, but it was anticipated that the Suspense Account would be relieved by Rs. 6,900 on account of materials that could be used on the works proposed to be carried out ; the net provision to be made was thus Rs. 19,000. The Revised Estimate for cash outlay was, however, subsequently reduced to Rs. 16,500, and against this sum there was an outlay of Rs. 11,193.

430. The following major and more important minor works were carried out for the amounts noted against each :—

		Rs.
(*a*).	Lengthening Open Goods Shed and Platform at Batála	3,586
(*b*).	New Goods Platform at Dháriwál	2,214
(*c*).	Bungalow for Permanent-way Inspector at Dháriwál	6,769
(*d*).	Quarters for Native Drivers and Locomotive menials at Amritsar	3,178
(*e*).	Loop Siding at Dháriwál	7,196

431. The Refreshment-room at Pathánkot was in progress, the outlay on it to the close of the year being Rs. 4,229.

432. The entire charge for interest on Capital outlay is Rs. 2,24,310, but the amount payable by the Punjab Government will be Rs. 1,98,319 only, or 4 per cent. on Rs. 49,57,970.

		Rs.
Total outlay to end of 1888-89		56,02,144
Half outlay to end of 1889-90		5,506
Total		56,07,740
Deduct—	Rs.	
(i). Contributions from Provincial Revenues ...	6,22,000	
(ii). Loss by exchange	27,770	
		6,49,770
Total		49,57,970

433. The net receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,545, giving a profit of 1·81 on Capital outlay to date, so that the loss to Provincial Revenues under the existing contract published in the last year's Report will amount to (1,98,319 — 1,01,545) Rs. 96,774 for the year.

434. *Bhatindu-Baháwalpur Extension of the Patiála Railway* (217½ *miles*).—Provision to the extent of Rs. 17,000 for conducting the remaining survey operations was made in the Provincial Public Works Budget Estimates of the year. This amount was, however, subsequently reduced to Rs. 8,500, as the surveys had been nearly completed before the commencement of the year, and against this sum Rs. 8,528 were expended. The surveys have been finally completed at a total cost of Rs. 39,118, and this amount has been met from Provincial Revenues. The project, amounting to Rs. 1,44,04,546, exclusive of Indirect charges (Rs. 46,809), for 217½ miles of railway, was submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India in August 1889.

435. *Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway* (157¼ *miles*).—No provision was made in the Budget Estimates of this Department to meet the anticipated charges in connection with land required to be taken up for this railway. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was, however, formally allotted for expenditure during the year by the Government of India, but the Revised Estimate was prepared and accepted for a sum of Rs. 4,17,000, against which there was an outlay of Rs. 3,84,841 during the year.

436. All necessary land was acquired except in the district of Karnál. Earthwork in banks and cuttings was completed, and ballast sufficient for one-half the line collected. Minor bridges and culverts were completed to girder-level, and all major bridges founded. Girder erection was commenced on the latter, and a large number of the smaller girders got into position. Eighty miles of rails were laid and a portion ballasted.

437. Station buildings are in progress, and it is expected that the line will soon be ready for public traffic.

438. *Patiála-Bhatinda Native State Railway* (92½ *miles*).—This Railway, which was commenced in April 1888, was opened for public traffic on the 15th October 1889. The estimate, exclusive of Rolling-stock and Workshops, was sanctioned for Rs. 56,28,674, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 50,66,078 to the close of the year.

439. The alignment runs over a flat and easy country with but few bridges, the road is well laid with standard 75-lb. flat-footed rails on deodár sleepers and good brick ballast. Bearing plates have been supplied for a portion of the line. Loop sidings of the full standard length and also dead-end sidings exist at all stations.

440. The depth at which water is met with below the surface increases as Bhatinda is approached, and the railway has to rely on irrigation channels for its supply. This has to be stored in masonry reservoirs at certain places.

441. The North-Western Railway supply the rolling-stock and work the line. Of the gross receipts of the entire line from Rájpura to Bhatinda, the Patiála State receives 45 per cent., and the North-Western Railway 55 per cent. The maximum speed has been limited to 20 miles an hour until the road and embankments are fairly settled.

TABLE A.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	...	1,905	1,905
" " " Native Troops	26,528	32,952	59,480
Ordnance Works	...	932	932
Commissariat Buildings	...	641	641
Staff and Miscellaneous	3,491	4,694	8,185
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communications	22,617	2,666	25,283
General Cantonment Works	17,516	23,962	41,478
Stud Building	...	2,686	2,686
Fortifications	8,378	20,400	28,778
Total Military	78,530	90,838	1,69,368
Establishment	...	...	36,741
Tools and Plant	...	...	2,396
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	...	...	6,693
Establishment	...	...	669
GRAND TOTAL MILITARY	...	...	2,15,867
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Offices	16,835	13,321	30,156
Telegraph Buildings	6,616	4,869	11,485
Administration	92,667	66,147	1,58,814
Miscellaneous	...	8,243	8,243
Total Civil Buildings	1,16,118	92,580	2,08,698
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads	4,03,242	70,502	4,73,744
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	13,885	43,697	57,582
Total Communications	4,17,127	1,14,199	5,31,326
Total 45—*Civil Works*	5,33,245	2,06,779	7,40,024
Establishment	...	...	1,57,504
Tools and Plant	...	...	3,823
Suspense Balance	...	...	— 70,275
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS	...	...	8,31,076
Net Expenditure in India and in England against Grant—			
Deduct—(*a*). Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee	...	...	6,240
(*b*). Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings	...	...	2,787
For value of English stores received and other items charged off finally in England	...	...	...
Net Expenditure in India against Budget Grant	...	...	8,22,049

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during 1889-90.

HEADS.	PROVINCIAL FUNDS.		INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.		MUNICIPAL FUNDS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.								
Administration	1,33,911	52,312	2,210	16,394	...	2,512	1,36,121	71,218
Minor Departments	12,823	6,310	...	2,415	...	...	12,823	8,725
Law and Justice...	53,459	10,338	...	3,382	50	467	53,509	14,185
Ecclesiastical	8,656	10,793	...	...	1,021	13	9,677	10,806
Jails	1,11,014	37,328	...	...	...	...	1,11,014	37,328
Police	99,483	47,662	5	2,555	6,903	7,606	1,06,391	57,823
Educational	1,18,518	12,661	35,992	27,855	13,303	8,985	1,67,813	49,501
Medical	24,422	5,960	13,540	14,836	18,551	11,896	56,519	32,692
Miscellaneous	30,169	16,714	6,160	7,273	...	214	36,329	24,201
Forest	900	8	...	...	...	...	900	8
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,93,355	2,00,084	57,913	74,710	39,828	31,693	6,91,096	3,06,487
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	1,09,644	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,644	...
Total	4,83,711	2,00,084	57,913	74,710	39,828	31,693	5,81,452	3,06,487
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled and Bridged Roads	57,530	6,21,973	21,367	1,31,982	201	1,979	79,098	7,55,934
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads (including District and Village Roads.	1,98,858	1,52,245	29,148	1,73,480	...	...	2,28,006	3,25,725
Bridges and Culverts	...	...	95,057	13,271	...	...	95,057	13,271
Boat-bridges and Ferries	— 343	1,05,508	1,804	6,692	...	3	1,461	1,12,203
Accommodation for travellers	12,174	23,765	11,383	21,753	...	2,586	23,557	48,104
Arboriculture	...	...	4,643	78,761	1,176	11,058	5,819	89,819
Total	2,68,219	9,03,491	1,63,402	4,25,939	1,377	15,626	4,32,998	3,45,056
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions...	18,279	...	...	...	...	...	18,279	...
Total	2,49,940	9,03,491	1,63,402	4,25,939	1,377	15,626	4,14,719	3,45,056
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Town Buildings	2,98,531	1,522	19,641	1,208	72,807	27,793	3,90,979	30,523
Water-supply	2,93,674	104	55,367	24,439	1,27,368	26,283	4,76,409	50,826
Markets	...	...	...	...	4,892	3,425	4,892	3,425
Paving of Streets	278	34,164	1,933	10,321	55,003	1,49,913	57,214	1,94,398
Lighting	...	...	...	...	194	104	194	104
Sewage and Drainage	69,402	1,930	10,357	466	59,562	28,461	1,39,321	30,857
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	10,224	5,401	10,224	5,401
Miscellaneous	1,209	...	2,120	2,460	5,762	3,111	9,091	5,571
Mines (Collieries)	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Total	6,63,142	37,720	89,418	38,894	3,35,812	2,44,491	10,88,372	3,21,105
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	3,40,335	...	...	...	...	...	3,40,335	...
Total	3,22,807	37,720	89,418	38,894	3,35,812	2,44,491	7,48,037	3,21,105
Total Works ...	10,56,458	11,41,295	3,10,733	5,39,543	3,77,017	2,91,810	17,44,208	19,72,648
Establishment	5,74,467		1,08,508		30,898		7,13,873	
Tools and Plant	41,934		4,369		843		47,146	
Profit and Loss	...		...		...		...	
Add Suspense Balances...	45,912		...		...		45,912	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,60,066		9,63,153		7,00,568		45,23,787	

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Funds on Railways during the year 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Outlay to close of 1888-89.	Outlay in 1889-90.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48—STATE RAILWAYS.			
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses ...	44,373	...	44,373
Land ...	1,81,685	209	1,81,894
Construction of Line ...	11,11,318	−11,11,318	...
Formation ...	...	4,04,109	4,04,109
Bridge-work ...	...	5,06,690	5,06,690
Fencing ...	...	1,94,268	1,94,268
Electric Telegraph ...	...	6,694	6,694
Ballast and Permanent-way ...	28,69,193	28,035	28,97,228
Stations and Buildings ...	6,62,775	14,685	6,77,460
Plant ...	41,164	...	41,164
Rolling-stock ...	5,31,503	...	5,31,503
Establishment ...	1,67,581	−1,67,581	...
General Charges ...	...	1,67,581	1,67,581
Loss by Exchange ...	27,770	...	27,770
Add—Increase in Balance of Suspense Account ...	41,401	−32,179	9,222
Total Final and Suspense Heads ...	56,78,763	11,193	56,89,956
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	76,619	...	76,619
Total Capital Expenditure, 48—Railways ...	56,02,144	11,193	56,13,337
PROVINCIAL.			
41—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.			
Patiála-Bhatinda Railway, Rájpura Extension, R. P. Railway ...	...	8,129	8,129
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey ...	30,590	8,528	39,118
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,32,734	27,850	56,60,584

NOTE.—The very heavy items in 1889-90 are due to writes-back necessitated by the introduction of the revised classification for Capital outlay on Railways.

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial, Provincial, Local, District and Municipal Funds, Public Works Department, during 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CIRCLES AND PUBLIC WORKS DIVISIONS.	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.			DISTRICT FUNDS.			MUNICIPAL FUNDS.			TOTAL.				Grand total, *i. e.*, of columns 13 to 16.
	Works and Repairs.	Barrack-Dept.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Barrack Dept.	Tools and Plant.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	..	...	1,23,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,210	...	...	1,23,210
Accounts	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	39,261
1ST CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer	...	...	...	30,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,021	...	...	30,021
Peshâwar Public Works Division	37,950	1,881	1,47,310	41,518	2,393	—830	—99	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	1,660	...	15,239	954	...	25,871	1,248	...	38,610	760	...					
Hazára do.	...	...	2,901	495	...	5,542	444	...	2,217	312	...					
Total Peshâwar Division	39,610	1,881	1,65,450	42,967	2,393	30,583	1,593	...	40,827	1,072	...	2,76,470	45,63.	1,881	2,393	3,26,376
Ráwalpindi Public Works Division	44,970	...	2,57,755	61,195	4,359	14,219	1,707	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	5,824	...	...	14,686	4,083	112	62,053	1,688	198					
Jhelum do.	...	...	5,161	...	...	11,975	1,259	...	10,431	600	...					
Gujrát do.	...	...	2,376	...	...	24,786	1,860	...	4,916	180	...					
Shahpur do.	...	...	8,076	...	...	8,193	1,210	6	6,740	..	...					
Gujránwála do.	...	...	2,411	...	...	6,604	1,586	...	35,718	766	...					
Siálkot do.	...	...	1,090	...	...	68,156	8,871	222	14,726	1,874	...					
Total Ráwalpindi Division	44,970	...	2,82,693	61,195	4,359	1,48,619	20,576	340	1,34,584	5,103	198	6,10,866	86,874	...	4,897	7,02,637
Kohát Public Works Division	2,21,884	1,961	45,892	40,953	442	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	700	...	2,327	360	...	6,001	643	...	5,141	96	...					
Total Kohát Division	2,22,584	1,961	48,219	41,313	442	6,001	643	...	5,141	96	...	2,81,945	42,052	1,961	442	3,26,400
TOTAL 1ST CIRCLE	3,07,164	3,842	4,96,362	1,75,496	7,194	1,48,619	22,812	340	1,80,552	6,271	198	11,69,281	2,04,579	3,842	7,732	13,85,434

TABLE D—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Circles and Public Works Divisions.	Imperial.		Provincial.			District Funds.			Municipal Funds.			Total.				Grand Total, *i.e.*, of columns 13 to 16.
	Works and Repairs.	Barrack-Dept.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Barrack-Dept.	Tools and Plant	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer	...	...	...	29,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,719	...	...	29,719
Jullundur Public Works Division	1,798	...	2,83,142	49,741	22,282	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	4,501	...	..	67,125	5,727	782	20,993	540	...					
Hoshiárpur do.	...	...	4,428	...	...	63.175	8,975	59	4,892	448	...					
Kángra do.	...	...	15,532	...	...	33,689	5,943	216	3,658	180	...					
Ludhiána do.	...	...	3,753	...	...	34,040	3,759	...	7,973	964	64					
Ferozepore do.	...	...	2,328	...	...	34,201	7,554	55	8,777	674	27					
Total Jullundur Division ...	1,798	...	3,13,684	49,741	22,282	2,32,230	31,958	1,112	46,293	2,806	91	5,94,005	84,505	...	23,485	7,01,995
Simla Public Works Division	1,84,727	...	1,04,796	66,419	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	35.286	1,072	147					
Total Simla Division	1,84.727	...	1,05,451	66,419	10,094	...	...	...	35,286	1,072	147	3,25,464	67,491	...	10,241	4,03,196
Umballa Public Works Division	6,334	...	3,08,469	71,809	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	6,014	...	...	38,712	4,063	86	25,588	808	9					
Karnál do.	...	...	3,033	...	...	29,911	9,686	1,123	6,357	1,729	...					
Total Umballa Division	6,334	...	3,17,516	71,809	2,134	68,623	13,749	1,209	31,945	2,537	9	4,24,418	88,095	...	3,352	5,15,865
Delhi Public Works Division	5,750	...	1,52,691	14,321	861	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	2,748	...	...	27,254	4,146	231	1,08,599	1,844	...					
Gurgaon do.	...	...	2,113	...	...	55,422	5,993	242	22,306	990	8					
Rohtak do.	...	...	2,316	...	...	35,612	2,123	445	11,115	120	...					
Hissar do.	...	...	1,802	...	...	33,873	3,707	350	26,072	1,278	169					
Total Delhi Division	5,750	...	1,61,670	14,321	861	1,52,161	15,969	1,268	1,68,092	4,232	177	4,87,673	34,522	...	2,306	5,24,501
TOTAL 2ND CIRCLE	1,98,609	...	8,98,321	2,32,009	35,371	4,53,014	61,676	3,589	2,81,616	10,647	424	18,31,560	3,04,332	...	39,384	21,75,276

3RD CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer	...	...	...	34,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,506	...	...	34,506
D. I. Khan Public Works Division	2,75,278	1,804	44,209	76,672	1,794	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	1,050	...	49,412	...	...	12,351	2,022	16	11,505	471	...					
Bannu do.	...	...	4,337	...	...	11,514	1,688	34	5,589	425	121					
Total D. I. Khan Division	2,76,328	1,804	97,958	76,672	1,794	23,865	3,710	50	17,094	896	121	4,15,245	81,278	1,804	1,965	5,00,292
D. G. Khan Public Works Division	1,20,193	1,047	3,63,452	52,772	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	500	...	9,487	...	...	1,556	1,087	7	6,319	525	...					
Muzaffargarh do.	...	...	5,611	...	...	12,669	2,426	...	4,051	59	...					
Total D. G. Khan Division	1,20,693	1,047	3,78,550	52,772	1,280	14,225	3,513	7	10,370	584	...	5,23,838	56,869	1,047	1,287	5,83,041
Lahore Public Works Division	6,598	...	3,01,818	68,220	2,514	3,550	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	5,295	...	...	23,392	2,957	12	49,692	7,793	...					
Amritsar do.	...	...	2,251	...	...	41,051	3,622	335	78,086	1,939	...					
Gurdáspur do.	...	...	4,040	...	...	50,284	3,543	36	17,707	879	3					
Mooltan do.	...	...	2,466	...	...	35,870	2,777	...	25,125	1,141	97					
Montgomery do.	...	...	3,004	...	...	8,039	2,203	...	915	...	...					
Jhang do.	...	...	7,688	234	...	11,783	1,695	...	7,670	748	...					
Total Lahore Division	6,598	...	3,26,562	68,454	2,514	1,73,969	16,797	383	1,79,195	12,500	100	6,86,324	97,751	...	2,997	7,87,072
TOTAL 3RD CIRCLE	4,03,619	2,851	8,03,070	2,32,404	5,588	2,12,059	24,020	440	2,06,659	13,980	221	16,25,407	2,70,404	2,851	6,249	19,04,911
ABSTRACT.																
Direction	...	...	...	1,23,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,210	...	...	1,23,210
Accounts	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	39,261
1st Circle	3,07,164	3,842	4,96,362	1,75,496	7,194	1,85,203	22,812	340	1,80,552	6,271	198	11,69,281	2,04,579	3,842	7,732	13,85,434
2nd do.	1,98,609	...	8,98,321	2,32,009	35,371	4,53,014	61,676	3,589	2,81,616	10,647	424	18,31,560	3,04,332	...	39,384	21,75,276
3rd do.	4,03,619	2,851	8,03,070	2,32,404	5,588	2,12,059	24,020	440	2,06,659	13,980	221	16,25,407	2,70,404	2,851	6,249	19,04,911
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	9,09,392	6,693	21,97,753	8,02,380	48,153	8,50,276	1,08,508	4,369	6,68,827	30,898	843	A 46,26,248	9,41,786	6,693	B 53,365	C 56,28,092

A.—Excludes work done for other Departments and from private contributions as below :—

Peshâwar Division	Rs.	1,38,515	(including Rs. 1,34,277 from Local Loans).
Râwalpindi do.	"	264	
Kohât do.	"	250	
Jullundur do.	"	569	
Simla do.	"	16,321	
Umballa do.	"	1,177	
Dera Ismail Khan Division	"	3,758	
Dera Ghâzi Khan do.	"	588	
Lahore do.	"	1,01,356	
Total ...	"	2,62,798	

B.—Excludes Rs. 91 percentage charged on works done for Military Department.

C.—Outlay as shewn ... ... Rs. 56,28,092

DEDUCT—

Reduction in suspense balances of 1888-89 ... ... Rs. 24,362

Establishment percentage on contribution and other works ... " 33,000 — " 57,362

Net outlay ... ... " 55,70,730

POST OFFICES.

442. Post Offices.—The following statement shows the number of Imperial Post Offices, outlying letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen existing on the 31st March 1890, as compared with the figures for the year 1888-89 :—

	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1889	717	373	612	294
Opened and entertained during 1889-90	138	75	183	47
Total	855	448	795	341
Closed or discontinued during 1889-90	135	34	150	43
Balance existing on 31st March 1890	720	414	645	298

The increase under the head of letter-boxes is due to additional letter-boxes having been placed for the convenience of the public.

443. The mails were conveyed on railway, mail-cart and runners' lines as follows :—

Railway, 1,978 miles against 1,977 miles for 1888-89.
Mail-cart, 695 „ „ 689 „ „
Runners' lines, 2,183 „ 2,196 „ „

444. There has been no remarkable change in the different modes of conveyance of mails during the year under report.

445. The total number of articles of all descriptions given out for delivery during the year 1889-90 was 34,740,108 against 33,925,970, for the previous year, showing an increase of 814,138 articles. Articles returned undelivered numbered 814,710, giving a percentage of 2·34 on the number received for delivery.

446. District Dak Department.—The following statement shows the statistics of the District Post for the past official year as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

	Post Offices.	Village Postmen.	Postmen.	Letter-boxes.	Mileage.	Income from local cess.	Imperial grant.	Total expenditure.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1888-89	25	347	23	42	4,333½	2,936 14 3	45,000	90,805 11 5
1889-90	31	350	23	46	4,282	...	45,000	92,252 2 7

Post carried by hill carts ... ... 82 miles.
„ „ ekkas ... ... 111 „
„ „ runners ... ... 4,089 „

447. Six new offices were opened during the year under report. The increase under the heads of village postmen and letter-boxes is slight and requires no explanation.

448. Runners' lines from Batana to Indri, from Rori to Budhláda and from Kullarkot to Maibal were closed and Zíra to Talwandi converted into an Imperial line. The following new lines were opened during the year under report :—

(1) Bahadar Khel to Karak	11 miles.
(2) Karnál to Indri	13 "
(3) Budhláda to Kattia	17 "
(4) Natháua to Buchukhurd	10 "
(5) Kaithal to Pehowa	15 "

Pehowa having been transferred from the Umballa to the Karnál District, the line which connected it with Ismailabad has been abolished and one connecting it, instead, with Kaithal has been established. The line Jalalabad to Mamdot has been extended to Ferozepore.

449. During the year no District Dâk Cess was realized, Act XX of 1883 being in force in all districts in the Province except Simla and the District Dâk Cess having merged in the "Local Rate." In the previous year the District Dâk Cess realized in 3 districts amounted to Rs. 2,936-14-3.

450. Articles posted at the District Dâk Post Offices during the year 1889-90 numbered 147,001 against 125,185 in the previous year, and 152,731 articles were received for delivery against 144,814 received during 1888-89. The percentage of articles returned as undeliverable on the total number received for delivery was 4·1 against 4·7 in the previous year. The total number of articles of all descriptions made over to postmen and village postmen for delivery during 1889-90 was 990,870 against 914,307 in the previous year. The postmen and village postmen returned 49,818 articles as undeliverable, or 5 per cent. on the total number made over for delivery. The total number of articles collected by postmen and village postmen for despatch was 392,238 against 369,990 in the preceding year.

451. The following figures show the total transactions of District Dâk Post Offices, postmen and village postmen for the past official year :—

Articles posted for despatch, 539,239 against 495,175 in 1888-89.
" received for delivery, 1,143,601 against 1,059,121 in 1888-89.
" returned undelivered, 56,132 against 53,661 in 1888-89.

TELEGRAPHS.

452. Telegraphs.—During the year 319 miles of new telegraph line were added, the wire mileage being 517 miles. There were no reductions. At the end of the year under review the line and wire mileage aggregated 4,471 and 12,398 miles respectively against 4,152 and 11,881 at the close of the previous year.

453. Forty-seven new offices were opened and 15 were closed against 9 opened and 20 closed in 1888-89.

454. The following statement shows that there were 22 more offices open at the close of 1889-90 than at the end of 1888-89 :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Government Offices	99	105
Railway and Canal Offices	196	209
Offices not open for paid messages	68	71
Total	363	385

455. The number of messages despatched from Government Offices was 263,083, being an increase on the previous year of 6,270.

456. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 3,52,920, or Rs. 44,757 less than in 1888-89. The diminished revenue, notwithstanding the enhanced number of telegrams despatched as compared with the previous year, was due to the greater length of telegrams sent in 1888-89, possibly in connection with the Black Mountain Expedition.

IRRIGATION.

457. General.—No new canals were opened during the year.

458. The following is a list of the canals in operation :—

(a) *Perennial Canals*—

- Swat River Canal.
- Western Jumna Canal.
- Bári Doáb Canal.
- Sirhind Canal.
- Chenab Canal.

(b) *Inundation Canals*—

- Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.
- Sidhnai Canal.
- Upper Sutlej Series.
- Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.
- Indus Series.
- Imperial Canals in Shahpur District.
- Muzaffargarh Series.

The Chenab Canal is now classed as a Perennial Canal, as the project lately sanctioned provides for a weir and permanent head-works.

459. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received during the year to a revised project for the Chenab Canal, including a weir across the river at Khánki, and also to a revised project for the Sidhnai Canal, including three small subsidiary canals from the River Ravi above the Sidhnai Weir. The construction of the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was commenced early in the year, sanction having been received near the end of 1888-89. Work was commenced on the Chenab Weir in November 1889. The construction of the three subsidiary canals above the Sidhnai Weir was well advanced at the end of the year. Surveying operations were in progress in the lower parts of the Rechna Doáb.

460. The total area irrigated by the Perennial Canals during the year was 1,562,861 acres, being an increase of 163,485 acres as compared with 1888-89, and of 363,924 acres as compared with 1887-88. The Inundation Canals irrigated 1,234,311 acres, being an increase of 14,769 acres as compared with 1888-89, and of 183,156 acres as compared with 1887-88. The above comparisons are slightly affected by the transfer of the Chenab Canal from "Inundation" to "Perennial" in the year under report. The total area irrigated by all canals was 2,797,172 acres, showing an increase of 178,254 acres as compared with 1888-89, and of 547,091 acres as compared with 1887-88.

461. The areas irrigated in 1889-90 and in the previous year on the several canals were—

Names of Canals.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Perennial Canals.			
Swat River Canal ...	91,195	107,910	− 16,715
Western Jumna Canal ...	419,968	*295,590	+124,378
Bári Doáb Canal ...	523,409	519,226	+ 4,183
Sirhind Canal ...	488,981	476,650	+ 12,331
Chenab Canal ...	39,308	...	+ 39,308
Total Perennial Canals ...	1,562,861	1,399,376	+163,485
Inundation Canals.			
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ...	63,223	61,986	+ 1,237
Sidhnai Canal ...	109,082	*108 885	+ 197
Chenab Canal ...	...	47,644	− 47,644
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	147,775	139,754	+ 8,021
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	374,494	*349,508	+ 24,986
Indus Inundation Canals ...	214,544	201,781	+ 12,763
Shahpur Imperial Canals ...	18,535	20,157	− 1,622
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals...	306,658	289,827	+ 16,831
Total Inundation Canals ...	1,234,311	1,219,542	+ 14,769
Grand Total ...	2,797,172	2,618,918	+178,254

* This is the correct area, and differs from that shown in the Administration Report for 1888-89.

462. *Swat River Canal.*—The scheme for extending the Swat River Canal across the Kálpáni Nullah into the Utmán Bolak country was investigated during the year. The idea of crossing the nullah near Takht-i-Bái Hill had to be abandoned owing to the difficulty of the country to be traversed on the far sider of the Kálpáni. The question of crossing lower down near Gújar Garhi village is under consideration. An additional drainage culvert was constructed to supplement the Tráli Culverts Nos. I and II, of which the waterway was found to be insufficient. The canal was diverted for this purpose, and had not been brought back into its old channel up to the end of the year, as no closure of the canal took place. The up-stream end of the side walls of the Abazai Bánda super-passage and the protective bunds were raised a foot to make the work more secure against high floods. The Marwandi Escape, above the Hissára embankment, was completed. A minor distributary was constructed from No. IX Rájbaha; the new tail to No. VIII Rájbaha was completed. A new minor distributary from the left bank of Nisátha Branch of No. VI Rájbaha was commenced. The construction of permanent outlets was proceeded with. An outlet was constructed for direct irrigation from the canal of some land which could not be commanded otherwise, and sanction has been given for constructing several other outlets of the same kind, by which about 2,000 acres of additional irrigation will be secured annually. The rainfall registered at Mardán was 15·80 inches. This is rather below the average of the last seven years, which amounts to 17·37 inches.

463. The observed discharges of the Swat River above the canal head were 2,573 cubic feet per second on the 19th December 1889 and 2,358 cubic feet

on the 19th January 1890. There was no long closure of the canal during the year, but there were four short closures aggregating 16 days. The area irrigated during the year was 91,195 acres against 107,910 acres in 1888-89. The falling-off was partly due to many cultivating tenants being attracted away to their homes across the border by the good unirrigated crops in their own country, and partly to the men and bullocks being employed during the early part of the kharíf in garnering the unusually heavy crops which were raised during the preceding rabi, both on the canal and elsewhere, throughout the district.

464 *Western Jumna Canal.*—The remodelling of the Western Jumna Canal was practically completed during the year, a few petty works only remaining to be carried out. The construction estimate was closed on the 31st March 1890. An inspection house was built on the Delhi Branch at Siléna. The new supply channel for the Hulána Rájbaha, the Sissána Branch, Jua Rájbaha, and the extension of the Nilauthi and Pai Rájbahás, were completed. Surveys for the proposed Nardak Rájbaha, to irrigate the country between the right bank of the new main line and the Chatang Nullah, were also completed. Main Drain No. I was completed by the construction of Kambohpura Drain, and Main Drain No. II is also practically finished. A percolation drain was made outside the left bank of the old canal above Indri. Main Drain No. VIII was completed during the year, and the demarcation of the Nye Nullah was in hand. The Main Nullah from the Jínd boundary above Urlána has been notified under Section 55 of the Canal Act, and it now only remains to make connecting cuts between the jhíls and depressions along the line; the best method of dealing with the land occupied by these cuts was under the consideration of the Local Government. The extensions and improvements carried out during the year were mostly of a petty character; materials were, however, collected, and preliminaries completed for several important works which, either from want of funds or of a canal closure, could not be carried out during the current year. The principal of these were the falling gates on Patrála Dam, regulating apparatus on Tájáwála Weir, Mádilpura Pontoon Bridge, Ganauli Cut Bridge, Karnál Flour Mills, Discharge runs at the heads of Hánsi and Delhi Branches, and remodelling Sitauli Bridge on the latter branch.

465. The floods in the Jumna, though not of extraordinary height, were remarkable for their long duration, the river being almost continuously in flood during July and August. The prolonged strain on the training and regulating works at Tájáwála led to considerable damage, and the cold weather repairs to the head-works were exceptionally heavy. One pier of the under-sluices was completely undermined, the flooring in the adjacent bays having failed, but the pier fortunately remained uninjured, and was successfully under-pinned during the cold weather. Serious erosion took place on both the right and left banks of the river and above the left flank of the under-sluices. Below the dam the river took an inconvenient set, necessitating the construction of several new and expensive spurs. The set of the river on the Regulator rendered it impossible to open the head gates between the 26th July and the 20th August without shingling up the canal. In the month of August a severe flood down the Ganauli Cut swept away the bridge opposite the town of Chachrauli, and arrangements have been made for rebuilding it with greatly increased waterway. The only canal closures during the year were those necessitated by the floods in the river: the Tájáwála Regulator was closed on this account during eight days in July and

twenty-one days in August. These closures, however, merely involved a reduction, not a cessation, of the supply, the canal being fed by the torrents and side drainages. The irrigated crops did not suffer materially as rain fell very opportunely when things were at their worst, but it is probable that a somewhat larger area would have been irrigated but for this reduction of the supply. Arrangements have already been made to cut the head gates in two so as to allow of surface water being admitted in future under similar circumstances, and further measures for the maintenance of the full supply, which will be needed when the Sirsa Branch is opened for irrigation, are under consideration. Owing to drought there was no cold weather closure. The area irrigated during the year was 419,968 acres, including 66,654 acres on the Jínd Distributaries: this is by far the largest area irrigated since 1883-84, when 472,426 acres were watered. The canal-borne traffic amounted to 73,611 tons, valued at Rs. 28,16,356. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 66,268, of which 92 per cent. is due to the raft traffic. The traffic during the year was brisker than usual, partly owing to a revision of the rafting rates.

466. *Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.*—The Sirsa Branch Division was constituted by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 3265, dated June 10th, 1889, but an officer had been previously detached on special duty connected with the preliminary survey work. The final alignment of the first twelve miles was approved of in April 1889, but orders on the rest of the first section were deferred till the cross drainages had been accurately mapped. The excavation was commenced in September 1889, but progress was not very rapid owing to most of the local labour being already employed on the Delhi-Kálka Railway Works. By the end of the year nearly half of the earthwork of the first twelve miles had been completed. In the heavy digging near the head of the branch only half the ultimate bed width is being excavated to start with. The drainages in the first section, which extends down to the Patiála boundary, were nearly all surveyed during the rains; the alignment of the remaining 35 miles of this section was finally fixed in December 1889, and excavation was commenced on it in March 1890. The wells for the foundations of the Head Regulator were all in position and the work of under-sinking in full progress by the close of the year; arrangements were also complete for putting in the wells for the lock in the Western Jumna Canal below the Indri Regulator, but the work could not be set in hand for want of a canal closure. The positions of the masonry works in the first section were all fixed during the year and detailed estimates submitted for most of them: work was started in March on five bridges, while the collection of materials was proceeded with at all other sites. The inspection houses at Indri, Barthal, Koel and Mundri were commenced, and also temporary quarters at Budhera, Chandána and Dholra, so that sufficient shelter will be available for the hot weather of 1890. Surveys for the distributaries of the first section and for the Main Line, and one distributary for the second section, were approaching completion at the end of the year; surveys were also in progress for the Dholra Escape and for the remodelling of the Main Line above Indri. The prospects of future progress are generally satisfactory, and great credit is due to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Hatten, for the forward state of the work.

467. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—A scheme was prepared for irrigating the Riárki tract on the right bank of the Beas River by means of a rájbaha from the

left bank of the Sobraon Branch, but it has been decided that water cannot be given to this tract until the wants of the lower parts of the Doáb have been met. Three hundred and eighty-two square miles of country were mapped and contoured in connection with the remodelling of the distributary system. Materials were got ready for lengthening several of the weirs of the Main Branch Upper and Main Branch Lower in connection with the general scheme for remodelling the canal. The failure of the winter rains made a canal closure impossible, and this work had therefore to be postponed; but some work was done in regrading the channels during "*tatíls*," necessitated by the supply being insufficient for all branches. The land occupied by the unused lengths of the old Hasli Canal has been given up and returned to the people. The portions of this old Muhammadan canal which are now used as distributaries of the Bári Doáb Canal are the upper 15 miles, which form the Sálampur and Farídnagar distributaries, and the lower 22 miles, which form the Shálimár distributary. Telegraph Offices were built at Tibri, Alíwal and Amritsar. A cart bridge was constructed over the Sobraon Branch in the 45th mile, where a crossing was much required: an inlet was built at the tail of Patti Choki Minor. A second storey was added to the inspection bungalow at the head of the canal as a sleeping room for the Sub-Divisional Officer during the flood season. The drainage inlet in the 8th mile, Sobraon Branch, which had proved too small, was rebuilt with increased waterway. A discharge run was constructed at the head of the Kasúr Branch Upper. At Tibri the out-houses were rebuilt. The mill houses on the Kasúr Branch were enlarged. At Dháriwál a bridge was constructed on the Mill Channel in connection with the new flour mills. The foot-bridge at Sanghi over the Kasúr Branch was replaced by a cart bridge of increased waterway, and corresponding bridges were built over the rájbahás to the right and left of the canal. On the Main Branch Upper from Tibri to Talwandi the side silt was removed down to water level, and some clearance was executed near the head of the Kasúr Branch Upper. The Kot Karm Chand Mills were rebuilt, and the grain stores at Koháli were completed. Materials were collected for a new head for Babiháli Rájbaha, but the work could not be carried out for want of a canal closure. Silting operations were continued on the Kasúr and Sobraon Branches, and the banks of the Kasúr Branch Lower were strengthened where necessary. An area of 59 acres of spoil banks on the Main Branch Lower was sown: the plantation, measuring about 125 acres, near Khára on the Sobraon Branch, which was sown last year, has progressed favourably.

468. The highest flood on record occurred in the Chakki Torrent on the 7th July 1889, and did great damage to the defence works. The low spur above the old channel, which was thrown out from the right bank in order to divert the stream to the left bank, was destroyed; the pitched slope on the right bank was much injured; and three of the massive spurs below the Dhangu Cut, composed of concrete blocks, each weighing three tons, were entirely swept away. The remaining seven spurs in and below the cut were also injured, but they prevented the floods from exerting their full force on the right bank. The necessary repairs were well advanced by the close of the year. Additions were also made to the Chakki Defence Works at the Naloa Outfall near Gulpur. A cut about 200 feet long was dug in the bed of the Ravi near Bakrola to bring the river towards the left bank. The upper training works were extended 400 feet. The pitching of

the river bank up-stream of the inlet was repaired, part of the crates at the toe being replaced by masonry. The 30-feet strip of Delhi quartzite on the flooring of the Rapid below the outlet was completed, and a reserve of stone collected Owing to the lack of rain during the cold weather the head channel could not be thoroughly cleared, but during the minimum supply it was cleared of the larger shingle which had come in during the previous flood season. In the Ravi River the highest flood on record occurred on the 8th July 1889. It reached 23·8 feet on the Mokaisar and 18·0 feet on the Bakrola gauge. The training works stood this excessive strain satisfactorily; the Dhanna Spur was only slightly damaged. A new channel opened out round the extremity of the upper training works, and both apron and talus were damaged for a length of 200 feet. The lower training works and the canal head-works escaped damage, though the flood surface rose close to the lower edge of the under-sluice gates, which were housed in their highest position. The river from April to June was unusually high.

469. The realizations from sale of water-power amounted to Rs. 63,652 against Rs. 1,03,655 in the previous year. This falling-off was in part due to the closing of the Egerton Woollen Mills at Dháriwál and partly to the lower rates realized at the flour mill auctions. This source of revenue is always liable to variations. The rains ceased early, and the winter rains failed altogether; consequently there was an abnormally low supply from November to March, and careful management was necessary in order to meet the excessive demand of a rainless season. The following figures show the rainfall in inches at the principal stations within the area commanded by the Bári Doáb Canal:—Gurdáspur, 24·88; Amritsar, 17·09; Lahore, 18·04. There was practically no rain after August. The discharges of the River Ravi taken at Mádhopur on the 19th December 1889 and the 19th January 1890 showed 1,583 cubic feet and 1,455 cubic feet respectively, and those of the River Beas taken at Naushera on the same dates showed 3,350 cubic feet and 3,126 cubic feet respectively. These are considerably lower than the results obtained in the previous year, but not quite so low as in 1887-88. The River Ravi at Shahdara on the same dates showed 402 cubic feet and 327 cubic feet respectively. These results do not vary materially from those of previous years: they represent. the accumulated spring water which wells out of the river bed between Mádhopur and Lahore, for no river water proper was passing the former place. Owing to the failure of the winter rains the annual canal closure did not take place, and the canal was running continuously except during two short periods of 17 and 14 hours respectively. During the year a canal telegraph line has been constructed connecting the head-works of the canal with Tibri and Aliwál, the principal points where the regulation is carried on, and with Amritsar, the head-quarters of the Circle and of both Divisions.

470. The area irrigated amounted to 523,409 acres, which is the largest area ever recorded, exceeding that of last year by 4,183 acres. The kharíf area was 208,474 acres, the largest ever reached, except last year, when it measured 224,038 acres. The rabi area was 314,935 acres, which has only been exceeded by that of 1885-86, which measured 315,447 acres.

471. *Sirhind Canal.*—All the works included in the general sanction have now been completed with the exception of the minors of the Dhipáli Rájbaha, Bhatinda Branch, and a few petty items. Some extensions of the sanctioned project under the main head Distributaries have, however, been proposed and estimated for

in detail, and will be carried out as soon as a supplementary sanction has been obtained. The Rúpar Workshops were fairly well employed throughout the year, the principal work in hand being gates and gearing for rájbahás and work connected with the remodelling of the Rúpar under-sluices. Wooden gates with adjusting gear were fixed over the siphon openings of the Head Regulators of the Abohar and Bhatinda Branches. A new inspection house was built at Dhúlkot on the Dhúlkot Rájbaha, Abohar Branch, and materials were collected for two additional inspection houses on the Lambi Rájbaha, Bhatinda Branch. An escape reservoir at the tail of the Bhatinda Escape was commenced. The sanctioned distributaries on the Abohar Branch being completed, no progress was made during the year on the distributaries of this branch. On the Bhatinda Branch 36 miles of major and 37 miles of minor distributaries were constructed, thus completing the sanctioned scheme with the exception of the minors of the Dhipáli Rájbaha. On the Native States Branches the principal outlay incurred under Capital was on Plantations. On the Kotla Branch a fall into the tail reservoir and, on the Ghaggar Branch, the Diyálpura Escape reservoir were completed. Iron gates and gearing were fitted to the heads of some of the Native States distributaries.

472 Under Extensions and Improvements the addition of flaps to the weir shutters, by which their height above crest was increased from 3·5 to 6·0 feet, was practically completed before the river rose, and the shutters were worked without difficulty throughout the flood season. Some improvements in the trigger arrangements were, however, found to be necessary, and these were all carried out during the cold weather. In order to increase the control over the working a tramway was laid along the weir crest, on which two 4-ton cranes will work for the purpose of lifting the shutters when water is passing over the weir. The cranes are under construction at Rúpar. The addition made to the height of the weir shutters necessitated a corresponding increase in the height of the under-sluice gates, and this entailed modifications in the work as originally built. The work was completed during the year, and water can now be held up to a height of 15 feet above the sluice floor and 13 feet above the floor of the Canal Regulator. The travellers were also altered to adapt them to the new conditions. Designs have been prepared for a steam traveller, but the work has not yet been put in hand. The works now completed will give full command of the supply at the head of the canal even when the depth of silt deposited by the floods is at its maximum; and their beneficial effect has already been felt, the supply passed into the canal at the commencement of the rabi season having been far greater than in previous years. The raising and strengthening of the side walls of the Síswán Superpassage, and the lowering of its floor, were completed before the flood season of 1889. During the cold weather the floor of the Budki Superpassage was lowered one foot, and its capacity to pass high floods is now considerably increased. The drainage of the khádir lands, which are affected by percolation from the Main Canal, received attention during the year. One small drain has been completed with good results and another was in hand, while a larger scheme for the relief of the lands around Máchiwára was being worked out. Materials were collected for the construction of discharge sites at the regulating gauges, but the works could not be carried out during the year, as the failure of the winter rains rendered it impossible to close the canal. The Jaghera

Mills on the Bhatinda Branch were completed, but the construction of no other new mills was commenced on the British Branches during the year, the funds available being required for the more urgent works above mentioned. On the Native States Branches mills were under construction at Salár in the 8th mile of the Kotla Branch. The accommodation at three 2nd class inspection houses was also increased.

473. Under Maintenance and Repairs the weir and under-sluices received careful attention. During the high floods of July 1889 the weir was seriously damaged, a length of over 400 feet of pitching having been ripped up between the core walls and the down-stream wall under-cut. During August the damage was provisionally repaired by Mr. McLean, Executive Engineer, under great difficulties, but with complete success, and when the river fell the damaged portion was re-laid in mortar. The flooring below the under-sluices, which had been broken in several places, was put into thorough repair ; the hole at the tail of the flooring needed but little work this year, the concrete blocks laid in the two previous years having stood well. The floods in the torrents crossing the canal were inconsiderable, and but little damage was done to the training works, but the lower end of the Budki Outfall Channel cut back a good deal, which has necessitated additional training works. Materials were collected for protecting the holes which have been scoured out below the falls in the upper sections of the British Branches, but the work could not be carried out for want of a closure. The Sirhind Canal was closed at its head for 14 days, from the 15th to the 28th May, for repairs, and for half a day on the 25th June, when the first black flood of the season came down the River Sutlej. A private telegraph wire was erected connecting the head-works of the canal at Rúpar with the Regulators at Chamkaur, Mánpur and Bhowáni, and also with the office of the Executive Engineer at Ludhiána : this will greatly increase the control over the regulation. An extension of the line to Patiála, with stations at the heads of the Kotla and Ghaggar Branches, has been proposed.

474. The works, which have been executed at the cost of the Patiála State with the object of protecting the capital from the floods of the Patiála Nullah, were completed during the year, and were in a sufficiently advanced state during the rains to admit of water passing under the new Railway bridge ; but no high floods occurred during 1889, so that their efficiency has not yet been fully tested. The discharges of the River Sutlej, taken on the 19th December 1889 and the 19th January 1890, at Rúpar showed 4,517 cubic feet and 4,222 cubic feet respectively. The area irrigated during the year, exclusive of the Native States Branches, was 488,981 acres against 476,650 acres in 1888-89, showing an increase of 12,331 acres as compared with the previous year, and of 98,016 acres as compared with 1887-88. The kharíf area will not increase largely until the people take more kindly to the irrigation of early kharíf crops, but the rabi area of the present year (388,952 acres) shows an increase of 50,342 acres over that of the previous year, and is the largest yet recorded. The canal-borne traffic amounted to 35,800 tons, valued at Rs. 13,56,395, and 8,096 passengers; the receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 13,684, 77 per cent. of which belongs to the raft traffic ; the traffic has increased considerably. The schedule of rates was revised during the year.

475. *Chenab Canal.*—The estimate for the complete project for the Chenab Canal, including a weir and permanent head-works, was submitted to the Government of India for sanction on the 18th July 1889. Sanction to commence preliminary operations was accorded by the Government of India at the end of October 1889, and the actual commencement of work in a telegram dated January 7th, 1890. The Secretary of State's formal sanction to the scheme was conveyed in a despatch, No. 2 P. W., dated 9th January 1890. A good deal of survey work was carried out during the cold weather ; by the end of the year the maps of 1,080 square miles were completed, and many new rájbahás had been aligned and their capacities and grading settled. The courses of most of the drainages in and beyond the commanded area were also surveyed and laid down. Good progress was also made in demarcating the Government waste lands into new villages, 230,000 acres having been mapped at the end of the year. It was found feasible to force a supply into the canal during the cold weather by means of inexpensive sand bag bunds. These bunds were not completed till the 12th December, which was too late to secure a large area of rabi irrigation ; but the Chenab River was so low this year at the head of the canal that, without the bunds, there would have been no rabi irrigation at all, and the experience gained will prove useful next season. The excavation of the Háfizabad Branch Lower, which will be called the Mián Ali Branch in future, was practically completed. The branch will be provided with an escape at its tail falling into a reservoir, land for which has been taken up ; the escape head was under construction. The excavation of the Rakh Branch is practically completed to within half a mile of its tail. Under the head Distributaries, on the Háfizabad Branch Upper, the Háfizabad and Udoki Distributaries have been completed and opened for irrigation, and the Channi Distributary has been nearly completed. On the Háfizabad Branch Lower, or Mián Ali Branch, the Jaláliána and Mehrána Minors have been opened, and the Mangat Branch of the Mallay Distributary and the Khungránwála Minor have been nearly completed, while schemes for several other rájbaha system have been approved. On the Rakh Branch the minors of the Sukheki Distributary were completed and the Mochiwála Minor commenced. On the Kot Nikka Branch the Dohatta Minor was commenced.

476. The lengths in miles of channels completed up to the end of the year are given in a tabular form below :—

	Main Line and Branches.	Distributaries.			Drainage Cuts.	Escapes.
		Main.	Minor.	Total.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Supply Channel ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Main Line	16	32	19	51	7	4
Kot Nikka Branch	18	62	25	87	...	20
Háfizabad Branch	16	8	27	35	...	...
Mián Ali Branch	9	11	33	44	...	...
Rakh Branch	8	15	...	15	...	...
Total executed to end of 1889-90... ...	71	128	104	232	7	24
Sanctioned in Revised Project of 1889 ...	133·5	...	...	529	7	27

477. The discharges of the Chenab River taken at Garhi Gola on the 19th December 1889 and the 19th January 1890 showed 5,298 and 4,886 cubic feet per second respectively. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 39,308 acres against 47,644 acres in 1888-89. The falling-off of 8,336 acres is entirely in the rabi, and is due, as above stated, to the river at the canal head being unusually low and to the bunds in the river not having been completed early enough. The kharíf area was slightly larger than in the previous year.

478. The Chenab Weir Construction Division was constituted in November 1889, but work was not started till January 1890. The site of the Head Regulator is about half a mile below the small village of Khánki on the channel through which the Palku Nullah and some side channels of the Chenab pass on to join the main stream some miles lower down. Thirty-seven of the wells forming the foundations of the Head Regulator had been under-sunk to their full depth at the end of the year, and 25 of them filled with concrete, while half of the concrete foundation of the canal curtain wall and wings had been laid. The masonry of most of the wells for the under-sluices was also completed, and the under-sinking of some of them had commenced. Quarters for the Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates, and lines for Mistrís, Clerks, &c., were practically completed, while the Divisional Office, Hospital and Workshop were well advanced. The outturn of bricks at the end of the year exceeded 11 lakhs monthly, the burning being carried on in Bull's kilns with coal. Four continuous lime kilns had been constructed, grinding machinery erected, and lime godowns built. The earthwork of the Main Canal was pegged out and contracts given for the excavation, the last 1½ miles near the present canal being reserved for Jail labor. Excavation commenced in February, and by the end of the year the contractors had over 2,000 men employed. A Branch Railway, which is being constructed by the North-Western Railway Department for the conveyance of materials from Wazirabad to the head of the canal, a distance of about 12 miles, was practically completed, as was also a telegraph line along the Railway. The progress on the Railway has not kept pace with the requirements of the work, and had the line been opened earlier much trouble and expense in carting heavy goods from Wazirabad over bad roads would have been saved. The Palku Nullah has been diverted about a mile above the under-sluices by a bund and cut into the river. A separate strong bund has also been constructed for safety sake round the site of the Regulator and under-sluices.

479. The stone for the weir works is being obtained from Taráki quarry on the North-Western Railway.

The progress up to the end of the year was approximately as follows:—

Earthwork, Palku Cut and Bund ...	...	33¼ lakhs cubic feet.
Do., Main Canal: Contract ...	...	13½ do. do.
Do. Do. Prison labor	...	3 do. do.
Brickwork	...	1 do. do.
Well sinking	...	1,130 lineal feet.

480. This rapid progress in starting the work has been largely due to Major Jacob, R. E., Superintendent of Works, who has been indefatigable in making proposals for the engineering details and in submitting estimates. His promptness in these respects has allowed of orders being passed without delay on all points

necessary to the early commencement of work, while his careful superintendence has been very helpful to its progress. Mr. MacLean, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Division, also deserves the greatest credit for the energetic way in which he has pushed on the work, and for his good arrangements and fore-thought : he has been well seconded by his staff, among whom may be specially mentioned Mr. Johnston, Executive Engineer, who has charge of the lime and brick manufacture and of the construction of the regulator and under-sluices, and Mr. Connolly, Sub-Engineer, who had charge of the Workshop and machinery.

481. *The Lower Soh́ág and Pára Canal.*—An alternative head for this can al was sanctioned in October 1889, and fair progress was made on it by the close of the year. The canal and distributaries were cleared and maintained. The area irrigated during the year was 63,223 acres as compared with 61,986 acres in 1888-89, or an increase of 1,237 acres. The area attained very closely approaches the ultimate area (64,000 acres) which the canal was estimated to irrigate when fully developed.

482. *The Sidhnai Canal.*—The construction of masonry diaphragms at the heads of the cuts taking out of the Ravi River above the Sidhnai dam was completed. The Sidhnai Canal is now practically finished. Provisional sanction to commence the construction of the Koranga Canal, one of the three small subsidiary canals to take out of the River Ravi above the Sidhnai dam, was received in February 1889. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the combined scheme, including the Sidhnai Canal and the three subsidiary canals, *viz.*, the Koranga, the Fazal Shah and the Abdul Hakím, was communicated in August 1889. The head regulators of these three canals were constructed during the year, the excavation of the Koranga Canal was nearly completed, and that of the Fazal Shah commenced ; on the former canal two bridges were completed, and good progress made on the excavation of the distributaries. Necessary repairs to the Sidhnai dam were carried out, and further tail protection was added to prevent scour near the work, and to push the hole which forms annually below it further away. The gross area irrigated during the year was 109,082 acres as compared with 108,885 acres in 1888-89, but the area of matured crops was only 84,926 acres against 100,716 acres in 1888-89. The area of unmatured crops was unusually large this year in both fasls : in the kharíf this was due to a larger area having been sown, to the supply in the river having failed five weeks earlier than usual, and to some of the distributaries near the head of the canal having silted heavily : in the rabi the supply in the Ravi failed altogether, there having been no cold weather floods and no closure of the Bári Doáb Canal, and the crops got no irrigation after they were sown. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the matured area was in excess of the latest forecast of 80,000 acres.

483. *The Upper Sutlej Series.*—The construction of the Central Sohág Ráj-baha, which takes out of the left bank of the Upper Sohág Canal, and is designed to irrigate the land between the upper portion of the Upper Sohág Canal and the river Sutlej, was commenced. The Khizrah head of the Khanwáh Canal was cleared as an alternative supply channel for that canal. The annual silt clearance of all the canals was nearly completed by the end of the year. At the head of the Upper

433. The net receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,545, giving a profit of 1·81 on Capital outlay to date, so that the loss to Provincial Revenues under the existing contract published in the last year's Report will amount to (1,98,319 — 1,01,545) Rs. 96,774 for the year.

434. *Bhatindu-Baháwalpur Extension of the Patiála Railway* (217½ *miles*).—Provision to the extent of Rs. 17,000 for conducting the remaining survey operations was made in the Provincial Public Works Budget Estimates of the year. This amount was, however, subsequently reduced to Rs. 8,500, as the surveys had been nearly completed before the commencement of the year, and against this sum Rs. 8,528 were expended. The surveys have been finally completed at a total cost of Rs. 39,118, and this amount has been met from Provincial Revenues. The project, amounting to Rs. 1,44,04,546, exclusive of Indirect charges (Rs. 46,809), for 217½ miles of railway, was submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India in August 1889.

435. *Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway* (157¼ *miles*).—No provision was made in the Budget Estimates of this Department to meet the anticipated charges in connection with land required to be taken up for this railway. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was, however, formally allotted for expenditure during the year by the Government of India, but the Revised Estimate was prepared and accepted for a sum of Rs. 4,17,000, against which there was an outlay of Rs. 3,84,841 during the year.

436. All necessary land was acquired except in the district of Karnál. Earthwork in banks and cuttings was completed, and ballast sufficient for one-half the line collected. Minor bridges and culverts were completed to girder-level, and all major bridges founded. Girder erection was commenced on the latter, and a large number of the smaller girders got into position. Eighty miles of rails were laid and a portion ballasted.

437. Station buildings are in progress, and it is expected that the line will soon be ready for public traffic.

438. *Patiála-Bhatinda Native State Railway* (92½ *miles*).—This Railway, which was commenced in April 1888, was opened for public traffic on the 15th October 1889. The estimate, exclusive of Rolling-stock and Workshops, was sanctioned for Rs. 56,28,674, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 50,66,078 to the close of the year.

439. The alignment runs over a flat and easy country with but few bridges, the road is well laid with standard 75-lb. flat-footed rails on deodár sleepers and good brick ballast. Bearing plates have been supplied for a portion of the line. Loop sidings of the full standard length and also dead-end sidings exist at all stations.

440. The depth at which water is met with below the surface increases as Bhatinda is approached, and the railway has to rely on irrigation channels for its supply. This has to be stored in masonry reservoirs at certain places.

441. The North-Western Railway supply the rolling-stock and work the line. Of the gross receipts of the entire line from Rájpura to Bhatinda, the Patiála State receives 45 per cent., and the North-Western Railway 55 per cent. The maximum speed has been limited to 20 miles an hour until the road and embankments are fairly settled.

TABLE A.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	...	1,905	1,905
" " " Native Troops ...	26,528	32,952	59,480
Ordnance Works ...	...	932	932
Commissariat Buildings ...	...	641	641
Staff and Miscellaneous ...	3,491	4,694	8,185
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communications ...	22,617	2,666	25,283
General Cantonment Works ...	17,516	23,962	41,478
Stud Building ...	...	2,686	2,686
Fortifications ...	8,378	20,400	28,778
Total Military ...	78,530	90,838	1,69,368
Establishment ...	...	...	36,741
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,396
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	...	...	6,693
Establishment ...	...	...	669
GRAND TOTAL MILITARY ...	...	...	2,15,867
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Offices ...	16,835	13,321	30,156
Telegraph Buildings ...	6,616	4,869	11,485
Administration ...	92,667	66,147	1,58,814
Miscellaneous ...	...	8,243	8,243
Total Civil Buildings ...	1,16,118	92,580	2,08,698
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	4,03,242	70,502	4,73,744
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads ...	13,885	43,697	57,582
Total Communications ...	4,17,127	1,14,199	5,31,326
Total 45—Civil Works ...	5,33,245	2,06,779	7,40,024
Establishment ...	...	...	1,57,504
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	3,823
Suspense Balance ...	...	...	— 70,275
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	8,31,076
Net Expenditure in India and in England against Grant—			
Deduct—(*a*). Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	6,240
(*b*). Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings ...	...	...	2,787
For value of English stores received and other items charged off finally in England ...	...	...	...
Net Expenditure in India against Budget Grant ...	...	...	8,22,049

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during 1889-90.

HEADS.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated Local District Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.								
Administration	1,33,911	52,312	2,210	16,394	...	2,512	1,36,121	71,218
Minor Departments	12,823	6,310	...	2,415	...	...	12,823	8,725
Law and Justice...	53,459	10,336	...	3,382	50	467	53,509	14,185
Ecclesiastical	8,656	10,793	...	...	1,021	13	9,677	10,806
Jails	1,11,014	37,328	...	...	...	...	1,11,014	37,328
Police	99,483	47,662	5	2,555	6,903	7,606	1,06,391	57,823
Educational	1,18,518	12,661	35,992	27,855	13,303	8,985	1,67,813	49,501
Medical	24,422	5,960	13,540	14,836	18,551	11,896	56,513	32,692
Miscellaneous	30,169	16,714	6,160	7,273	...	214	36,329	24,201
Forest	900	8	...	...	...	...	900	8
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,93,355	2,00,084	57,913	74,710	39,828	31,693	6,91,096	3,06,487
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	1,09,644	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,644	...
Total	4,83,711	2,00,084	57,913	74,710	39,828	31,693	5,81,452	3,06,487
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Metalled and Bridged Roads	57,530	6,21,973	21,367	1,31,982	201	1,979	79,098	7,55,934
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads (including District and Village Roads).	1,98,858	1,52,245	29,148	1,73,480	...	...	2,28,006	3,25,725
Bridges and Culverts	...	...	95,057	13,271	...	...	95,057	13,271
Boat-bridges and Ferries	—343	1,05,508	1,804	6,692	...	3	1,461	1,12,203
Accommodation for travellers	12,174	23,765	11,383	21,753	...	2,586	23,557	48,104
Arboriculture	...	...	4,643	78,761	1,176	11,058	5,819	89,819
Total	2,68,219	9,03,491	1,63,402	4,25,939	1,377	15,626	4,32,998	3,45,056
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions...	18,279	...	...	...	...	...	18,279	...
Total	2,49,940	9,03,491	1,63,402	4,25,939	1,377	15,626	4,14,719	3,45,056
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Town Buildings	2,98,531	1,522	19,641	1,208	72,807	27,793	3,90,979	30,523
Water-supply	2,93,674	104	55,367	24,439	1,27,368	26,283	4,76,409	50,826
Markets	...	...	...	...	4,892	3,425	4,892	3,425
Paving of Streets	278	34,164	1,933	10,321	55,003	1,49,913	57,214	1,94,398
Lighting	...	...	...	...	194	104	194	104
Sewage and Drainage	69,402	1,930	10,357	466	59,562	28,461	1,39,321	30,857
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	10,224	5,401	10,224	5,401
Miscellaneous	1,209	...	2,120	2,460	5,762	3,111	9,091	5,571
Mines (Collieries)	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Total	6,63,142	37,720	89,418	38,894	3,35,812	2,44,491	10,88,372	3,21,105
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	3,40,335	...	...	...	...	...	3,40,335	...
Total	3,22,807	37,720	89,418	38,894	3,35,812	2,44,491	7,48,037	3,21,105
Total Works ...	10,56,458	11,41,295	3,10,733	5,39,543	3,77,017	2,91,810	17,44,208	19,72,648
Establishment	5,74,467		1,08,508		30,898		7,13,873	
Tools and Plant	41,934		4,369		843		47,146	
Profit and Loss	...		...		...		...	
Add Suspense Balances...	45,912		...		...		45,912	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,60,066		9,63,153		7,00,568		45,23,787	

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Funds on Railways during the year 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Outlay to close of 1888-89.	Outlay in 1889-90.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48—STATE RAILWAYS.			
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses ...	44,373	...	44,373
Land ...	1,81,685	209	1,81,894
Construction of Line ...	11,11,318	−11,11,318	...
Formation ...	...	4,04,109	4,04,109
Bridge-work ...	...	5,06,690	5,06,690
Fencing ...	...	1,94,268	1,94,268
Electric Telegraph ...	...	6,694	6,694
Ballast and Permanent-way ...	28,69,193	28,035	28,97,228
Stations and Buildings ...	6,62,775	14,685	6,77,460
Plant ...	41,164	...	41,164
Rolling-stock ...	5,31,503	...	5,31,503
Establishment ...	1,67,581	−1,67,581	...
General Charges ...	...	1,67,581	1,67,581
Loss by Exchange ...	27,770	...	27,770
Add—Increase in Balance of Suspense Account ...	41,401	−32,179	9,222
Total Final and Suspense Heads ...	56,78,763	11,193	56,89,956
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	76,619	...	76,619
Total Capital Expenditure, 48—Railways ...	56,02,144	11,193	56,13,337
PROVINCIAL.			
41—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.			
Patiála-Bhatinda Railway, Rájpura Extension, R. P. Railway ...	...	8,129	8,129
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey ...	30,590	8,528	39,118
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,32,734	27,850	56,60,584

NOTE.—The very heavy items in 1889-90 are due to writes-back necessitated by the introduction of the revised classification for Capital outlay on Railways.

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial, Provincial, Local, District and Municipal Funds, Public Works Department, during 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Circles and Public Works Divisions.	Imperial.		Provincial.			District Funds.			Municipal Funds.			Total.				Grand total, *i. e.*, of columns 13 to 16.
	Works and Repairs.	Barrack-Dept.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Barrack Dept.	Tools and Plant.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Direction	...	...	...	1,23,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,210	...	...	1,23,210
Accounts	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	39,261
1st CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer	...	...	...	30,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,021	...	...	30,021
Peshávar Public Works Division	37,950	1,881	1,47,310	41,518	2,393	−830	−99	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	1,660	...	15,239	954	...	25,871	1,248	...	38,610	760	...					
Hazára do.	...	...	2,901	495	...	5,542	444	...	2,217	312	...					
Total Peshâwar Division	39,610	1,881	1,65,450	42,967	2,393	30,583	1,593	...	40,827	1,072	...	2,76,470	45,63[illegible]	1,881	2,393	3,26,376
Ráwalpindi Public Works Division	44,970	...	2,57,755	61,195	4,359	14,219	1,707	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	5,824	...	...	14,686	4,083	112	62,053	1,688	198					
Jhelum do.	...	...	5,161	...	...	11,975	1,259	...	10,431	600	...					
Gujrát do.	...	...	2,376	...	...	24,786	1,860	...	4,916	180	...					
Shahpur do.	...	...	8,076	...	...	8,193	1,210	6	6,740	..	...					
Gujránwála do.	...	...	2,411	...	...	6,604	1,586	...	35,718	766	...					
Siálkot do.	...	...	1,090	...	...	68,156	8,871	222	14,726	1,874	...					
Total Ráwalpindi Division	44,970	...	2,82,693	61,195	4,359	1,48,619	20,576	340	1,34,584	5,105	198	6,10,866	86,874	...	4,897	7,02,637
Kohát Public Works Division	2,21,884	1,961	45,892	40,953	442	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	700	...	2,327	360	...	6,001	643	...	5,141	96	...					
Total Kohát Division	2,22,584	1,961	48,219	41,313	442	6,001	643	...	5,141	96	...	2,81,945	42,052	1,961	442	3,26,400
Total 1st Circle	3,07,164	3,842	4,96,362	1,75,496	7,194	1,48,619	22,812	340	1,80,552	6,271	198	11,69,281	2,04,579	3,842	7,732	13,85,434

TABLE D—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Circles and Public Works Divisions.	Imperial.		Provincial.			District Funds.			Municipal Funds.			Total.				Grand Total, *i.e.*, of columns 13 to 16.
	Works and Repairs.	Barrack-Dept.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Works and Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Barrack-Dept.	Tools and Plant	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer	...	...	...	29,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,719	...	...	29,719
Jullundur Public Works Division	1,798	...	2,83,142	49,741	22,282	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	4,501	...	..	67,125	5,727	782	20,993	540	...					
Hoshiárpur do.	...	...	4,428	...	...	63.175	8,975	59	4,892	448	...					
Kángra do.	...	...	15,532	...	...	33,689	5.943	216	3,658	180	...					
Ludhiána do.	...	...	3,753	...	...	34,040	3,759	...	7,973	964	64					
Ferozepore do.	...	...	2,328	...	...	34,201	7,554	55	8,777	674	27					
Total Jullundur Division ...	1,798	...	3,13,684	49,741	22,282	2,32,230	31,958	1,112	46,293	2,806	91	5,94,005	84,505	...	23,485	7,01,995
Simla Public Works Division	1,84,727	...	1,04,796	66,419	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	35.286	1,072	147					
Total Simla Division	1,84.727	...	1,05,451	66,419	10,094	...	...	...	35,286	1,072	147	3,25,464	67,491	...	10,241	4,03,196
Umballa Public Works Division	6,334	...	3,08,469	71,809	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	6,014	...	...	38,712	4,063	86	25,588	808	9					
Karnál do.	...	...	3,033	...	...	29,911	9,686	1,123	6,357	1,729	...					
Total Umballa Division	6,334	...	3,17,516	71,809	2,134	68,623	13,749	1,209	31,945	2,537	9	4,24,418	88,095	...	3,352	5,15,865
Delhi Public Works Division	5,750	...	1,52,691	14,321	861	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District	...	...	2,748	...	...	27,254	4,146	231	1,08,599	1,844	...					
Gurgaon do.	...	...	2,113	...	...	55,422	5,993	242	22,306	990	8					
Rohtak do.	...	...	2,316	...	...	35,612	2,123	445	11,115	120	...					
Hissar do.	...	...	1,802	...	...	33,873	3,707	350	26,072	1,278	169					
Total Delhi Division	5,750	...	1,61,670	14,321	861	1,52,161	15,969	1,268	1,68,092	4,232	177	4,87,673	34,522	...	2,306	5,24,501
TOTAL 2ND CIRCLE	1,98,609	...	8,98,321	2,32,009	35,371	4,53,014	61,676	3,589	2,81,616	10,647	424	18,31,560	3,04,332	...	39,384	21,75,276

3rd Circle.																
Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	34,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,506	...	...	34,506
D. I. Khan Public Works Division ...	2,75,278	1,804	44,209	76,672	1,794	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District ...	1,050	...	49,412	...	...	12,351	2,022	16	11,505	471	...					
Bannu do. ...	...	...	4,337	...	...	11,514	1,688	34	5,589	425	121					
Total D. I. Khan Division ...	2,76,328	1,804	97,958	76,672	1,794	23,865	3,710	50	17,094	896	121	4,15,245	81,278	1,804	1,965	5,00,292
D. G. Khan Public Works Division ...	1,20,193	1,047	3,63,452	52,772	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District ...	500	...	9,487	...	...	1,556	1,087	7	6,319	525	...					
Muzaffargarh do. ...	...	...	5,611	...	...	12,669	2,426	...	4,051	59	...					
Total D. G. Khan Division ...	1,20,693	1,047	3,78,550	52,772	1,280	14,225	3,513	7	10,370	584	...	5,23,838	56,869	1,047	1,287	5,83,041
Lahore Public Works Division ...	6,598	...	3,01,818	68,220	2,514	3,550	...	...	...	...	...					
Do. Civil District ...	...	...	5,295	...	...	23,392	2,957	12	49,692	7,793	...					
Amritsar do. ...	...	...	2,251	...	...	41,051	3,622	335	78,086	1,939	...					
Gurdáspur do. ...	...	...	4,040	...	...	50,284	3,543	36	17,707	879	3					
Mooltan do. ...	...	...	2,466	...	...	35,870	2,777	...	25,125	1,141	97					
Montgomery do. ...	...	...	3,004	...	...	8,039	2,203	...	915	...	...					
Jhang do. ...	...	...	7,688	234	...	11,783	1,695	...	7,670	748	...					
Total Lahore Division ...	6,598	...	3,26,562	68,454	2,514	1,73,969	16,797	383	1,79,195	12,500	100	6,86,324	97,751	...	2,997	7,87,072
Total 3rd Circle ...	4,03,619	2,851	8,03,070	2,32,404	5,588	2,12,059	24,020	440	2,06,659	13,980	221	16,25,407	2,70,404	2,851	6,249	19,04,911
Abstract.																
Direction ...	...	...	...	1,23,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,210	...	...	1,23,210
Accounts ...	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,261	...	...	39,261
1st Circle ...	3,07,164	3,842	4,96,362	1,75,496	7,194	1,85,203	22,812	340	1,80,552	6,271	198	11,69,281	2,04,579	3,842	7,732	13,85,434
2nd do. ...	1,98,609	...	8,98,321	2,32,009	35,371	4,53,014	61,676	3,589	2,81,616	10,647	424	18,31,560	3,04,332	...	39,384	21,75,276
3rd do. ...	4,03,619	2,851	8,03,070	2,32,404	5,588	2,12,059	24,020	440	2,06,659	13,980	221	16,25,407	2,70,404	2,851	6,249	19,04,911
Grand Total for the Province ...	9,09,392	6,693	21,97,753	8,02,380	48,153	8,50,276	1,08,508	4,369	6,68,827	30,898	843	A 46,26,248	9,41,786	6,693	B 53,365	C 56,28,092

A.—Excludes work done for other Departments and from private contributions as below :—

Peshâwar Division ...	Rs.	1,38,515 (including Rs. 1,34,277 from Local Loans).
Râwalpindi do. ...	„	264
Kohât do. ...	„	250
Jullundur do. ...	„	569
Simla do. ...	„	16,321
Umballa do. ...	„	1,177
Dera Ismail Khan Division ...	„	3,758
Dera Ghâzi Khan do. ...	„	588
Lahore do. ...	„	1,01,356
Total ...	„	2,62,798

B.—Excludes Rs. 91 percentage charged on works done for Military Department.

C.—Outlay as shewn ... Rs. 56,28,092

DEDUCT—

Reduction in suspense balances of 1888-89 ... Rs. 24,362

Establishment percentage on contribution and other works ... „ 33,000 „ 57,362

Net outlay ... „ 55,70,730

POST OFFICES.

442. Post Offices.—The following statement shows the number of Imperial Post Offices, outlying letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen existing on the 31st March 1890, as compared with the figures for the year 1888-89:—

	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1889	717	373	612	294
Opened and entertained during 1889-90	138	75	183	47
Total	855	448	795	341
Closed or discontinued during 1889-90	135	34	150	43
Balance existing on 31st March 1890	720	414	645	298

The increase under the head of letter-boxes is due to additional letter-boxes having been placed for the convenience of the public.

443. The mails were conveyed on railway, mail-cart and runners' lines as follows:—

Railway, 1,978 miles against 1,977 miles for 1888-89.
Mail-cart, 695 „ „ 689 „ „
Runners' lines, 2,183 „ 2,196 „ „

444. There has been no remarkable change in the different modes of conveyance of mails during the year under report.

445. The total number of articles of all descriptions given out for delivery during the year 1889-90 was 34,740,108 against 33,925,970, for the previous year, showing an increase of 814,138 articles. Articles returned undelivered numbered 814,710, giving a percentage of 2·34 on the number received for delivery.

446. District Dak Department.—The following statement shows the statistics of the District Post for the past official year as compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

	Post Offices.	Village Post-men.	Post-men.	Letter-boxes.	Mileage.	Income from local cess.	Imperial grant.	Total expenditure.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1888-89	25	347	23	42	4,333½	2,936 14 3	45,000	90,805 11 5
1889-90	31	350	23	46	4,282	...	45,000	92,252 2 7

Post carried by hill carts ... ... 82 miles.
„ „ ekkas ... ... 111 „
„ „ runners ... ... 4,089 „

447. Six new offices were opened during the year under report. The increase under the heads of village postmen and letter-boxes is slight and requires no explanation.

448. Runners' lines from Batana to Indri, from Rori to Budhláda and from Kullarkot to Maibal were closed and Zíra to Talwandi converted into an Imperial line. The following new lines were opened during the year under report :—

(1) Bahadar Khel to Karak	... ...	11 miles.
(2) Karnál to Indri	... ...	13 "
(3) Budhláda to Rattia	... ...	17 "
(4) Nathána to Buchukhurd	... ...	10 "
(5) Kaithal to Pehowa	... ...	15 "

Pehowa having been transferred from the Umballa to the Karnál District, the line which connected it with Ismailabad has been abolished and one connecting it, instead, with Kaithal has been established. The line Jalalabad to Mamdot has been extended to Ferozepore.

449. During the year no District Dâk Cess was realized, Act XX of 1883 being in force in all districts in the Province except Simla and the District Dâk Cess having merged in the "Local Rate." In the previous year the District Dâk Cess realized in 3 districts amounted to Rs. 2,936-14-3.

450. Articles posted at the District Dâk Post Offices during the year 1889-90 numbered 147,001 against 125,185 in the previous year, and 152,731 articles were received for delivery against 144,814 received during 1888-89. The percentage of articles returned as undeliverable on the total number received for delivery was 4·1 against 4·7 in the previous year. The total number of articles of all descriptions made over to postmen and village postmen for delivery during 1889-90 was 990,870 against 914,307 in the previous year. The postmen and village postmen returned 49,818 articles as undeliverable, or 5 per cent. on the total number made over for delivery. The total number of articles collected by postmen and village postmen for despatch was 392,238 against 369,990 in the preceding year.

451. The following figures show the total transactions of District Dâk Post Offices, postmen and village postmen for the past official year :—

Articles posted for despatch, 539,239 against 495,175 in 1888-89.

" received for delivery, 1,143,601 against 1,059,121 in 1888-89.

" returned undelivered, 56,132 against 53,631 in 1888-89.

TELEGRAPHS.

452. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year 319 miles of new telegraph line were added, the wire mileage being 517 miles. There were no reductions. At the end of the year under review the line and wire mileage aggregated 4,471 and 12,398 miles respectively against 4,152 and 11,881 at the close of the previous year.

453. Forty-seven new offices were opened and 15 were closed against 9 opened and 20 closed in 1888-89.

454. The following statement shows that there were 22 more offices open at the close of 1889-90 than at the end of 1888-89 :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Government Offices	99	105
Railway and Canal Offices	196	209
Offices not open for paid messages	68	71
Total	363	385

455. The number of messages despatched from Government Offices was 263,083, being an increase on the previous year of 6,270.

456. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 3,52,920, or Rs. 44,757 less than in 1888-89. The diminished revenue, notwithstanding the enhanced number of telegrams despatched as compared with the previous year, was due to the greater length of telegrams sent in 1888-89, possibly in connection with the Black Mountain Expedition.

IRRIGATION.

457. GENERAL.—No new canals were opened during the year.

458. The following is a list of the canals in operation :—

(*a*) *Perennial Canals*—

Swat River Canal.
Western Jumna Canal.
Bári Doáb Canal.
Sirhind Canal.
Chenab Canal.

(*b*) *Inundation Canals*—

Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.
Sidhnai Canal.
Upper Sutlej Series.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.
Indus Series.
Imperial Canals in Shahpur District.
Muzaffargarh Series.

The Chenab Canal is now classed as a Perennial Canal, as the project lately sanctioned provides for a weir and permanent head-works.

459. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received during the year to a revised project for the Chenab Canal, including a weir across the river at Khánkī, and also to a revised project for the Sidhnai Canal, including three small subsidiary canals from the River Ravi above the Sidhnai Weir. The construction of the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was commenced early in the year, sanction having been received near the end of 1888-89. Work was commenced on the Chenab Weir in November 1889. The construction of the three subsidiary canals above the Sidhnai Weir was well advanced at the end of the year. Surveying operations were in progress in the lower parts of the Rechna Doáb.

460. The total area irrigated by the Perennial Canals during the year was 1,562,861 acres, being an increase of 163,485 acres as compared with 1888-89, and of 363,924 acres as compared with 1887-88. The Inundation Canals irrigated 1,234,311 acres, being an increase of 14,769 acres as compared with 1888-89, and of 183,156 acres as compared with 1887-88. The above comparisons are slightly affected by the transfer of the Chenab Canal from "Inundation" to "Perennial" in the year under report. The total area irrigated by all canals was 2,797,172 acres, showing an increase of 178,254 acres as compared with 1888-89, and of 547,091 acres as compared with 1887-88.

461. The areas irrigated in 1889-90 and in the previous year on the several canals were—

NAMES OF CANALS.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
PERENNIAL CANALS.			
Swat River Canal	91,195	107,910	− 16,715
Western Jumna Canal	419,968	*295.590	+124.378
Bári Doáb Canal	523,409	519.226	+ 4,183
Sirhind Canal	488,981	476,650	+ 12,331
Chenab Canal	39,308	...	+ 39,308
Total Perennial Canals ...	1,562,861	1,399,376	+163,485
INUNDATION CANALS.			
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	63,223	61,986	+ 1,237
Sidhnai Canal	109,082	*108 885	+ 197
Chenab Canal	...	47,644	− 47,644
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	147.775	139.754	+ 8,021
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	374.494	*349,508	+ 24.986
Indus Inundation Canals	214,544	201.781	+ 12.763
Shahpur Imperial Canals	18,535	20,157	− 1,622
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals...	306.658	289,827	+ 16,831
Total Inundation Canals ...	1,234,311	1,219,542	+ 14,769
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,797,172	2,618,918	+178,254

* This is the correct area, and differs from that shown in the Administration Report for 1888-89.

462. *Swat River Canal.*—The scheme for extending the Swat River Canal across the Kálpáni Nullah into the Utmán Bolak country was investigated during the year. The idea of crossing the nullah near Takht-i-Bái Hill had to be abandoned owing to the difficulty of the country to be traversed on the far sider of the Kálpáni. The question of crossing lower down near Gújar Garhi village is under consideration. An additional drainage culvert was constructed to supplement the Tráli Culverts Nos. I and II, of which the waterway was found to be insufficient. The canal was diverted for this purpose, and had not been brought back into its old channel up to the end of the year, as no closure of the canal took place. The up-stream end of the side walls of the Abazai Bánda super-passage and the protective bunds were raised a foot to make the work more secure against high floods. The Marwandi Escape, above the Hissára embankment, was completed. A minor distributary was constructed from No. IX Rájbaha ; the new tail to No. VIII Rájbaha was completed. A new minor distributary from the left bank of Nisátha Branch of No. VI Rájbaha was commenced. The construction of permanent outlets was proceeded with. An outlet was constructed for direct irrigation from the canal of some land which could not be commanded otherwise, and sanction has been given for constructing several other outlets of the same kind, by which about 2,000 acres of additional irrigation will be secured annually. The rainfall registered at Mardán was 15·80 inches. This is rather below the average of the last seven years, which amounts to 17·37 inches.

463. The observed discharges of the Swat River above the canal head were 2,573 cubic feet per second on the 19th December 1889 and 2,358 cubic feet

on the 19th January 1890. There was no long closure of the canal during the year, but there were four short closures aggregating 16 days. The area irrigated during the year was 91,195 acres against 107,910 acres in 1888-89. The falling-off was partly due to many cultivating tenants being attracted away to their homes across the border by the good unirrigated crops in their own country, and partly to the men and bullocks being employed during the early part of the kharíf in garnering the unusually heavy crops which were raised during the preceding rabi, both on the canal and elsewhere, throughout the district.

464. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The remodelling of the Western Jumna Canal was practically completed during the year, a few petty works only remaining to be carried out. The construction estimate was closed on the 31st March 1890. An inspection house was built on the Delhi Branch at Silána. The new supply channel for the Huléna Rájbaha, the Sissána Branch, Jua Rájbaha, and the extension of the Nilauthi and Pai Rájbahás, were completed. Surveys for the proposed Nardak Rájbaha, to irrigate the country between the right bank of the new main line and the Chatang Nullah, were also completed. Main Drain No. I was completed by the construction of Kambohpura Drain, and Main Drain No. II is also practically finished. A percolation drain was made outside the left bank of the old canal above Indri. Main Drain No. VIII was completed during the year, and the demarcation of the Nye Nullah was in hand. The Main Nullah from the Jínd boundary above Urlána has been notified under Section 55 of the Canal Act, and it now only remains to make connecting cuts between the jhíls and depressions along the line ; the best method of dealing with the land occupied by these cuts was under the consideration of the Local Government. The extensions and improvements carried out during the year were mostly of a petty character ; materials were, however, collected, and preliminaries completed for several important works which, either from want of funds or of a canal closure, could not be carried out during the current year. The principal of these were the falling gates on Patrála Dam, regulating apparatus on Tájáwála Weir, Mádilpura Pontoon Bridge, Ganauli Cut Bridge, Karnál Flour Mills, Discharge runs at the heads of Hánsi and Delhi Branches, and remodelling Sitauli Bridge on the latter branch.

465. The floods in the Jumna, though not of extraordinary height, were remarkable for their long duration, the river being almost continuously in flood during July and August. The prolonged strain on the training and regulating works at Tájáwála led to considerable damage, and the cold weather repairs to the head-works were exceptionally heavy. One pier of the under-sluices was completely undermined, the flooring in the adjacent bays having failed, but the pier fortunately remained uninjured, and was successfully under-pinned during the cold weather. Serious erosion took place on both the right and left banks of the river and above the left flank of the under-sluices. Below the dam the river took an inconvenient set, necessitating the construction of several new and expensive spurs. The set of the river on the Regulator rendered it impossible to open the head gates between the 26th July and the 20th August without shingling up the canal. In the month of August a severe flood down the Ganauli Cut swept away the bridge opposite the town of Chachrauli, and arrangements have been made for rebuilding it with greatly increased waterway. The only canal closures during the year were those necessitated by the floods in the river : the Tájáwála Regulator was closed on this account during eight days in July and

the river bank up-stream of the inlet was repaired, part of the crates at the toe being replaced by masonry. The 30-feet strip of Delhi quartzite on the flooring of the Rapid below the outlet was completed, and a reserve of stone collected Owing to the lack of rain during the cold weather the head channel could not be thoroughly cleared, but during the minimum supply it was cleared of the larger shingle which had come in during the previous flood season. In the Ravi River the highest flood on record occurred on the 8th July 1889. It reached 23·8 feet on the Mokaisar and 18·0 feet on the Bakrola gauge. The training works stood this excessive strain satisfactorily; the Dhanna Spur was only slightly damaged. A new channel opened out round the extremity of the upper training works, and both apron and talus were damaged for a length of 200 feet. The lower training works and the canal head-works escaped damage, though the flood surface rose close to the lower edge of the under-sluice gates, which were housed in their highest position. The river from April to June was unusually high.

469. The realizations from sale of water-power amounted to Rs. 63,652 against Rs. 1,03,655 in the previous year. This falling-off was in part due to the closing of the Egerton Woollen Mills at Dháriwál and partly to the lower rates realized at the flour mill auctions. This source of revenue is always liable to variations. The rains ceased early, and the winter rains failed altogether; consequently there was an abnormally low supply from November to March, and careful management was necessary in order to meet the excessive demand of a rainless season. The following figures show the rainfall in inches at the principal stations within the area commanded by the Bári Doáb Canal:—Gurdáspur, 24·88; Amritsar, 17·09; Lahore, 18·04. There was practically no rain after August. The discharges of the River Ravi taken at Mádhopur on the 19th December 1889 and the 19th January 1890 showed 1,583 cubic feet and 1,455 cubic feet respectively, and those of the River Beas taken at Naushera on the same dates showed 3,350 cubic feet and 3,126 cubic feet respectively. These are considerably lower than the results obtained in the previous year, but not quite so low as in 1887-88. The River Ravi at Shahdara on the same dates showed 402 cubic feet and 327 cubic feet respectively. These results do not vary materially from those of previous years: they represent. the accumulated spring water which wells out of the river bed between Mádhopur and Lahore, for no river water proper was passing the former place. Owing to the failure of the winter rains the annual canal closure did not take place, and the canal was running continuously except during two short periods of 17 and 14 hours respectively. During the year a canal telegraph line has been constructed connecting the head-works of the canal with Tibri and Aliwál, the principal points where the regulation is carried on, and with Amritsar, the head-quarters of the Circle and of both Divisions.

470. The area irrigated amounted to 523,409 acres, which is the largest area ever recorded, exceeding that of last year by 4,183 acres. The kharíf area was 208,474 acres, the largest ever reached, except last year, when it measured 224,038 acres. The rabi area was 314,935 acres, which has only been exceeded by that of 1885-86, which measured 315,447 acres.

471. ***Sirhind Canal.***—All the works included in the general sanction have now been completed with the exception of the minors of the Dhipáli Rájbaha, Bhatinda Branch, and a few petty items. Some extensions of the sanctioned project under the main head Distributaries have, however, been proposed and estimated for

in detail, and will be carried out as soon as a supplementary sanction has been obtained. The Rúpar Workshops were fairly well employed throughout the year, the principal work in hand being gates and gearing for rájbahás and work connected with the remodelling of the Rúpar under-sluices. Wooden gates with adjusting gear were fixed over the siphon openings of the Head Regulators of the Abohar and Bhatinda Branches. A new inspection house was built at Dhúlkot on the Dhúlkot Rájbaha, Abohar Branch, and materials were collected for two additional inspection houses on the Lambi Rájbaha, Bhatinda Branch. An escape reservoir at the tail of the Bhatinda Escape was commenced. The sanctioned distributaries on the Abohar Branch being completed, no progress was made during the year on the distributaries of this branch. On the Bhatinda Branch 36 miles of major and 37 miles of minor distributaries were constructed, thus completing the sanctioned scheme with the exception of the minors of the Dhipáli Rájbaha. On the Native States Branches the principal outlay incurred under Capital was on Plantations. On the Kotla Branch a fall into the tail reservoir and, on the Ghaggar Branch, the Diyálpura Escape reservoir were completed. Iron gates and gearing were fitted to the heads of some of the Native States distributaries.

472. Under Extensions and Improvements the addition of flaps to the weir shutters, by which their height above crest was increased from 3·5 to 6·0 feet, was practically completed before the river rose, and the shutters were worked without difficulty throughout the flood season. Some improvements in the trigger arrangements were, however, found to be necessary, and these were all carried out during the cold weather. In order to increase the control over the working a tramway was laid along the weir crest, on which two 4-ton cranes will work for the purpose of lifting the shutters when water is passing over the weir. The cranes are under construction at Rúpar. The addition made to the height of the weir shutters necessitated a corresponding increase in the height of the under-sluice gates, and this entailed modifications in the work as originally built. The work was completed during the year, and water can now be held up to a height of 15 feet above the sluice floor and 13 feet above the floor of the Canal Regulator. The travellers were also altered to adapt them to the new conditions. Designs have been prepared for a steam traveller, but the work has not yet been put in hand. The works now completed will give full command of the supply at the head of the canal even when the depth of silt deposited by the floods is at its maximum; and their beneficial effect has already been felt, the supply passed into the canal at the commencement of the rabi season having been far greater than in previous years. The raising and strengthening of the side walls of the Síswán Superpassage, and the lowering of its floor, were completed before the flood season of 1889. During the cold weather the floor of the Budki Superpassage was lowered one foot, and its capacity to pass high floods is now considerably increased. The drainage of the khádir lands, which are affected by percolation from the Main Canal, received attention during the year. One small drain has been completed with good results and another was in hand, while a larger scheme for the relief of the lands around Máchiwára was being worked out. Materials were collected for the construction of discharge sites at the regulating gauges, but the works could not be carried out during the year, as the failure of the winter rains rendered it impossible to close the canal. The Jaghera

twenty-one days in August. These closures, however, merely involved a reduction, not a cessation, of the supply, the canal being fed by the torrents and side drainages. The irrigated crops did not suffer materially as rain fell very opportunely when things were at their worst, but it is probable that a somewhat larger area would have been irrigated but for this reduction of the supply. Arrangements have already been made to cut the head gates in two so as to allow of surface water being admitted in future under similar circumstances, and further measures for the maintenance of the full supply, which will be needed when the Sirsa Branch is opened for irrigation, are under consideration. Owing to drought there was no cold weather closure. The area irrigated during the year was 419,968 acres, including 66,654 acres on the Jínd Distributaries: this is by far the largest area irrigated since 1883-84, when 472,426 acres were watered. The canal-borne traffic amounted to 73,611 tons, valued at Rs. 28,16,356. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 66,268, of which 92 per cent. is due to the raft traffic. The traffic during the year was brisker than usual, partly owing to a revision of the rafting rates.

466. *Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.*—The Sirsa Branch Division was constituted by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 3265, dated June 10th, 1889, but an officer had been previously detached on special duty connected with the preliminary survey work. The final alignment of the first twelve miles was approved of in April 1889, but orders on the rest of the first section were deferred till the cross drainages had been accurately mapped. The excavation was commenced in September 1889, but progress was not very rapid owing to most of the local labour being already employed on the Delhi-Kálka Railway Works. By the end of the year nearly half of the earthwork of the first twelve miles had been completed. In the heavy digging near the head of the branch only half the ultimate bed width is being excavated to start with. The drainages in the first section, which extends down to the Patiála boundary, were nearly all surveyed during the rains; the alignment of the remaining 35 miles of this section was finally fixed in December 1889, and excavation was commenced on it in March 1890. The wells for the foundations of the Head Regulator were all in position and the work of under-sinking in full progress by the close of the year; arrangements were also complete for putting in the wells for the lock in the Western Jumna Canal below the Indri Regulator, but the work could not be set in hand for want of a canal closure. The positions of the masonry works in the first section were all fixed during the year and detailed estimates submitted for most of them: work was started in March on five bridges, while the collection of materials was proceeded with at all other sites. The inspection houses at Indri, Barthal, Koel and Mundri were commenced, and also temporary quarters at Budhera, Chandána and Dholra, so that sufficient shelter will be available for the hot weather of 1890. Surveys for the distributaries of the first section and for the Main Line, and one distributary for the second section, were approaching completion at the end of the year; surveys were also in progress for the Dholra Escape and for the remodelling of the Main Line above Indri. The prospects of future progress are generally satisfactory, and great credit is due to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Hatten, for the forward state of the work.

467. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—A scheme was prepared for irrigating the Riárki tract on the right bank of the Beas River by means of a rájbaha from the

left bank of the Sobraon Branch, but it has been decided that water cannot be given to this tract until the wants of the lower parts of the Doáb have been met. Three hundred and eighty-two square miles of country were mapped and contoured in connection with the remodelling of the distributary system. Materials were got ready for lengthening several of the weirs of the Main Branch Upper and Main Branch Lower in connection with the general scheme for remodelling the canal. The failure of the winter rains made a canal closure impossible, and this work had therefore to be postponed; but some work was done in regrading the channels during "*tatíls*," necessitated by the supply being insufficient for all branches. The land occupied by the unused lengths of the old Hasli Canal has been given up and returned to the people. The portions of this old Muhammadan canal which are now used as distributaries of the Bári Doáb Canal are the upper 15 miles, which form the Sálampur and Farídnagar distributaries, and the lower 22 miles, which form the Shálimár distributary. Telegraph Offices were built at Tibri, Alíwal and Amritsar. A cart bridge was constructed over the Sobraon Branch in the 45th mile, where a crossing was much required: an inlet was built at the tail of Patti Choki Minor. A second storey was added to the inspection bungalow at the head of the canal as a sleeping room for the Sub-Divisional Officer during the flood season. The drainage inlet in the 8th mile, Sobraon Branch, which had proved too small, was rebuilt with increased waterway. A discharge run was constructed at the head of the Kasúr Branch Upper. At Tibri the out-houses were rebuilt. The mill houses on the Kasúr Branch were enlarged. At Dháriwál a bridge was constructed on the Mill Channel in connection with the new flour mills. The foot-bridge at Sanghi over the Kasúr Branch was replaced by a cart bridge of increased waterway, and corresponding bridges were built over the rájbahás to the right and left of the canal. On the Main Branch Upper from Tibri to Talwandi the side silt was removed down to water level, and some clearance was executed near the head of the Kasúr Branch Upper. The Kot Karm Chand Mills were rebuilt, and the grain stores at Koháli were completed. Materials were collected for a new head for Babiháli Rájbaha, but the work could not be carried out for want of a canal closure. Silting operations were continued on the Kasúr and Sobraon Branches, and the banks of the Kasúr Branch Lower were strengthened where necessary. An area of 59 acres of spoil banks on the Main Branch Lower was sown: the plantation, measuring about 125 acres, near Khára on the Sobraon Branch, which was sown last year, has progressed favourably.

468. The highest flood on record occurred in the Chakki Torrent on the 7th July 1889, and did great damage to the defence works. The low spur above the old channel, which was thrown out from the right bank in order to divert the stream to the left bank, was destroyed; the pitched slope on the right bank was much injured; and three of the massive spurs below the Dhangu Cut, composed of concrete blocks, each weighing three tons, were entirely swept away. The remaining seven spurs in and below the cut were also injured, but they prevented the floods from exerting their full force on the right bank. The necessary repairs were well advanced by the close of the year. Additions were also made to the Chakki Defence Works at the Naloa Outfall near Gulpur. A cut about 200 feet long was dug in the bed of the Ravi near Bakrola to bring the river towards the left bank. The upper training works were extended 400 feet. The pitching of

Mills on the Bhatinda Branch were completed, but the construction of no other new mills was commenced on the British Branches during the year, the funds available being required for the more urgent works above mentioned. On the Native States Branches mills were under construction at Salár in the 8th mile of the Kotla Branch. The accommodation at three 2nd class inspection houses was also increased.

473. Under Maintenance and Repairs the weir and under-sluices received careful attention. During the high floods of July 1889 the weir was seriously damaged, a length of over 400 feet of pitching having been ripped up between the core walls and the down-stream wall under-cut. During August the damage was provisionally repaired by Mr. McLean, Executive Engineer, under great difficulties, but with complete success, and when the river fell the damaged portion was re-laid in mortar. The flooring below the under-sluices, which had been broken in several places, was put into thorough repair ; the hole at the tail of the flooring needed but little work this year, the concrete blocks laid in the two previous years having stood well. The floods in the torrents crossing the canal were inconsiderable, and but little damage was done to the training works, but the lower end of the Budki Outfall Channel cut back a good deal, which has necessitated additional training works. Materials were collected for protecting the holes which have been scoured out below the falls in the upper sections of the British Branches, but the work could not be carried out for want of a closure. The Sirhind Canal was closed at its head for 14 days, from the 15th to the 28th May, for repairs, and for half a day on the 25th June, when the first black flood of the season came down the River Sutlej. A private telegraph wire was erected connecting the head-works of the canal at Rúpar with the Regulators at Chamkaur, Mánpur and Bhowáni, and also with the office of the Executive Engineer at Ludhiána : this will greatly increase the control over the regulation. An extension of the line to Patiála, with stations at the heads of the Kotla and Ghaggar Branches, has been proposed.

474. The works, which have been executed at the cost of the Patiála State with the object of protecting the capital from the floods of the Patiála Nullah, were completed during the year, and were in a sufficiently advanced state during the rains to admit of water passing under the new Railway bridge ; but no high floods occurred during 1889, so that their efficiency has not yet been fully tested. The discharges of the River Sutlej, taken on the 19th December 1889 and the 19th January 1890, at Rúpar showed 4,517 cubic feet and 4,222 cubic feet respectively. The area irrigated during the year, exclusive of the Native States Branches, was 488,981 acres against 476,650 acres in 1888-89, showing an increase of 12,331 acres as compared with the previous year, and of 98,016 acres as compared with 1887-88. The kharíf area will not increase largely until the people take more kindly to the irrigation of early kharíf crops, but the rabi area of the present year (388,952 acres) shows an increase of 50,342 acres over that of the previous year, and is the largest yet recorded. The canal-borne traffic amounted to 35,800 tons, valued at Rs. 13,56,395, and 8,096 passengers ; the receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 13,684, 77 per cent. of which belongs to the raft traffic ; the traffic has increased considerably. The schedule of rates was revised during the year.

475. *Chenab Canal.*—The estimate for the complete project for the Chenab Canal, including a weir and permanent head-works, was submitted to the Government of India for sanction on the 18th July 1889. Sanction to commence preliminary operations was accorded by the Government of India at the end of October 1889, and the actual commencement of work in a telegram dated January 7th, 1890. The Secretary of State's formal sanction to the scheme was conveyed in a despatch, No. 2 P. W., dated 9th January 1890. A good deal of survey work was carried out during the cold weather ; by the end of the year the maps of 1,080 square miles were completed, and many new rájbahás had been aligned and their capacities and grading settled. The courses of most of the drainages in and beyond the commanded area were also surveyed and laid down. Good progress was also made in demarcating the Government waste lands into new villages, 230,000 acres having been mapped at the end of the year. It was found feasible to force a supply into the canal during the cold weather by means of inexpensive sand bag bunds. These bunds were not completed till the 12th December, which was too late to secure a large area of rabi irrigation ; but the Chenab River was so low this year at the head of the canal that, without the bunds, there would have been no rabi irrigation at all, and the experience gained will prove useful next season. The excavation of the Háfizabad Branch Lower, which will be called the Mián Ali Branch in future, was practically completed. The branch will be provided with an escape at its tail falling into a reservoir, land for which has been taken up ; the escape head was under construction. The excavation of the Rakh Branch is practically completed to within half a mile of its tail. Under the head Distributaries, on the Háfizabad Branch Upper, the Háfizabad and Udoki Distributaries have been completed and opened for irrigation, and the Channi Distributary has been nearly completed. On the Háfizabad Branch Lower, or Mián Ali Branch, the Jaláliána and Mehrána Minors have been opened, and the Mangat Branch of the Mallay Distributary and the Khungránwála Minor have been nearly completed, while schemes for several other rájbaha system have been approved. On the Rakh Branch the minors of the Sukheki Distributary were completed and the Mochiwála Minor commenced. On the Kot Nikka Branch the Dohatta Minor was commenced.

476. The lengths in miles of channels completed up to the end of the year are given in a tabular form below :—

	Main Line and Branches.	Distributaries. Main.	Distributaries. Minor.	Distributaries. Total.	Drainage. Cuts.	Escapes.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Supply Channel...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Main Line	16	32	19	51	7	4
Kot Nikka Branch	18	62	25	87	...	20
Háfizabad Branch	16	8	27	35	...	...
Mián Ali Branch	9	11	33	44	...	...
Rakh Branch	8	15	...	15	...	...
Total executed to end of 1889-90	71	128	104	232	7	24
Sanctioned in Revised Project of 1889 ...	133·5	...	...	529	7	27

477. The discharges of the Chenab River taken at Garhi Gola on the 19th December 1889 and the 19th January 1890 showed 5,298 and 4,886 cubic feet per second respectively. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 39,308 acres against 47,644 acres in 1888-89. The falling-off of 8,336 acres is entirely in the rabi, and is due, as above stated, to the river at the canal head being unusually low and to the bunds in the river not having been completed early enough. The kharíf area was slightly larger than in the previous year.

478. The Chenab Weir Construction Division was constituted in November 1889, but work was not started till January 1890. The site of the Head Regulator is about half a mile below the small village of Khánki on the channel through which the Palku Nullah and some side channels of the Chenab pass on to join the main stream some miles lower down. Thirty-seven of the wells forming the foundations of the Head Regulator had been under-sunk to their full depth at the end of the year, and 25 of them filled with concrete, while half of the concrete foundation of the canal curtain wall and wings had been laid. The masonry of most of the wells for the under-sluices was also completed, and the under-sinking of some of them had commenced. Quarters for the Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates, and lines for Mistrís, Clerks, &c., were practically completed, while the Divisional Office, Hospital and Workshop were well advanced. The outturn of bricks at the end of the year exceeded 11 lakhs monthly, the burning being carried on in Bull's kilns with coal. Four continuous lime kilns had been constructed, grinding machinery erected, and lime godowns built. The earthwork of the Main Canal was pegged out and contracts given for the excavation, the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles near the present canal being reserved for Jail labor. Excavation commenced in February, and by the end of the year the contractors had over 2,000 men employed. A Branch Railway, which is being constructed by the North-Western Railway Department for the conveyance of materials from Wazirabad to the head of the canal, a distance of about 12 miles, was practically completed, as was also a telegraph line along the Railway. The progress on the Railway has not kept pace with the requirements of the work, and had the line been opened earlier much trouble and expense in carting heavy goods from Wazirabad over bad roads would have been saved. The Palku Nullah has been diverted about a mile above the under-sluices by a bund and cut into the river. A separate strong bund has also been constructed for safety sake round the site of the Regulator and under-sluices.

479. The stone for the weir works is being obtained from Taráki quarry on the North-Western Railway.

The progress up to the end of the year was approximately as follows :—

Earthwork, Palku Cut and Bund ...	...	$33\frac{1}{4}$	lakhs cubic feet.
Do., Main Canal : Contract ...	...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Do. Do. Prison labor	...	3	do. do.
Brickwork	...	1	do. do.
Well sinking	...	1,130	lineal feet.

480. This rapid progress in starting the work has been largely due to Major Jacob, R. E., Superintendent of Works, who has been indefatigable in making proposals for the engineering details and in submitting estimates. His promptness in these respects has allowed of orders being passed without delay on all points

necessary to the early commencement of work, while his careful superintendence has been very helpful to its progress. Mr. MacLean, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Division, also deserves the greatest credit for the energetic way in which he has pushed on the work, and for his good arrangements and forethought: he has been well seconded by his staff, among whom may be specially mentioned Mr. Johnston, Executive Engineer, who has charge of the lime and brick manufacture and of the construction of the regulator and under-sluices, and Mr. Connolly, Sub-Engineer, who had charge of the Workshop and machinery.

481. *The Lower Soháq and Pára Canal.*—An alternative head for this canal was sanctioned in October 1889, and fair progress was made on it by the close of the year. The canal and distributaries were cleared and maintained. The area irrigated during the year was 63,223 acres as compared with 61,986 acres in 1888-89, or an increase of 1,237 acres. The area attained very closely approaches the ultimate area (64,000 acres) which the canal was estimated to irrigate when fully developed.

482. *The Sidhnai Canal.*—The construction of masonry diaphragms at the heads of the cuts taking out of the Ravi River above the Sidhnai dam was completed. The Sidhnai Canal is now practically finished. Provisional sanction to commence the construction of the Koranga Canal, one of the three small subsidiary canals to take out of the River Ravi above the Sidhnai dam, was received in February 1889. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the combined scheme, including the Sidhnai Canal and the three subsidiary canals, *viz.*, the Koranga, the Fazal Shah and the Abdul Hakím, was communicated in August 1889. The head regulators of these three canals were constructed during the year, the excavation of the Koranga Canal was nearly completed, and that of the Fazal Shah commenced; on the former canal two bridges were completed, and good progress made on the excavation of the distributaries. Necessary repairs to the Sidhnai dam were carried out, and further tail protection was added to prevent scour near the work, and to push the hole which forms annually below it further away. The gross area irrigated during the year was 109,082 acres as compared with 108,885 acres in 1888-89, but the area of matured crops was only 84,926 acres against 100,716 acres in 1888-89. The area of unmatured crops was unusually large this year in both fasls: in the kharíf this was due to a larger area having been sown, to the supply in the river having failed five weeks earlier than usual, and to some of the distributaries near the head of the canal having silted heavily: in the rabi the supply in the Ravi failed altogether, there having been no cold weather floods and no closure of the Bári Doáb Canal, and the crops got no irrigation after they were sown. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the matured area was in excess of the latest forecast of 80,000 acres.

483. *The Upper Sutlej Series.*—The construction of the Central Soház Rájbaha, which takes out of the left bank of the Upper Soháq Canal, and is designed to irrigate the land between the upper portion of the Upper Soháq Canal and the river Sutlej, was commenced. The Khizrah head of the Khanwáh Canal was cleared as an alternative supply channel for that canal. The annual silt clearance of all the canals was nearly completed by the end of the year. At the head of the Upper

Soh´ag Canal a loop was cut off at a cost of about Rs. 8,000. The rainfall registered at Mamoki at the head of the Khanwáh Canal was 15·90 inches, the average of the past six years being 13·06 inches. The rainfall in the cold weather was, however, very scanty. The area irrigated during the year was 147,775 acres as compared with 139,754 acres in 1888-89, or an increase of 8,021 acres.

484. *The Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.*—A survey was made during the year of the tract on the left bank of the river Ravi below the *Bár* near Tolamba, in the Mooltan District, with a view to the possible improvement and extension of an existing private canal constructed by Khán Bahádur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán for the irrigation of his land. On the Sutlej Series two regulators were constructed in the Sirdárwáh Canal, and one in the Sikri Branch of the Abbanwáh Canal, and a new head regulator and channel for the Sheikhwáh Gharbia taking out of the Baháwalwáh Canal was nearly completed. On the Chenab Series a fall at the tail of the Shahpur Canal was constructed. The silt clearance done by the *chhers* amounted to 616 lakhs of cubic feet, of which 225 lakhs was on the Chenab and 391 lakhs on the Sutlej Series. The Dourána Langána Canal of the Chenab Series was widened, and new heads dug for the Sadiqwáh and Baháwalwáh of the Sutlej Series. The clearance of the Hájiwáh private Canal, the management of which was taken over by the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan after the death of the original constructor, was undertaken by this Department, and the annual work was nearly completed at the end of the year. The area irrigated was 374,494 acres as compared with 349,508 acres in 1888-89, or an increase of 24,986 acres, and is the largest area ever irrigated by these canals.

485. *The Indus Series.*—A new head regulator and channel were constructed for the Shoria Canal, and on the Massowáh Canal three needle regulators were built. The River Indus was higher than usual during April 1889, and most of the canals began to work in the latter part of that month. In May there was a slight fall, but the supply rose again rapidly in June. In July a higher flood occurred than has been registered since 1878, the river continuing more or less in flood for three weeks. The bunds constructed at Shah Jamál in 1886 and 1875 were successively breached, and a large volume of water passed through the gaps, sweeping through the tracts irrigated by the Núr, Dhundi and Kutab Canals, and joining the Rekh inundation above Fázilpur. At Rájanpur the flood reached the station, so that river boats plied between the cantonments and Mithankot, the country being submerged by a vast sheet of water. Though considerable areas of kharíf crops were injured, the flooded lands have derived considerable benefit from the silt deposited. Erosion continued on the right bank of the Indus, carrying away 1,705 acres of land during the year as compared with 804 acres in 1888-89 and 1,104 acres in 1887-88. The Kot Dáud Canal was severed in two places and is practically destroyed. The Chibri Canal and its Punár Branch were also severed, and a diversion rendered necessary. In the lower part of the Division near Rájanpur erosion was slight, the river having shifted towards its east bank. Opposite Dera Gházi Khan the erosion was very severe, and the river threatened to cut through the Kastúri Canal banks and to flood the city and cantonments and the irrigated tracts to the south of the city. In order to protect the city, a massive stone protectivebund about a mile in length

was constructed by the Provincial Branch of the Public Works Department, and the Kastúri Canal was diverted behind it. The silt clearances amounted to 261 lakhs of cubic feet against 326 lakhs last year. The area irrigated amounted to 214,544 acres, and is the largest yet recorded; it exceeds by 12,763 acres the area in 1888-89, which amounted to 201,781 acres.

486. *Shahpur Imperial Canals.*—The area irrigated on the Shahpur Imperial Canals was 18,535 acres against 20,157 acres in 1888-89, or a decrease of 1,622 acres. Towards the close of the year an Engineer Officer was, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the management of both the Government and private canals in the Shahpur District, and to work out schemes for their improvement.

487. *Muzaffargarh Canals.*—The surveys and estimates for the extension of irrigation towards the "*Thal*" were completed during the year. The extension of the Sulemán and Puran Canals into the tracts hitherto dependent on the overflow of the Indus floods through gaps in the Kot Ratta Bund were practically completed, and the gaps were all closed. The principal works constructed from the "*Zar-i-nagha*" Fund were a stop-dam on the Khánwáh Branch of the Sulemán Canal and needle regulators on the Suráb, Tabri and Puran Canals. The floods in the Chenab River caused considerable damage to the kharíf crops on the Ganesh and Tabri Canals by breaching the Langar Sarai embankment at the head of the former. The breach occurred on the 8th July, and by the 10th July the floods had swept down to within six miles of the railway. For some days the branch of the flood which threatened the town and station of Muzaffargarh was held between the Waliwáh and the "Thal," but the banks of the former were then breached in many places and the water had a clear road. Owing, however, to the prompt measures taken by Mr. Brodie, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Canals, the flood was checked at the railway embankment, and serious damage to the town and civil lines of Muzaffargarh averted. The damage to the embankment has been made good and the banks of the Waliwáh strengthened, and surveys are in hand with the object of providing an outfall for floods along the west side of the Waliwáh so as to relieve the pressure on its banks in case of a recurrence of this year's accident. The Indus floods were abnormally high between the 6th and 16th July 1889, and overflowed a considerable tract of country in the Sanawán Tahsíl. The main protective embankments, such as the Sanawán to the north, and the Kot Ratta to the south, were not breached, but the water found its way through several weak spots in the chain of canals between these two embankments, where the only protection is the spoil deposited by the annual clearances, and the canals, which were carrying excessive supplies, also breached their banks. The improvement of the Indus flood defence works has received careful consideration during the year, and a scheme submitted by the local officers has been approved of. The silt clearances amounted to 743¼ lakhs of cubic feet. The area irrigated was 306,658 acres, and is the highest hitherto recorded: the area in 1888-89 was 289,827 acres.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

488. The prescribed statement of the accounts of the Punjab Government for the year under review will be found in Appendix 51. The receipts and charges are as usual grouped under the three heads, Imperial, Provincial and Local, representing respectively the income and expenditure reserved as Imperial, the revenue and services made over to the Local Government for Provincial uses and management, and the transactions of the Incorporated Local Funds. A full description of these Local Funds was given in paragraph 385 of the Administration Report for 1888-89, and there is no change to record in regard to them. The principal are the District Funds administered by District and Local Boards constituted under Act XX of 1883. A complete statement of the income and expenditure controlled by these Bodies will be found in Chapter III.

489. The following review of the accounts is almost entirely a *verbatim* extract from the Accountant-General's Appropriation Report.

490. There have been no changes of importance during the year in the method of keeping the accounts of the Government. Some local receipts connected with the Montgomery Canals and with the sale of trees and grass which were credited under I—Land Revenue up to 1888-89 are now entered under XXX—Irrigation Minor Works, XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments, and XXXII—Civil Works. A further transfer has been made from I—Land Revenue on account of Judicial Record Fees, which are now taken to XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law. On the charge side of the account, the salary and establishment and contingent charges of the Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration have been collected under the head "18—Administration," instead of being distributed under 6—Stamps, 7—Excise, and 12—Registration. The next transfer from one major head to another is the local expenditure on road-side trees, formerly classified under 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments, but now entered under 45—Civil Works. There have been a few small transfers under minor heads subordinate to 23—Ecclesiastical and 24—Medical.

491. In the sanctioned Budget for the year the revenue and receipts were estimated at Rs. 3,71,88,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 2,37,72,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,34,16,000. In consequence of larger receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Law and Justice—Courts of Law, and Civil Works, and also of savings in the expenditure under classes A—Direct Demands on the Revenue and D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, the actual result is a surplus of Rs. 1,47,08,000.

492. In the following statement the revenue of the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 is compared :—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Difference + more — less.
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue	3,40,65	3,47,55	+ 6,90
B.—Interest	2,10	2,02	— 8
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	40	38	— 2
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	15,50	16,14	+ 64
E.—Miscellaneous	3,81	4,02	+ 21
H.—Railways	87	1,02	+ 15
J.—Irrigation	2,32	2,86	+ 54
K.—Civil Works	5,93	6,11	+ 18
Total	3,71,58	3,80,10	+ 8,52

Of the increase of 6,90 in the Principal Heads of Revenue, 5,10 has accrued under Land Revenue, chiefly from arrear collections and the enhanced assessments resulting from recent settlement operations. Excise has contributed an increase of 1,45, owing to greater vigilance in the prevention of illicit practices and to other measures. Provincial Rates present a rise of 73, but about 60 of it is counterbalanced by additional expenditure. Assessed Taxes show an improvement of 98, owing to more careful administration. On the other hand, the Forest Revenue was short by 1,24 for reasons explained under that head hereafter. The advance in Receipts by Civil Departments is mainly in Judicial Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, consequent upon the improved working of the lower Courts, but it is also partly due to the transfer of Judicial Record Fees mentioned above. The improvement in Irrigation receipts consists of larger proceeds from the owners' rate.

493. In the following statement a comparison is made between the expenditure of the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Difference + more — less.
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue	50,39	50,79	+ 40
B.—Interest	2,27	2,25	— 2
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,40	1,42	+ 2
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,15,49	1,20,04	+ 4,55
E.—Miscellaneous	16,40	17,31	+ 91
H.—Railways	2,24	2,15	— 9
J.—Irrigation	49	30	— 19
K.—Civil Works	34,56	38,76	+ 4,20
Total	2,23,24	2,33,02	+ 9,78

The excess expenditure in 1889-90 under Direct Demands on the Revenue occurs principally in (1) Refunds, (2) Land Revenue and (3) Forests,

counterbalanced to a certain extent by a reduced expenditure on account of Provincial Rates and Registration. The excess in refunds is connected with the adjustment of certain water-rates which had been erroneously credited to Land Revenue in former years, but were subsequently claimed by the Public Works Department. In Land Revenue the excess is mainly in the Local section of the account, and arises out of payments from the Patwárís' Fees Fund. There was additional expenditure in the Forest Department due to extended operations. The reduced expenditure in Provincial Rates is the result of withdrawing the allowance paid to Lambardárs and Patwárís for collecting the Local Rates, and in Registration it is partly due to the transfer to 18—Administration mentioned above, and partly to Registration allowances being no longer granted to Tahsíldárs and their Náibs. The great rise in the section "Salaries and Expenses of the Civil Departments" occurs mainly in the political expenditure, being due to the allowances drawn by Sardár Ayúb Khán and his party. The head "Miscellaneous" shows an excess of 28 in Superannuation Allowances and Pensions in consequence of new pensions, and 56 in Stationery; but this latter excess is due to the supplies of stationery from the Central Stores in Calcutta having been unusually small in the previous year.

494. The Provincial receipts in 1889-90 amounted to 1,68,58 and the Provincial charges to 1,65,65, the result of the year's transactions being a surplus of 2,93. The balance at credit of the Local Government at the end of the year was 24,74, or 14,74 more than the minimum prescribed for the Province by the Secretary of State.

495. The Local Funds Accounts opened with a balance of 18,86, and closed with 20,17, thus showing a surplus of 1,31 in receipts over expenditure.

496. The several heads of Revenue and Expenditure will now be noticed in detail.

A—Principal Heads of Revenue.

497. I—Land Revenue—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Ordinary Revenue	2,12,03	2,16,18
Rent of Resumed Police Service Lands and Service Commutations	1,93	2,09
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of Waste Lands, &c., and Receipts for the improvement of Government Estates.	2	1
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue	7,87	8,67
Total	2,21,85	2,26,95

498. In 1888-89 the *Ordinary Revenue* was affected by large suspensions and remissions. The collections in 1889-90 include arrears on account of 1888-89, in addition to which the revenue itself has been enhanced by the progress or completion of settlement operations in some districts of the Province.

499. The improvement in *Resumed Police Lands, &c.*, is due to the fact that the districts of Umballa, Ferozepore and part of Karnál have recently been re-assessed.

500. The *Miscellaneous Revenue* may be sub-divided as follows :—

	Imperial and Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Accounts, 1888-89	6,90	97	7,87
Accounts, 1889-90	8,37	30	8,67

The improvement in the combined Imperial and Provincial figures is chiefly in Mutation fees, which amounted in 1889-90 to 1,19 more than the actuals of 1888-89. This increase is due partly to the introduction of revised rules regulating the Fees, and partly to the new settlements of Land Revenue. The next increase of importance in the combined Imperial and Provincial figures is in the Miscellaneous items which produced in 1889-90 45 more than in 1888-89. The decline in the Local Revenue is due to the fact that the receipts from the Montgomery Canals, and the sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c., which were formerly credited here, were transferred in 1889-90, under the orders of the Local Government, to XXX—Minor Works and Navigation, XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments, and XXXII—Civil Works.

501. II—Opium—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	44	37

The reduced amount realized in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year is due to the Bengal drug having been superseded by Málwa opium, the importation of which has again been permitted.

502. IV—Stamps—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Court-fee Stamps	25,38	25,65
Commercial and other Stamps	13,16	12,93
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	38	39
Total	38,92	38,97

The aggregate collections in 1889-90 are practically the same as the actuals of 1888-89. The improvement under *Court-fee Stamps* has occurred almost

entirely in the sale proceeds of plain paper, which is now exclusively used for copies of judicial documents and for all applications and petitions to the Courts. The decline under *Commercial and other Stamps* is observable principally in 12 districts, and is attributed to good harvests, whereby the agricultural classes had less occasion to mortgage and alienate their lands, leading to a diminution in the number of instruments executed during the year. There was a marked increase in the sale of "one anna" or receipt stamps.

503. V—Excise—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
License and Distillery Fees, and Duties for Sale of Liquors and Drugs... ...	10,65	11,69
Opium	3,79	4,16
Other Receipts	2	6
Total	14,46	15,91

The improved collections under the first head in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year are attributed mainly (1) to increased vigilance in the prevention of illicit practices; (2) to improved arrangements for the supply of country liquor; and (3) to the raising of fees where existing fees were too low. The improvement in *Opium* arose from the import throughout the year of Málwa opium at the reduced duty for sale by licensees, such imports having been allowed only for a portion of 1888-89.

504. VI—Provincial Rates—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts 1889-90.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	26,89	27,18
Patwárís' Cess	12,13	12,73
Educational Cess	7	...
Road Cess	6	...
Rates on Wards' Estates	5	5
District Post Cess	3	...
Total	39,23	39,96

The improvement in 1889-90 under *District and Local Rates and Cesses* as compared with the accounts of 1888-89 has occurred entirely in the cess

levied under Act XX of 1883, and is due mainly to an increase of Land Revenue consequent upon the re-settlement of certain districts in the Province. There were enhanced collections on account of the Patwárís' Fees Fund as compared with the actuals of 1888-89, which are also due to settlement operations; but they are neutralised to a great extent by a corresponding increase of expenditure under 3—Land Revenue.

505. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Income Tax	10,22	11,20

The enhanced collections in 1889-90 occur almost entirely in the tax on private incomes other than salaries, the increase from this source being more than in the previous year. The improvement in 1889-90 is mainly due to increased care and attention bestowed by many District Officers upon the work of assessment in all its branches.

506. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency ...	6,17	5,50
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	3,92	3,29
Other Receipts	37	43
Total	10,46	9,22

The year 1888-89 was a somewhat exceptional one as regards the Forest Revenue, the large receipts obtained in it being due to some extent to operations of the previous year. The surplus revenue realized in 1889-90, *viz.*, Rs. 2,74,770, is described by the Departmental authorities as normal, and is satisfactory.

507. X—REGISTRATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Fees for Registering Documents	1,84	1,79
Fees for Copies of Registered Documents	44	43
Other Receipts	1	1
Total	2,29	2,23

The receipts in 1888-89 were exceptionally high, a specially large number of documents of the compulsory class, chiefly mortgages of agricultural land, having been brought for registration.

508. XI—TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Tribute from Mandi	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and Contributions under Rs. 5,000	47	43
Fees on succession to Native States	...	...
Total	2,78	2,74

The deficiency in 1889-90 under the head *Tributes and Contributions under Rs. 5,000* as compared with the accounts for 1888-89 is due to an abatement of Rs. 4,800 having been allowed to the Chamba State as compensation for land taken up for the Bakloh Cantonment. This abatement was allowed under orders of Government, and is for the years 1886-87 to 1889-90 at Rs. 1,200 per annum.

A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

509. 1—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Land Revenue	31	98
Stamps	40	39
Assessed Taxes	22	14
Other Revenue Refunds	6	4
Total	99	1,55

In 1889-90 the refunds on account of *Land Revenue* were large, owing to a considerable sum having been transferred to the Public Works Department

on account of water-rate realized in the Lower Sohág and Pára Canals in the Montgomery District in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, and treated at the time as Land Revenue. The refunds on account of *Assessed Taxes* are slowly but steadily declining, as the Income Tax is now better understood, and erroneous and premature collections are becoming rare in most districts.

510. 2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Assignments and Compensations	1,76	1,62

Of the saving in 1889-90 as compared with the accounts of the previous year 11 occurs in pensions in lieu of resumed land, and 4 in compensations. The former are gradually diminishing in consequence of lapses by death. The reduction in compensations represents the allowance granted to the late Nawáb Sarfaráz Kháu in the Dera Ismail Khan District, who died in May 1889.

511. 3—LAND REVENUE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Charges of District Administration	18,09	18,29
Survey and Settlement	5,86	5,86
Land Records and Agriculture	38	30
Management of Government Estates	15	17
Allowances to District and Village Officers	11,78	12,51
Total	36,26	37,13

512. The increased expenditure in 1889-90 under *Charges of District Administration* as compared with the previous year is due mainly to travelling allowance having been allowed to Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs with effect from the 1st of June 1889. The decline in 1889-90 under the head *Land Records and Agriculture* as compared with the actuals of the preceding years is due to savings resulting from the operation of the Leave and Acting Allowance Rules.

513. The large expenditure in 1889-90 under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* includes an excess of 7 on account of allowances to Frontier Chiefs who drew arrears remaining unpaid in the previous year. The balance of the excess is in the Local section of the account, and arises from payments connected with the Patwári Cess Fund.

514. 6—STAMPS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.		Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Superintendence, Establishment and Contingencies		13	...
Charges on sale of stamps, including discount ...	Court-fees Stamps ...	38	45
	Other Stamps ...	63	62
Stamps supplied from Central Stores		63	65
	Total	1,77	1,72

The decrease under the first head is due to a transfer to another head of the share of the cost of the combined offices of Superintendent of Stamps, Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise. Previously the charges connected with this office were debited proportionately to Stamps, Registration and Excise. In 1889-90 they were shown wholly under 18—General Administration. The increased expenditure under *Court-fees Stamps* consists mainly of charges for the carriage of plain paper, of which a large quantity was used during the year, as noted under the head "IV—Stamps."

515. 7—EXCISE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Charges of collections	55	51

The change of classification mentioned under the preceding head accounts for part of the decrease in 1889-90. Further decrease in the expenditure classed under 6—Excise resulted from a reduction in the number of distilleries.

516. 8—Provincial Rates—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Establishment and other charges	1,81	99

The diminished expenditure in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year is mainly the result of the withdrawal, from the 1st of October 1889, of the allowances formerly paid to Lambardárs and Patwárís for collecting the Local Rate.

517. 10—Assessed Taxes—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Collection of Income Tax	18	11

The expenditure was high in 1888-89, as it included the pay for a portion of the year of an officer who was placed on special duty in connection with the tax. With increased experience in the working of the tax the cost of collection is gradually diminishing simultaneously with the growth of the revenue.

518. 11—Forest Expenditure—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.		Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Conservancy and Works.	Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency.	2,00	2,51
	Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	2	2
	Other charges	1,03	1,06
Establishment		2,89	2,86
	Total	5,94	6,45

The increase in 1889-90 is due to extended operations, the return for which will be realized in the current year.

519. 12—Registration—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Superintendence	20	...
District Charges	93	71
Total	1,13	71

The absence of charges for *Superintendence* in 1889-90 is due to the change of classification mentioned under the head 6—Stamps above. The decline in *District Charges* is wholly in commission to Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs, the grant of registration allowances to these officials having been withdrawn and travelling allowances granted to them under the head 4--Land Revenue.

B.—Interest.

520. XII—Interest—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,12	98
Interest on loans to land-holders, &c.	19	20
Interest on advances to cultivators	71	75
Interest on Government securities	8	9
Total	2,10	2,02

The deficiency in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 ensued from reduction of the principal of the loans taken by the Lahore and Simla Municipalities. The improvement under *Interest on advances to cultivators* is observable principally in four districts, and is attributed partly to arrear collections and partly to some loans having been recovered in full with interest before the due dates.

521. 13—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes	9	1
Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts	1,69	1,69
Total	1,78	1,70

The decrease in the amount paid in 1889-90 as *Interest on Government of India Stock Notes* is the result of the Notification No. 4539, dated 17th August 1888, allowing these securities either to be paid off or to be converted into Government Promissory Notes. The other item represents the interest at 4 per cent. paid to the Imperial by the Provincial Government on the Provincial Loan Account which was described in last year's report. The interest realized by the Provincial Government on that account under the head XII—Interest above amounted to 1,94, but there was a write-off of 1 in the principal account for irrecoverable advances. The net gain to the Provincial Government by the Provincial Loan Account was therefore 24.

522. 14—Interest on Other Obligations—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Savings Bank Deposits	48	55
Miscellaneous	1	...
Total	49	55

The payment on account of *Savings Bank Deposits* relates to the Provident Institution of the North-Western State Railway. The increase as compared with 1888-89 is due apparently in some measure to the growing Railway system of the Province, and partly also to the gradual increase of the deposits in the Provident Institution.

C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.

523. XIII—Post Office—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
District Post Collections	40	38

The income under this head is entirely Local, being derived from Mail Cart services maintained by the District Boards in Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan,

Bannu and Kohát. The corresponding charges are included in the expenditure stated under the head 15—Post Office following. These Mail Cart services are economically managed, but are not yet self-supporting, being subsidised from the Provincial Revenues. The desirability of dispensing with the Provincial grants and also of inducing private enterprise to take over these services has been impressed on the local officers.

524. 15—Post Office—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
District Post Charges	1,40	1,42

This expenditure includes the cost of the District as distinct from the Imperial Post and also the expenses of the Mail Cart services mentioned above. The District Dâk charges are adjusted wholly against Provincial Revenues in the first instance, but are for the most part recovered as a contribution from the District Funds.

D.—Receipts by Civil Departments.

525. XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	13	14
Court-fees realized in cash	9	9
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	4,02	4,38
Other Receipts	14	38
Total	4,38	4,99

The enhanced collections in 1889-90 as compared with the accounts of 1888-89 in *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* occur in Magisterial fines, and arise chiefly from the improved working of the lower Courts, whereby realizations bear a larger proportion to the amount of fines imposed than they formerly did. The increase is also due partly to a smaller proportion of the fines imposed being paid away to private parties as compensation. Of the increase in *Other Receipts*, 21 occurs in the Provincial section of the account under the head "Judicial Record Fees," and is nominal, being due to a change of classification, these fees being formerly included with Revenue Record-room Fees under I—Land Revenue.

526. XVI B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Sale Proceeds of Jail Manufactures	2,00	1,69
Other Receipts	31	26
Total	2,31	1,95

Various causes tended to reduce the Jail receipts in 1889-90. Owing to a reduction in the number of prisoners in the Lahore Central Jail the operations of the carpet manufactory were much diminished. The manufacture of country paper in the Delhi Jail had to be stopped on account of sickness among the prisoners; the jails at Muzaffargarh and Gurgaon were closed; the rates of jail-made paper were reduced; and generally a smaller number of prisoners was employed on jail manufactures. The earnings of the Chenáwán Camp Jail were also less owing to the prisoners not having been employed on canal work for a great part of the year.

527. XVII—POLICE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	5,35	5,42
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	23	36
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1,01	1,01
Other Receipts	12	11
Total	6,71	6,90

The recoveries on account of *Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds* were short in 1888-89 owing to the non-payment of the contribution due from the Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan Municipalities, which have since been remitted by Government. The enhanced collection in 1889-90 under *Police supplied to Public Departments, &c.*, occurs entirely in recoveries on account of punitive police, which were quartered to a larger extent than in the previous year.

528. XIX—EDUCATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Fees and Fines ...	52	55
Contributions ...	1	2
Other Receipts ...	9	7
Total	62	64

The small increase in fees is the result of the introduction of a higher scale of fees. College fees amounted to 6, and fees in Secondary and Primary Schools to 24 and 25, respectively. The bulk of the realization appertain to schools maintained by District Boards.

529. XX—MEDICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Medical College and School Fees ...	1	1
Hospital Receipts ...	6	7
Lunatic Asylum Receipts ...	9	9
Contributions ...	9	10
Other Receipts ...	7	8
Total	32	35

The Medical receipts of the Province are comparatively insignificant, about 9 being under the head Lunatic Asylums—including recoveries from Municipalities for the maintenance of insanes from Municipal towns—and about 10 being contributions from the same Bodies towards the expenses of Police Hospitals and the Provincial Medical College. Fees to the extent of about Rs. 1,300 were realized in the latter institution. Private subscriptions to Charitable Dispensaries are still very small in amount.

530. XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	6	5
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	40	60
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	60	52
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	10	14
Total	1,16	1,31

The increase in 1889-90 in *Botanical and other Public Gardens Receipts* compared with the accounts of 1888-89 occurs entirely in the Local section of the account, and arises mainly from the transfer to this head of the sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c., which in former years were erroneously credited under I—Land Revenue. The collections in 1889-90 on account of *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* were short as compared with the previous year, owing to the prevalence of cholera in Hissar and Sirsa, which prevented the annual fairs being held at those places.

D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

531. 18—Administration—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	96	96
Staff and Household Expenses...	21	22
Military Secretariat	2	...
Civil Secretariat	1,96	2,02
Tour Expenses	58	25
Financial Commissioners, &c.	1,76	1,86
Commissioners	3,54	3,33
Account Offices	1,53	1,56
Paper Currency Office	12	11
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	...	42
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,22	1,19
Total	11,90	11,92

The small establishment which was retained for sorting records on the abolition of the office of the *Military Secretary* to the Government of the Punjab in 1886

was finally dispensed with in 1889-90. The increased expenditure in 1889-90 on account of the *Financial Commissioner* as compared with 1888-89 is chiefly due (1) to arrear pay for certain months of 1888-89 having been drawn by the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner and (2) to the operation of the Leave and Acting Allowance Rules. The expenditure relating to the office of *Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration* was formerly divided between the heads "6—Stamps," "7—Excise" and "12—Registration," but is now concentrated under 18—Administration, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. But for this transfer of charges to the present head the expenditure under it would have been 40 less than it was in the previous year. The largest reduction occurs in the item "Tour Expenses," the usual tours of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having been shortened for various reasons. There was a considerable reduction under the head Commissioners also, the charge on this account having been swelled in 1888-89 by the operation of the Leave and Acting Allowance Rules.

532. 19 A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c.	3,45	3,30
Law Officers	40	38
Civil and Sessions Courts	11,75	11,67
Courts of Small Causes	38	38
Criminal Courts	12,39	12,37
Refunds	39	47
Total	28,76	28,57

533. *High Court.*—The difference between 1888-89 and 1889-90 is due chiefly to the appointment of a sixth Judge throughout the former year, but only up to 15th August 1889 in 1889-90.

534. The rest of the expenditure was on the same scale generally as in the previous year, and calls for no remark.

535. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Jail Manufactures	1,44	1,20
Other Jail Charges	7,71	7,22
Other Charges	...	2
Total	9,15	8,44

536. The difference under *Jail Manufactures* is wholly in the purchase of raw materials, of which diminished supplies were required in the circumstances explained under the head "XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails."

537. The differences under *Other Jail Charges* represent savings in Central and District Jails and excess expenditure in Convict Camps. The saving in Central and District Jails occurs chiefly in the item rations, better prices having ruled in 1889-90. The charge for Convict Camps was increased by the establishment of an additional camp at Mooltan.

538. 20—POLICE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Superintendence	1,29	1,32
District Executive Force	23,88	23,88
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,34	5,42
Railway Police	1,32	1,28
Special Police	1,32	1,47
Cattle Pounds	29	30
Other Charges	3	4
Total	33,47	33,71

There is nothing special to record under this head. The Police arrangement of the Province were generally the same in both years.

539. 22—EDUCATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Direction	44	46
Inspection	1,35	1,50
University	33	31
Government Colleges, General	48	60
Government Schools	5,96	6,25
Grants-in-aid	2,99	2,73
Scholarships	60	61
Other Charges	22	15
Total	12,37	12,61

540. The charges on account of *Inspection* were small in 1888-89, owing to the absence of three Inspectors on leave in England. In 1889-90 the ordinary expenditure was increased by the appointment of an Inspectress of Schools.

541. The enhanced expenditure in 1889-90 for *Government Colleges, General*, is entirely in the salaries of the Principal and Professors, and is due to the increments which accrued to progressive salaries during the year. Some of the officers were on furlough in 1888-89, when the charges were comparatively low.

542. The increase in *Government Schools* resulted mainly from the establishment of Zamíndári Schools for boys and girls by District Boards. The accounts also show enhanced expenditure on Schools of Art, which is due almost wholly to the establishment of a Railway Technical School.

543. *Grants-in-aid* for general school purposes and for buildings were comparatively small in 1889-90.

544. Of the total expenditure on education 7,52 were disbursed from the Provincial Revenues and 5,09 from the District Funds. The outlay from both sources was greater than in the previous year.

545. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Church of England	1,91	1,90
Church of Scotland	19	13
Allowances to other Clergymen	1	17
Other Charges	31	33
Total	2,42	2,53

The main difference between the two years is in the "Capitation Allowance" to Presbyterian and Non-Conformist Clergymen, which in the former year was taken under Church of Scotland, but is now shown under the next head "Allowances to other Clergymen." Allowing for this difference, the payments on account of the Church of Scotland in 1889-90 exceed those of the previous years by 5. This excess arises from the presence in this year of a Chaplain, instead of an Assistant Chaplain, and in a minor degree from pay having been drawn by two officers for a part of the year.

546. 24—MEDICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Medical Establishments ...	3,23	3,03
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,03	1,11
Medical School and College	98	1,05
Hospital and D spensaries	2,63	2,71
Lunatic Asylums ...	34	33
Other Charges	1	1
Total ...	8,22	8,24

547. *Medical Establishments.*—The reduced expenditure in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year is due chiefly to certain Local items which in former years were wrongly entered under this head, but are now charged under Hospitals and Dispensaries.

548. *Sanitation and Vaccination.*—The increase is due to additional establishment entertained by District Boards.

549. *Medical School and College.*—The excess in 1889-90 occurs in scholarships and prizes and in purchase of instruments and chemicals.

550. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—In the Provincial section of the accounts the expenditure in 1889-90 was 7 less than in 1888-89. The Local expenditure was 15 more than the payments in 1888-89, chiefly owing to the transfer mentioned above under Medical Establishments.

551. Of the total expenditure 5,33 was disbursed from Provincial Revenues and 2,91 from the District Funds.

552. 25—POLITICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Political Agents ...	1,20	1,60
Charges on the North-West Frontier ...	2,42	2,34
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ...	34	31
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	26	8
Refugees and State Prisoners ...	1,87	6,46
Other Charges	81	92
Total ...	6,90	11,71

553. The increased expenditure in 1889-90 on account of *Political Agents* comprises charges of the Gilgit Mission and of the Political Agent with Sardár Ayúb Khán.

554. *Charges on the North-West Frontier.*—There was a small saving in 1889-90 in the charges on account of the Jezailchi Corps and Kohát Levies.

555. *Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls.*—These charges are regulated according to circumstances, and in 1889-90 the articles purchased for presentation were small.

556. *Refugees and State Prisoners.*—The excess in 1889-90 is due to charges connected with Sardár Ayúb Khán and his party.

557. *Other Charges.*—With the exception of a few small items, this head does not represent recurring charges, but sums paid under special orders, and hence no useful comparison can be made with the figures of the preceding year.

558. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Provincial Museum	4	24
Experimental Cultivation	10	6
Public Exhibitions and Fairs...	15	23
Botanical and other Public Gardens	1,21	1,11
Other Agricultural Charges	47	50
Provincial Statistics	10	10
Other Statistical Charges	5	2
Miscellaneous	18	5
Total	2,30	2,31

The excess in *Provincial Museum* is due to the grant from Provincial Revenues of a contribution of Rs. 20,000 to the fund raised by the public of Lahore and the Punjab generally to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee. The condition of the grant is that the Memorial Institute to be erected shall provide accommodation for the Provincial Museum at Lahore. The accounts of *Experimental Cultivation* show savings in 1889-90 chiefly on account of rain-gauges, experiments and models. The rise in *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* is in the Local outlay on Cattle and Horse Fairs. The decline under *Botanical and other Public Gardens* represents expenditure by Local Bodies on arboriculture, now classified under 45—Civil Works. The large sum debited under *Miscellaneous* in 1888-89 includes the surplus of two Incorporated Local Funds transferred to Provincial Revenues. There was no such transfer in 1889-90.

E.—Miscellaneous Receipts.

559. XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund	70	68
Subscriptions to Bombay Civil Fund...	1	...
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	52	62
Other Items	4	5
Total	1,27	1,35

These receipts are more or less of a fluctuating character. The increase in *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* is due to several new contributions having come upon the register, principally in connection with the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway.

560. XXIII—Stationery and Printing—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Receipts from Sales of Stationery	20	12
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	2	2
Other Press Receipts	36	43
Total	58	57

The small receipts in 1889-90 from *Sales of Stationery* compared with the actuals of 1888-89 is entirely in the Imperial section, and is due to the North-Western Railway not having obtained its supplies from the Superintendent of Stationery to the extent anticipated. The increase in 1889-90 under the head "*Other Press Receipts*" is in the value of work performed by Jail Presses for Public Departments.

561. XXV—Miscellaneous—

[*Thousands of Rupees*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Premium on Bills	6	6
Unclaimed Bills	...	2
Unclaimed Deposits	32	50
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1	2
Rents	41	41
Other Items	1,16	1,09
Total	1,96	2,10

Lapses of *Unclaimed Deposits* fluctuate unavoidably, and in 1889-90 the sum which accrued on this account was unusually large. The principal difference in *Other Items* is a sum of 15 credited in 1888-89 on account of percentage for insurance charges in respect of stores imported for the Patiála-Bhatinda Railway, the corresponding recovery in 1889-90 being 3 only. There was also a deficiency of 6 in some local items. On the other hand, the toll fees on the Khaibar road yielded 17 more than in 1888-89.

E.—Miscellaneous Expenditure.

562. 27—Territorial and Political Pensions—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,54	2,60
Charitable Allowances	1,41	1,37
Total	3,95	3,97

The fluctuations are due, first, to arrear payments made in 1889-90 counterbalanced by pensions due, but not fully drawn ; and, secondly, to lapses.

563. 28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Allowances	...	3

The actuals in 1889-90 represent furlough allowances drawn by an officer in India.

564. 29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	6,95	7,18
Compassionate Allowances	29	27
Gratuities	9	9
Other Charges	3	9
Total	7,36	7,63

The increase in the first head represents additions made to the pension list (1) by the grant of new pensions, and (2) by the transfer of pensions from other provinces. These additions are counterbalanced by lapses arising from death or removal from the Punjab, but these lapses have been less than the additions mentioned above.

565. 30—Stationery and Printing—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Purchase of Stationery	1,33	1,28
Government Presses	1,09	1,11
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	64	1,11
Other Charges	82	95
Total	3,88	4,45

The expenditure on Stationery and Printing was generally on the same scale as in the previous year, except under the head Stationery supplied from the

Central Stores at Calcutta. The increase in this case is due partly to fall in exchange and partly to increased supplies of water-marked petition paper for sale in the Treasuries and of printing paper and material to the Government Press. The sale proceeds of petition paper were proportionately higher under the head IV—Stamps.

566. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Allowances and Rewards...	5	5
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	25	24
Charitable Donations	4	8
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals	20	14
Petty Establishment	43	45
Special Commission of Enquiry...	1	1
Other Items	23	26
Total	1,21	1,23

The charges are generally of a fluctuating character, and call for little remark. Under the head *Charitable Donations* larger expenditure was incurred by Local Bodies on the burial and cremation of paupers. A considerable reduction was effected in the local expenditure on rewards for the destruction of snakes by restricting the grant of rewards to the two or three undoubtedly venomous species only.

H.—RAILWAYS.

567. XXVI—STATE RAILWAYS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Traffic Receipts	87	1,02

568. 38—STATE RAILWAYS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Interest on Debt	1,98	1,98

These accounts represent respectively the receipts and charges of the Local Government in connection with the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway. The line is a Provincial State Railway, but is managed by the North-Western Railway officials on a contract by which the Local Government receives a percentage on the capital outlay in lieu of the net earnings. Under the terms of the contract the percentage in 1889-90 was higher by ¼ per cent. than in the previous year. *Per contra* the Provincial Government pays a fixed rate of 4 per cent. as interest on the capital advanced by the Government of India for the construction of the Railway.

569. 41—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
Railway Surveys	26	17

This is the outlay from Provincial Revenues on preliminary surveys for railway projects, undertaken on the motion of the Local Government.

J.—IRRIGATION.

570. XXIX—MAJOR WORKS, DIRECT RECEIPTS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
In charge of Civil Officers	1,86	2,29

These receipts are the "Owners' Rates" levied on canal-irrigated lands. The enhanced collections in 1889-90 were due to a better rabi harvest.

571. XXX—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	45	48
Local	1	9

The increase under Local arises chiefly from the transfer to this head of the receipts of the Montgomery Canals formerly classified under I—Land Revenue. The canals are in charge of the District Board. The Provincial and other Local Receipts are derived from canals in the Shahpur District in charge of the Deputy Commissioner and District Board. These canals in Montgomery and Shahpur are distinct from the Imperial Irrigation system.

572. 42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
In charge of Civil Officers	5	...

573. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	21	24
Local	...	1
In charge of Public Works Officers—		
Provincial	23	5
Total	44	30

The Provincial and Local expenditure in charge of Civil Officers is on account of the Shahpur Canals mentioned above. The Provincial outlay in charge of

Public Works Officers is for preliminary surveys for canal projects. The Imperial charges are on account of refunds of owners' rates.

K.—Buildings and Roads.

574. XXXII—Civil Works—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	3,81	3,67
Local	1,57	1,96
In charge of Public Works Officers—		
Provincial	55	48
Total	5,93	6,11

The difference in Provincial receipts between the two years is due to a decrease in sales of nazúl property, which amounted to 53 in 1888-89, and to 43 in 1889-90, and to reduced income in the Public Works Department. The excess in 1889-90 under Local consists almost entirely of sale proceeds of road-side trees belonging to District Boards, which were credited under I—Land Revenue in previous years. The principal item of income under this head is derived from tolls levied at the great boat-bridges and minor ferries. There has been a considerable decrease in ferry receipts of late years, the reason for which is reported to be that the construction of canal works has rendered the rivers fordable for longer periods each year.

575. 45—Civil Works—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Accounts, 1889-90.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	35	35
Local	9	18
In charge of Public Works Officers—		
Provincial	23,52	28,60
Local	10,60	9,63
Total	34,56	38,76

The increased Local expenditure by Civil Officers is due partly to the transfer to this head of charges for road-side trees formerly debited to 26—Minor Depart-

ments, the corresponding revenue having been transferred to XXXII—Civil Works, and partly to larger expenditure on account of Ferry Establishment and Contingencies.

576. Opportunity was taken of the improvement in the Provincia Revenues in recent years to lay out a much larger amount than usual on Public Works in 1889-90. The outlay from District Funds, however, fell short of the sum spent in 1888-89, and it has become necessary to draw the attention of District Boards to the desirability of devoting the large surplus balances standing at their credit and the income annually accruing to the funds to sanitary and other works of local improvement of which there is everywhere pressing need.

577. SALT.—The following review of the working of the four Divisions of the Northern India Salt Department which are in the Punjab is extracted from the Commissioner's Annual Report. The revenue and expenditure being adjusted in the accounts of the Government of India as Imperial receipts and charges are not to be found in Appendix 51 of this Report.

578. The net revenue of each Division obtained by deducting charges (excluding treaty payments) from the receipts is exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

DIVISIONS.	GROSS REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		NET REVENUE.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mines	50,43,364	55,14,954	3,25,494	2,65,815	47,17,870	52,49,139
Koháṭ do.	2,54,670	2,73,504	52,002	53,152	2,02,668	2,20,352
Mandi do.	38,860	40,849	8,258	8,527	30,602	32,322
Delhi Salt Sources	8,60,472	8,50,595	35,237	36,383	8,25,235	8,14,212
Total ...	61,97,366	66,79,902	4,20,991	3,63,877	57,76,375	63,16,025

579. PUNJAB MINES.—The quantities of salt delivered during the past four years from the four mines in the Punjab Mines Division (the "Salt Range") are displayed in the subjoined table :—

YEAR.	Mayo.	Núrpur.	Warcha.	Kálabágh.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	15,71,906	4,624	1,71,334	89,486	18,37,350
1887-88	15,69,948	4,506	1,50,825	79,694	18,04,973
1888-89	17,46,566	3,881	1,07,899	62,365	19,20,711
1889-90	20,00,097	4,546	1,37,971	29,460	21,72,074

Year.	Sales.	Deliveries.	Increase or decrease of deliveries over sales.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	18,45,324	18,37,350	— 7,974
1887-88	17,59,902	18,04,973	+ 45,071
1888-89	19,58,658	19,20,711	— 37,947
1889-90	21,40,981	21,72,074	+ 31,093

580. The year 1888-89 closed with an increase in sales of 1,98,756 maunds, a remarkable increase in one year, and that a year which commenced only two months after the enhancement of duty in January 1888. But the year under report has closed with a further increase of 1,82,323 maunds, the total sales for the year reaching the unprecedented amount of 21,40,981 maunds.

581. Similarly, the quantity (21,72,074 maunds) of salt delivered exceeds that of 1888-89 by 2,51,363 maunds.

582. The trade in salt supplied from the Mayo Mines at Khewra through the Warthganj Depôt shows a satisfactory increase. The sales rose to 19,68,466 maunds, or by 1,87,498 maunds, and now represent nearly 92 per cent. of the trade of the whole Division. The quantity of salt despatched under the through traffic system rose to 17,31,535 maunds as compared with 15,85,580 maunds in 1888-89 and 12,39,975 maunds in 1887-88. This branch of the trade received a temporary check during the latter half of the year under report, owing to a difficulty in obtaining prompt removal by railway in consequence of a great pressure on the available rolling stock to meet the requirements of an unusually heavy wheat traffic. But for this, quite a lakh of maunds more salt would have been purchased under the through traffic system. The traders, failing to obtain their consignments with sufficient promptitude, appointed local agents instead of forwarding indents under the through traffic system, and ordinary trade accordingly increased from 1,54,739 maunds in 1888-89 to 2,62,466 maunds in the year under report.

583. Rock salt from the Mayo Mines is now more largely consumed than Sambhar salt was 14 years ago, and it is steadily gaining in favour with the public. The year under report was one of special activity in the salt trade, and good as the general result is, the trade in rock salt to the distant markets outside the Punjab is still somewhat disappointing. A satisfactory increase is noticeable in the removals to Pathánkot (55,692 maunds as compared with 41,264 maunds in 1888-89) and to Jullundur (1,12,966 maunds against 98,759 maunds in the previous year), as these stations supply the area in which Mandi and Mayo Mines salts meet in competition. A small quantity has been sent to stations on the newly opened Siálkot-Jummoo extension, and with but few exceptions all the stations on the North-Western Railway with which the mines have dealings show a small increase.

584. The Núrpur Mine is only kept open for the supply of some of the villages in the Salt Range situated within the protected area. The transactions are small, but the increase of 665 maunds is nevertheless satisfactory as showing that smuggling from the numerous salt outcrops in the vicinity is duly held in check. The total consumption of salt in the protected area was 18,089 maunds as compared with 17,403 in the previous year.

585. The sales from the Warcha Mine show an increase of 31,492 maunds, having risen from 1,07,899 maunds in 1888-89 to 1,39,391 maunds in the year under report. Of the latter quantity, 98,086 maunds were conveyed by camels to Khusháb on the right bank of the Jhelum, a town in the Shahpur District and a station on the Sind-Ságar Railway, and thence distributed by river, rail and road to places in the Shahpur, Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Montgomery and Muzaffargarh Districts. The Warcha Mine suffers from not being in direct connection with the railway.

586. The sales from the Kálabágh Depôt fell from 62,365 maunds in 1888-89 to 29,460 maunds, or by more than half (32,905 maunds). This decrease is due to the great demand for camels and boats for the transport of wheat, resulting in the rates for hire rising to a point which made it unprofitable to buy Kálabágh salt. The decrease occurred mainly in removals to Hazára and Sukkur, which were less by 24,040 maunds and 7,727 maunds respectively. But the decrease from Kálabágh was more than made up for by the increase from Khewra.

587. Details of the charges incurred in the Punjab Mines Division for the past two years are displayed in the appended table:—

Years.	Fixed.	Excavation.	Other contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	1,53,237	67,994	1,04,263	3,25,494
1889-90	1,45,886	57,145	62,784	2,65,815

588. The decrease of Rs. 7,351 in fixed charges is due chiefly to the absorption of the appointment of one Superintendent in February 1889, and to the post of Assistant Commissioner being held by an officer on lower pay.

589. The decrease of Rs. 10,849 in excavation charges is due partly to less excavation and partly to the yield of salt per cubic foot of excavation being better than in 1888-89, the resulting saving being at the rate of nearly 1½ annas per 100 maunds of salt.

590. The decrease of Rs. 41,479 under contingencies is due mainly to Rs. 33,632 less having to be paid as refunds and to a reduction of Rs. 12,663 in the expenditure on petty construction and repairs. There is an increase of Rs. 5,739 in through traffic charges owing to a larger quantity of salt having been issued to purchasers under the through traffic system.

591. KOHAT MINES.—The receipts and charges of the Kohát Salt Mines for the past two years are exhibited in the following statement :—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.			Net revenue.
	Quantity of salt sold.	Collections.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Percentage to Maliks, &c.	Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	6,49,407	2,54,670	28,096	23,906	52,002	2,02,668
1889-90	6,97,421	2,73,504	27,798	25,354	53,152	2,20,352

The sales are again larger, the increase in the year 1889-90 over the previous year being 48,014 maunds. It may of course be only a coincidence, but the figures show that a marked improvement in the sales from these mines set in after the duty cis-Indus had been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. A Superintendent from the Northern India Salt Revenue Department has been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for the charge of these mines, which have hitherto been under the Deputy Commissioner, Kohát.

592. MANDI MINES.—The statements next following show the sales and destinations of the salt sold at the Mandi Mines and the revenue derived from Mandi salt by the British Government and the Rája of Mandi respectively :—

YEAR.	For export to British territory.	For sale in Native States.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	71,288	53,064	1,24,352
1889-90	75,624	55,092	1,30,716

YEAR	Total amount realized at Re. 1 per maund up to the 27th January 1888 at Re. 1-1-6 per maund from 28th January 1888 and at Re. 1-2-0 from 15th September 1889.	Due to British Government at ⅔rds of duty, *viz.*, 4 annas per maund up to 27th January 1888, and at 5 annas per maund from 28th January 1888.	Balance due to Rája.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	1,36,009	38,860	97,149
1889-90	1,44,435	40,849	1,03,586

Compared with 1888-89, there is an increase of 6,364 maunds in the quantity of salt sold. The increase is mostly in the exports to British territory,

and is due partly to the effect of the enhancement of the British duty in January 1888 and partly to the failure of the quarries in the previous year to meet the demand on them. There were heavy landslips in December 1888, almost completely closing the Drang quarry, while in the February following excavation at the Guma quarry was stopped from the same cause.

593. There has been a larger consumption of Mandi salt in Mandi and Suket and a falling-off of 761 maunds in Rámpur Bashahr, the total increase being 2,028 maunds. The decrease in the case of Bashahr is probably due to larger imports of Tibetan salt during the year into that State. The imports into British territory have risen to 75,624 maunds or by 4,336 maunds. In addition to this declared quantity, the Superintendent estimates that 15,000 maunds of the quantity declared for Native States also found its way into British districts, making a total of 90,000 maunds or thereabouts and a displacement of some 60,000 maunds of fully taxed salt.

594. During the year a seam of white salt of superior quality was exposed, and about 482 maunds were quarried from it before it was buried by a landslip. A specimen of this white salt sent for analysis to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal was found to be of great purity, containing no less than 98·6 per cent of chloride of sodium. But it is by no means certain that salt of this quality exists in any large quantities.

595. The selling price of Mandi salt was raised half an anna or from 10 to 10½ annas by the Rája in November 1889 in order to improve the position of the miners and employés at the mines and to give them an interest in the work. They are now to receive a percentage of Rs. 3-8-0 on the realizations from the sale of salt in addition to their salaries, which were fixed on a low scale. This appears an excellent and much-needed measure.

596. The cost of the establishment maintained at Mandi by the British Government is shown in the annexed table :—

Year.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	7,686	572	8,258
1889-90	7,684	843	8,527

Fixed charges remain practically unaltered. Contingencies are more by Rs. 271, owing to the travelling allowance due on transfer to the present Superintendent. There was no transfer of officers in the previous year.

597. Delhi Salt Sources.—The statements appended to this paragraph exhibit the gross receipts and charges of the Sultánpur Salt Works in the Delhi Division :—

Year.	Excise duty on salt.	Hákimi cess.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	8,32,556	27,680	236	8,60,472
1889-90	8,22,127	28,245	223	8,50,595

Year.	Fixed charges.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	30,061	5,176	35,237
1889-90	31,276	5,107	36,383

The increase in fixed charges is due to the pay of a Superintendent on deputation not having been drawn and charged against the Sultánpur Salt Sources in 1888-89 and to a post of Inspector having been left vacant for some time in the same year. The decrease under contingencies is trifling and calls for no remark.

598. The quantity of salt manufactured fell from 3,95,242 maunds to 2,66,980 maunds, or by 1,28,262 maunds. Owing to indebtedness and to the diminished profits resulting from a fall in the price obtainable at the works, several of the manufacturers were unable to get advances and closed their factories. Forty-six factories were closed during the year from this cause. The falling-off in manufacture was 25,066 maunds at Mubárakpur, 34,195 maunds at Záhidpur, 31,644 maunds at Sultánpur, and 37,357 maunds at Sadhrána. In the case of the factories which are still worked, as little as possible has been done towards keeping them in repair. Instead of thoroughly renewing the pans, as used formerly to be done, the manufacturers confine themselves to plastering and filling up the cracks and fissures of as small a number of pans as possible. The Kaliawas cluster of works, which was reduced to three factories in 1888-89, has been entirely closed in the year under report. Sambhar salt from its superior quality is gradually ousting Sultánpur from the markets of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and it is probable that these works will be altogether abandoned before many years are over. The manufacturers have apparently reduced their prices to the lowest point possible consistent with retaining any profit at all, but without thereby increasing sales.

599. In 1888-89 prices ranged from 1 anna and 3 pies to 7 annas per maund, while in the year under report the maximum price realized was 5 annas and 9 pies, the minimum remaining the same. The quantities sold in 1889-90 were—

From 1 anna and 3 pies to 1 anna 9 pies.	*Two annas to 2 annas 9 pies.*	*Three annas to 3 annas 9 pies.*	*Four annas to 4 annas 9 pies.*	*Five annas to 5 annas 9 pies.*	*Total.*
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
8,881	99,725	67,647	1,47,910	4,688	3,28,851

600. In removals by railway a falling-off of 19,215 maunds occurred, due chiefly to a diminished export for marts in Rohilkand consigned from Delhi, to which place the salt is booked in the first instance in view of saving the higher freight on salt booked through direct. On the other hand, an increase of 15,044 maunds in removals by cart is noticeable, caused mainly by the failure of the winter rains, which led owners of carts and cattle in the Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi Districts to employ them in the carriage of salt.

601. The increase of Rs. 565 in receipts on account of Hákimi Cess is due to more salt paying the highest rate of cess having been sold. At Mubárakpur, where the cess is assessed at the rate of 1 anna and 9 pies per maund, there was an increase in the sales of 6,787 maunds, and at Sultánpur there was an increase of 9,868 maunds, part of which paid the same rate, while at Záhidpur, where the rate is 6 pies only, there was a decrease of 2,824 maunds, and at Sadhrána, where the rates ranged from 6 pies to 1 anna and 3 pies, and where there was the largest falling-off in manufacture, there was a decrease of 17,861 maunds.

602. Canal Revenue.—The canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1889-90 :—

I.—Canals classed as Productive and Protective Works.

603. Excluding the Jhelum and Sirsa Branch Canals, which are not yet in operation, and contributions from Native States for the Sirhind Canal, the total Capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 10,09,118, *viz.*—

		Rs.
Direct Charges		9,79,734
Indirect ditto		29,384
Total		10,09,118
The total Capital invested to the end of the year 1889-90 amounted to		5,99,57,527
Deduct—		
Half Direct charges for the year	Rs. 4,89,867	
Indirect charges to date	,, 26,51,259	
		31,41,126
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year		5,68,16,401
Income from all sources less refunds		49,66,797
Working Expenses		21,14,115
Balance—Excess Revenue (being 4·76 per centum on Rs. 5,99,57,527)		28,52,682
Interest at 4 per centum on Rs. 5,68,16,401		22,72,656
Net result after paying interest (Profit)		5,80,026
Ditto ditto 1888-89 (Profit)		1,64,313

If the outlay on canals under construction be taken into account, the excess revenue shows a return of 4·74 per centum, and the net profit after paying interest charges is Rs. 5,77,163.

604. The *Swat Canal* shows a return of 4·18 per cent. against 3·79 in 1888-89 and has for the first time cleared its interest charges for the year.

605. The *Western Jumna Canal* earned a profit of 5·99 per cent. against 4·03 per cent. in 1888-89.

606. The *Bári Doáb Canal* earned a profit of 7·39 per cent. against 7·33 in 1888-89.

607. The *Sirhind Canal* shows a return of 2·96 per cent. against 2·40 per cent. in 1888-89 and 1·45 per cent. in 1887-88. This canal continues to make steady progress.

608. On the *Chenab Canal* the percentage of loss was 0·67 per cent. against a loss in 1888-89 of 1·39 per cent.

609. The *Lower Sohág and Pára Canal* earned a profit of 3·00 per cent. against a profit of 0·31 per cent. in 1888-89: the improvement is substantial.

610. The *Sidhnai Canal* shows a profit of 15·82 per cent. against 12·61 per cent. in 1888-89 and 13·84 per cent. in 1887-88: this canal still maintains its character as a highly remunerative work, and is probably the most successful irrigation project in India.

II.—Canals not classed as Productive.

611. The Capital outlay at the close of the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 18,61,412 against Rs. 18,60,974 at the end of 1888-89.

	Rs.
The income from all sources less refunds and excluding adjustments amounted to	10,22,067
Working Expenses	7,08,561
Balance—Profit (being 16·84 per cent. on Rs. 18,61,412)	3,13,506

In 1888-89 the percentage of profit was 14·06.

612. The *Upper Sutlej Canals* earned a profit of 9·76 per cent. against 10·88 per cent. in 1887-88. On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals the percentage of profit was 217·90 per cent. against 181·79 per cent. in 1888-89. The Indus Canals showed a loss of 0·58 per cent. against a loss of 0·98 per cent. in 1888-89.

613. The Shahpur Canals earned a profit of 52·34 per cent. against 14·66 per cent. in 1888-89.

614. It will be seen from the above figures that, with the exception of the Upper Sutlej Canals, which earned 1·12 per cent. less than in 1888-89, the whole of the canals of the Province individually, as well as collectively, show better financial results this year than they did last.

615. There was an increase in the assessments on the canals classed as "Protective and Productive Works" of Rs. 4,70,122 as compared with the assessments of 1888-89, due to the increased area irrigated.

616. On the canals *not* classed as "Productive" there was a decrease in assessments of Rs. 60,990 owing to remissions for crops not matured in the rabi, the winter rains having failed entirely.

Particulars.		Canal classed as Protective.	Canals classed as Productive.						Total Protective and Productive.	Canals under construction.	Canals not classed as Productive.	Grand Total.
		I.—Swat River Canal.	II.—Western Jumna Canal.	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal.	V.—Chenab Canal.	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	VII.—Sidhnai Canal.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital Outlay to end of	1888-89	35,04,223	1,10,57,903	1,62,99,349	2,34.92.823	31,75,240	6,63,530	7,55,341	5,89,48,409	...	18,60,974	6,08,09,383
	1889-90	35,71,579	1,11,20,864	1,64,06,476	2,35,63,278	37,83,838	6,70,413	8,41,079	5,99,57,527	1,50,333	18,61,412	6,19,69,272
II.—Income realized during the year— Direct, *viz.*, Water-rent and Miscellaneous Receipts.	1888-89	2,27,496	8,91,583	13,91,304	11,31,798	37,684	56,324	1,71,368	39,07,557	...	4,20,324	43,27,881
	1889-90	2,48,964	11,27,038	13,96,001	13,38,638	77,102	1,02,880	2,24,064	45,14,687	...	3,86,129	49,00,816
Indirect, *viz.* Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works, including Water-advantage rate.	1888-89	...	52,745	4,04 692	...	...	..	...	4,57,437	...	6,33,546	10,90,983
	1889-90	...	47,364	4,24,673	...	...	—19,927	...	4,52,110	...	6,35,938	10,88,048
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1888-89	2,27,496	9,44,328	17,95,996	11,31,798	37,684	56,324	1,71,368	43.64,994	...	10,53,870	54,18,864
	1889-90	2,48,964	11,74,402	18,20,674	13,38,638	77,102	82,953	2,24,064	49,66,797	...	10,22,067	59,88,864
III.—Charges for the year— Maintenance, including Establishment ...	1888-89	94,657	4,98,529	6,01,007	5,66,604	81,841	54,254	76,095	19,72,987	...	7,92,169	27,65,156
	1889-90	99,657	5,07,984	6,08,856	6,41,215	1,02,515	62,860	91,028	21,14,115	...	7,08,561	28,22,676
Interest on Capital Outlay	1888-89	1,34.236	4,16,936	6,23,849	8,87,568	1,11,349	24,947	28,809	22,27,694	...	...	22,27,694
	1889-90	1,36,484	4,21,474	6,28,871	8,94,676	1,34,515	25,746	30,889	22,72,655	2,864	...	22,75,519
Total	1888-89	2,28,893	9,15,465	12,24.856	14.54,172	1,93,190	79,201	1,04,904	42,00,681	...	7,92,169	49,92,850
	1889-90	2,36,141	9,29,458	12,37,727	15,35,891	2,37,030	88,606	1,21,917	43,86,770	2,864	7,08,561	50,98,195
IV.—Net Profit and Loss— (*a*). Including Interest on Capital Outlay	1888-89	—1,397	28,863	5,71,140	—3,22,374	—1,55,506	—22,877	66,464	1,64,313	...	2,61,701	4,26,014
	1889-90	12,823	2,44,944	5,82,947	—1,97,253	—1,59,928	—5,653	1,02,147	5,80,027	—2,864	3,13,506	8,90,669
(*b*). Excluding Interest on Capital Outlay. On Direct Income. Amount ...	1888-89	1,32,889	3,93,054	7,90,297	5,65,194	—44,157	2,070	95,273	19,34,570	...	—3,71,845	15,62,725
	1889-90	1,49,307	6,19,054	7,87,145	6,97,423	—25,413	40,020	1,33,036	24,00,572	...	—3,22,432	20,78,140
Percentage on Capital Outlay	1888-89	3·79	3·55	4·85	2·40	—1·39	0·31	12·61	3·28	...	—19·98	2 57
	1889-90	4·18	5·57	4·80	2·96	—0·67	5·95	15·82	4 00	...	—17·32	3 35
On Total Income, Direct and Indirect. Amount ...	1888-89	1,32,839	4,45,799	11,94,989	5,65,194	—44,157	2,070	95,273	23,92,007	...	2,61,701	26,53,708
	1889-90	1,49,307	6,66,418	12,11,818	6,97,423	—25,413	20,093	1,33,036	28,52,682	...	3,13,506	31,66,188
Percentage on Capital Outlay	1888-89	3·79	4·03	7·33	2 40	—1 39	0·31	12·61	4 06	...	14 06	4·36
	1889-90	4·18	5·99	7·39	2·96	—0 67	3·00	15·82	4·76	...	16·84	5·11

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

617. SANITATION.—The birth-rate of the Province was 40·28 per thousand of the population compared with 37·32 in 1888, an increase of 2·96. The rate for the year under review is higher than it has been since 1884. The Siálkot and Gurdáspur Districts again lead with the highest birth-rates, *viz.*, 52·66 and 51·62 per thousand respectively; Jullundur, Gujránwála, Amritsar, Lahore and Montgomery following with rates varying from 48 to 45 per thousand.

618. The death-rate of the Province for 1889 was 32 per thousand, or 2 per thousand in excess of what it was during the previous year, and 1 per thousand in excess of the average of the previous five years. This is ascribed to the great prevalence of malarial fevers during the autumn and early winter months in certain districts, which has raised the total death-rate for the whole Province. The number of deaths, excluding those in Military Cantonments, registered in 1889 was 595,760, giving a death-rate of 31·62 per thousand compared with the rate of 29·89 per thousand in 1888. The death-rate for males was 30·89 and for females 32·48 per thousand, as against 29·35 and 30·53 per thousand respectively in 1888. The death-rate among male infants under one year of age was 202·05 per thousand and that among female infants 211·25 calculated on the number of children born during 1889. The rates in 1888 were 194·09 and 207·21 per thousand respectively.

619. In the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions the mortality was greater than in 1888, though in two districts the death-rate was lower than in that year. But in three other districts, and especially in the Bannu District, the mortality of 1889 was higher than in 1888. The Isa Khel and Miánwáli Tahsíls of this district, which border on the River Indus, suffered severely from malarial fever at the end of last year; the mortality is described as having been enormous at that time.

620. It is noteworthy that with a high annual death-rate its incidence has been found to be greatest during October, November and December and lowest in April and July, and the figures for 1889 bear out this view, for the percentage of the total mortality for October, November and December in the Jhelum District was 55·8, in Ráwalpindi 53·1, and in Gujránwála 44·9. Fewest deaths were recorded in March and April; in each of these months only 5·8 per cent. of the annual mortality was registered.

621. In 1889 the Muhammadan death-rate exceeded that among the Hindús by 2·4 per thousand. The death-rate of the latter, however, is usually higher than that of Muhammadans, the average of the five years ending 1888 being 32·90 per thousand for Hindús and 28·78 for Muhammadans, the chief cause being stated to be the defective registration in the frontier districts, the inhabitants of which are mainly Muhammadans.

622. The birth-rate in 49 of the principal towns of the Province was 39 per thousand in 1889 against 37 in 1888, but it was 1 per thousand less last year than the average birth-rate of the Province as a whole, whereas in 1888 it was the same, 37 per thousand, in these towns and in the Province generally. In considering this difference between the birth-rates of the towns and country, it should be remembered that registration may be presumed to be less accurate in the country than in towns.

623. The average death-rate in 49 of the chief towns of the Province in 1889 was 37 per thousand, or 1 per thousand in excess of what it was in 1888, but 1 per thousand less than the average death-rate for the previous five years. Ráwalpindi, Delhi and Kasúr head the list with death-rates of 50, 48 and 48 per thousand as compared with 47, 51 and 43 per thousand in 1888. The incidence of the death rate in different towns is noteworthy. In 1889 half the towns with the highest mortality are in the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions. In 1888 three-fourths of the towns were in the Delhi and Lahore Divisions; and in 1887 eight towns with the highest mortality were in the Delhi Division alone, and only one in those of Ráwalpindi and Lahore. The highest death-rate in the year under review in any one town in the Province was recorded at Ráwalpindi, and was mainly due to the prevalence of fever in the months of October, November and December, and also doubtless in many instances to pneumonia. The city of Delhi has the next highest death-rate, 48 per thousand, but, high as it is, it contrasts favourably with that of 1887, which was 70 per thousand. This diminished death-rate appears to be mainly due to diminished rainfall, 27·7 inches of rain falling in 1889 against 35·1 in 1887. The city of Lahore had a death-rate of 44 per thousand, that from fever alone reaching the high figure of 24 per thousand. There was also a sharp outbreak of cholera in this city, from which 135 deaths were recorded. The lowest recorded mortality is that of Shahabad, in the Umballa District, namely, 18 per thousand. This low rate is mainly due to defective registration, and it is hoped that the District Officer will take steps to improve it.

624. The year 1889 was the third in succession in which cholera has prevailed epidemically in the Province, but happily the mortality recorded contrasts favourably with that of 1888, in which year 14,938 deaths were registered against 2,838 in 1889. Sporadic cases of cholera had been reported from the districts of Dera Gházi Khan, Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh from January to April, but the disease in an epidemic form first appeared in the town of Rewári, in the Gurgaon District. As cholera had previously been prevalent in the neighbouring State of Ulwar, there is some probability that it was imported thence into Rewári, though there is no direct evidence of the fact. The first recorded death took place on the 28th April at Rewári, in the Gurgaon District, and from that date the disease spread to the following 16 districts :—Rohtak, Hissar, Delhi, Gurdáspur, Jullundur, Lahore, Umballa, Amritsar, Ráwalpindi, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Karnál, Kángra, Siálkot, Ludhiána and Dera Gházi Khan. The districts in which the mortality was the highest were Rohtak, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Delhi and Gurgaon, where the death-rate varied from 0·89 in Rohtak to 0·40 in Gurgaon.

625. The mortality from fever in 1889 is the highest recorded during the last 8 years, with only two exceptions, *viz.*, 1884 and 1887. In 1889 the deaths from fever reached the large figure of 428,712 as compared with

379,893 in 1888, being an increase of 48,819. A noticeable feature in the malarial fever of 1889 was its distribution. Certain parts of the Punjab have hitherto been notorious for the prevalence of this type of disease, and the districts of Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnál and Rohtak nave specially suffered in this way, the fever mortality in these being usually higher than in any other district of the Province. But in the year under review the death-rate from fever in these districts was much less than those of Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála and Bannu, and less than that in Ferozepore and Muzaffargarh.

626. Typhus fever seems endemic in certain parts of the Pesháwar, Kohát, Hazára and Ráwalpindi Districts, due, no doubt, to the insanitary condition of the villages, the climate, which is not favourable to out-door life, and importation from beyond the border. The difficulty of obtaining any reliable information regarding the prevalence of this fever was very noticeable in the Pesháwar District, where the Civil Surgeon reported that, though the death-rate in certain villages was excessive and due, in his opinion, to typhus, he could obtain no specific information regarding it.

627. The deaths from small-pox numbered 7,928 in 1889, compared with 16,938 in 1888, showing a decrease of no less than 9,010. The death-rate per thousand was 0·42 against 0·90 in 1888. Small-pox prevailed very much in the Montgomery District in 1889, the death-rate from the disease being 2·26 per thousand. The Pesháwar District follows with a rate of 1·25, and the districts of Lahore, Karnál, Siálkot, Hazára and Bannu show rates varying from 1·08 to 0·60 per thousand. The towns in which the largest number of deaths occurred were Pesháwar, 357, Lahore and suburbs, 103, and Siálkot, 93. The disease prevailed in an epidemic form in Pesháwar, where from the beginning of October to the end of the year 319 deaths occurred. Six men of the Special Staff were sent to help the District Vaccinators in vaccination work, and the people, who usually are reluctant to allow their children to be vaccinated, brought them pretty freely during the epidemic to have them vaccinated. The lowest death-rate from small-pox, 0·01 per thousand, was registered in the Rohtak District. The rates in the Shahpur, Jhelum, Jhang and Kángra Districts were also very low

628. The mortality from bowel complaints in 1889 was slightly under the average of the preceding five years, the figures being 0·96 and 1·03 per thousand respectively. The Dera Ismail Khan and Simla Districts show the highest mortality from this cause, *viz.*, 3·22 and 3·05 per thousand. At Simla, owing to the heavy and continuous rainfall from early in June to the end of August, diarrhœa was very prevalent among all classes.

629. The chief sanitary works undertaken or in progress during 1889 were schemes for the water-supply and drainage of the large cities and towns of the Province. At Delhi the water-works and conservancy tramway are well in hand; and although something has been expended on drains and water-courses, a thorough scheme for the draining of this populous city has yet to be taken in hand. At Jullundur and Ludhiána drainage schemes are in progress, but in the latter city not much progress appears to have been made, as only Rs. 18,164 had been spent out of an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,54,363. In Lahore no sanitary work of importance was undertaken during 1889, although the Sanitary Commissioner's last inspection of the city, civil station and suburbs shows that great defects exist in the present conservancy arrangements. The attention of

the Municipal Committee has recently been invited to the subject. At Amritsar Rs. 10,211 were expended during the year in filling up the city ditch, and an extra-mural drainage channel, 19 miles in length, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,217. The water-supply of this city is still under consideration. In the town of Gujránwála Rs. 44,559 have been expended on extra-mural drainage and an outfall channel. At Ráwalpindi a small sum was spent on the city drains, and a main for the distribution of water to the tahsíl in the city from the new water-works has been constructed. Good progress has been made with the water-works at Pesháwar, and it is hoped that the introduction of drinking water into the city in pipes will be soon completed. Since the close of the year a scheme has also been prepared, and the necessary funds provided, for supplying the Cantonment and Civil Station of Abbott-abad with good water, the want of which has been long felt by the residents of that place. The municipal expenditure on sanitation was rather less in proportion to income in 1889 than in 1888. In the former year the expenditure, inclusive of establishment, was Rs. 9,83,370, or about 21½ per cent. of gross income; whereas the expenditure in 1888, Rs. 9,32,043, was more than 22 per cent. of the annual income.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

630. During the year 1889 five new dispensaries were opened at the following places:—Naushahra and Tangi in the Pesháwar District, one at Khanna in the Ludhiána District, one at Kabírwála in the Mooltan District, and one at Kharkhauda in the Rohtak District. None were closed. The number open at the close of 1889 was 208.

631. The following statement shows the number of dispensaries, the total number of patients treated, both in and out door, and the income and expenditure from different sources for the last three years:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other Funds.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 ...	202	43,770	1,989,123	2,032,893	26,312	3,47,971	24,534	3,98,817	3,96,228
1888 ...	203	43,667	2,087,034	2,130,701	28,552	3,78,740	24,151	4,31,443	4,29,904
1889 ...	208	45,125	2,266,916	2,312,041	27,865	3,87,008	29,269	4,44,142	4,41,380

632. The number treated at all the hospitals and dispensaries was equal to 12·27 per cent. of the population compared with 11·31 per cent. in 1888. The Bannu and Shahpur Districts show the highest percentage of population treated at the dispensaries; Rohtak and Ferozepore show the lowest rates.

633. The total number of applicants for relief at all the dispensaries in the course of the year was 2,312,041. This is in excess of the number treated in 1888 by 181,340.

634. All but five districts show an increase of out-patients, and this increase is very noticeable in the Ráwalpindi, Bannu and Kángra Districts. The districts which showed a falling-off were Ferozepore, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál and Umballa.

635. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 45,125,—an increase of 1,458 on the number of the previous year.

636. The number of beds occupied by in-patients was 2,869, of which 1,997 were for males and 872 for females, showing an increase of 23 over the number provided in 1888.

637. The daily average number of men, women and children treated as in-door patients was, respectively, 1,174·42, 257·20 and 105·84.

638. The ratio of deaths per cent. of the total in-door patients treated was 4·74 against 5·63 in 1888.

639. The average daily attendance of out-door patients in all the dispensaries was 13,509·06,—an increase of nearly 1,100 on the number of the previous year.

640. There was a decrease in the number of cases treated at dispensaries for small-pox, cholera, rheumatic affections, spleen diseases, diseases of the generative system and general injuries. On the other hand, there was a large increase in cases of malarial fever, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the eye, skin diseases and ulcers.

641. Major operations continue to show an increase. The number performed in 1889 was 11,900 compared with 10,263 in 1888,—an increase of 1,637 or over 16 per cent.

642. The Lahore District stands first in this respect with 1,643 (including 1,394 at the Mayo Hospital), followed by Jullundur with 1,243, Amritsar 756, Gurdáspur 753, and Gujrát 637.

643. Among the principal operations performed during the year were 4,595 on the eye and its appendages, which include 3,857 operations for cataract; 1,148 operations on joints; 1,854 operations on bones; 226 amputations; and 1,543 operations for stone in the bladder. Of the last named, 494 were performed by litholopaxy.

644. The number of obstetric operations amounted to 69. This number includes 40 cases of turning, the mother being saved in all but 4 cases, and 5 cases of craniotomy, 2 of which terminated fatally.

645. The proportion of men, women and children treated at dispensaries in 1889 was, respectively, 57·03, 19·02 and 23·95. In 1888 the proportion was 58·01, 19·03 and 22·96.

646. The income of the dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1889 was Rs. 4,44,142 against Rs. 4,31,443 in 1888, and the expenditure Rs. 4,41,380 against Rs. 4,29,904 in 1888. Both accounts were higher in the year under review by reason of the opening of new dispensaries.

647. Leper Asylums.—The number of patients under treatment at the six Leper Asylums during the year 1889 was 590. Only 1 was returned as benefited, 78 died and 76 left of their own accord.

648. The income of the asylums during the year 1889 was Rs. 20,599 against Rs. 20,694 in 1888, and the expenditure was Rs. 20,363 against Rs. 20,556 in 1888.

649. The average cost per head in the Umballa Asylum was Rs. 44, Jullundur Rs. 33, Kángra Rs. 32, Amritsar Rs. 37, Siálkot Rs. 35, and Ráwalpindi Rs. 30.

650. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There are two asylums in the Province, *viz.*, at Lahore and Delhi. The number of lunatics treated in both asylums during the year 1889 was 450 against 455 in the previous year. At Lahore there were 320,—males 257 and 63 females; and at Delhi Asylum 130,—102 male and 28 female lunatics.

651. The following is the result of the year's treatment:—

		Lahore.	*Delhi.*
Cured		28	27
Made over to friends on security.	Improved	9	2
	Not improved	3	...
Escaped		2	1
Died		37	6

652. The death-rate per 1,000 at Lahore Asylum was 146·9, and at Delhi 62·3.

653. The number of criminal lunatics in both asylums was 76, of whom 6 died.

654. During the year 1889 the receipts from all sources at the Lahore Asylum amounted to Rs. 27,918 against Rs. 32,180 in 1888, a decrease of Rs. 4,262 ; and at the Delhi Asylum they amounted to Rs. 11,497 against Rs. 12,003 in 1888, a decrease of Rs. 506.

655. The expenditure in the asylums amounted to Rs. 38,963 against Rs. 42,676 in 1888, or a decrease of Rs. 3,713.

656. The average cost of each lunatic during the year 1889 at the Lahore Asylum was Rs. 89-11-0 against Rs. 93-1-3 in 1888. At the Delhi Asylum it was Rs. 95-10-2 against Rs. 103-5-10 in 1888.

657. In the year 1889 the net profits from manufactures at Lahore and Delhi Asylums were Rs. 2,003-11-6, or less Rs. 21-12-5 than the previous year.

658. LOCK HOSPITALS.—The total number of Lock Hospitals open at the close of the year was 16.

659. The total average strength of troops in all the cantonments was 15,222, or 842 more than the last year.

660. The number of soldiers admitted in all hospitals during the year was 5,960 against 4,564 in 1888,—an increase of 1,396.

661. The ratio of admission per mille of strength into hospitals was 5,880·26 against 5,010·05 in 1888.

662. The number of women admitted into Lock Hospitals during the year 1889 was 252 against 1,759 in 1888,—a decrease of 1,507, due to the abolition of the compulsory system.

663. The expenditure on Lock Hospitals during the year 1889 amounted to Rs. 9,852 against Rs. 23,521 in the previous year. This large decrease is also due to the change in the constitution of these hospitals.

VACCINATION.

664. VACCINATION.—Vaccination in the Punjab continues to be performed by an establishment divided into four branches, and termed respectively the District, Dispensary, Cantonment and Special Staffs. The District and Dispensary Staffs work throughout the Province generally. The Cantonment Staff, as its name implies, works in the Military stations. The operations of the Special Staff are carried out in the Native States, except in the case of those States noted on the margin, which have their own Vaccination establishments. The Special Staff also assists the District Vaccinators when required. In the summer months it works in the hills, and keeps up a supply of lymph for use by the District and other staffs.

Patiála.
Baháwalpur.
Kapurthala.
Nábha.
Jínd.

665. The following table shows the strength of the Vaccination establishments, the total number of operations—primary and re-vaccinations—performed, and the cost incurred during the year 1889-90 :—

Staff.	Strength.		Total number of operations.	Cost.
	Supervisors.	Vaccinators.		
				Rs.
District	33	273	853,676	57,431
Dispensary	...	...	3,867	*Nil.*
Cantonment	...	5	5,429	735
Special	2	21	71,138	17,505
Total	35	299	934,110	75,671

The Dispensary vaccinations are performed without any extra cost by the existing establishment of Civil Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, Compounders and Hakíms. The cost of the District establishment is met from Municipal and District Funds ; that of the Cantonment Staff from Cantonment Funds ; while the cost of the Special Staff is defrayed by Provincial Revenues.

666. Of the total number of vaccination operations performed during the year, 645,871 were "primary" and 288,239 were "re-vaccinations." In the case of the primary vaccinations 618,268, or 95·73 per cent., were successful, and it is stated that about 80 per cent. of the infant population of the Province were vaccinated during the season. In the case of the re-vaccinations, which were 14,402 more than in 1888-89, 146,014, or 50·66 per cent., were successful.

667. The total cost of the Vaccination establishment for the year 1889-90 was Rs. 75,671, or Rs. 812 less than in 1888-89. This decrease is largely due to a less highly paid officer being at the head of the Special Staff for a portion of the year. In the District Staff there was an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,367. This and the fluctuation in expenditure generally as compared with the expenditure of last year is due to ordinary causes, such as the enter-

tainment of additional Vaccinators and increased cost of travelling allowances and contingencies. On the whole, however, notwithstanding increased activity in the Department generally, the total expenditure was less than in the previous year.

668. The districts in which vaccination apparently received the moss attention and in which the largest number of operations were performed were Kángra, Amritsar, Gujránwála and Gurdáspur, in all of which over 40,000 vaccinations were performed, Kángra again heading the list with 183,691. In those districts, and also in Hoshiárpur, Mooltan, Gurgaon and Jhang, special attention was given to the subject of re-vaccination. Good work was also done in the Lahore and Jullundur Districts, and altogether there was an increase in the number of persons vaccinated in 22 out of the 31 districts of the Province.

669. Animal lymph was introduced into the Punjab in the year 1885-86, when it was first tried by Dr. Center, Civil Surgeon of Lahore, and Dr. Mulroney, Civil Surgeon of Gujrát. In that year 2,289 children were vaccinated from animal lymph. In the year under review (1889-90) 246,105 persons were so vaccinated. This clearly demonstrates that the use of animal lymph is growing in favour with the people of the Punjab, and, considering the obvious advantages of the system and the difficulties experienced in maintaining a proper supply of human lymph, the success which has followed the introduction of animal lymph is most gratifying.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

670. General Statistics.—The table below contains a general summary of the statistics for 1884-85 and for the past year :—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts colleges { English	6	2	4	...	358	225	133	...	1,07,671	65,649	42,022	...
Arts colleges { Oriental	1	1	...	...	81	119	...	38	18,689	20,932	...	2,243
Medical college ...	1	...	1	...	106	...	106	...	57,849	...	57,849	...
High schools	45	35	10	...	13,278	} 42,076	2,397	...	{ 4,20,529	} 5,80,350	1,59,550	...
Middle schools	205	189	16	...	31,195				{ 3,19,371			
Total Secondary schools	250	224	26	...	44,473	42,076	2,397	...	7,39,900	5,80,350	1,59,550	...
Primary schools ...	1,677	(a) 1,497	180	...	84,763	79,250	5,513	...	3,72,500	3,18,404	54,096	...
Total schools for general education	1,927	1,721	206	...	129,236	121,326	7,910	...	11,12,400	8,98,754	2,13,646	...
Schools for special instruction	13	13	...	...	1,114	760	354	...	1,22,148	1,63,077	...	40,929
Total schools for general education and for special instruction ...	1,940	1,734	206	...	130,350	122,086	8,264	...	12,34,548	10,61,831	1,72,717	...
For Females.												
High schools	5	...	5	...	453	...	453	...	32,270	...	32,270	...
Middle schools ...	19	8	11	...	1,023	564	459	...	63,061	50,162	12,899	...
Total Secondary schools	24	8	16	...	1,476	564	912	...	95,331	50,162	45,169	...
Primary schools ...	299	309	...	10	8,530	9,851	...	1,321	66,698	1,40,800	...	74,102
Total schools for general education	323	317	6	...	10,006	10,415	...	409	1,62,029	1,90,962	...	28,933
Schools for special instruction	...	4	...	4	...	148	...	148	...	16,260	...	16,260
Total schools for general education and for special instruction ...	323	321	2	...	10,006	10,563	...	557	1,62 029	2,07,222	...	45,193
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	2,271	2,058	213	...	140,901	132,993	7,908	...	15,80,786	13,55,634	2,25,152	...
PRIVATE AND INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.												
For males	7,397	12,375	...	4,978	106,852	131,171	...	24,319	...	...	...	...
For females	806	351	455	...	9,422	5,006	4,416	...	...	...	...	...
Total males and females	8,203	(b) 12,726	...	4,523	116,274	136,177	...	19,903	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	10 474	14,784	...	4,310	257,175	269,170	...	11,995	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,987	1,13,361	21,626	...
Other charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,17,082	5,27,864	1,89,218	...
Grand Total of Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,32,855	19,96,859	4,35,996	...

	Number of Scholars.					Expenditure.			
	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.		1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
High stage ... { Boys ...	1,598	1,080	518	...	From Imperial Revenues... ...	1,29,636	1,23,366	6,270	...
High stage ... { Girls ...	25	...	25	...	" Provincial Revenues ...	7,12,787	7,14,410	...	1,623
Middle stage { Boys ...	10,449	7,854	2,595	...	" District Funds	5,27,879	5,05,087	22,792	...
Middle stage { Girls ...	322	48	274	...	" Municipal Funds	3,15,412	1,50,017	1,65,395	...
Total ... { Boys ...	12,047	8,934	3,113	...	" Fees ... { Tuition fees ...	3,47,618	1,86,862	1,60,756	...
Total ... { Girls ...	347	48	299	...	" Fees ... { Other fees ...	36,669	21,672	14,997	...
					" Other Sources	3,62,854	2,95,445	67,409	...
Upper Primary* stage. { Boys ...	23,671	18,757	4,914	...					
Upper Primary* stage. { Girls ...	810	387	423	...					
Lower Primary* stage. { Boys ...	93,532	93,661	...	129					
Lower Primary* stage. { Girls ...	8,835	9,954	...	1,119					
Total ... { Boys ...	117,203	112,418	4,785	...	Total	24,32,855	19,96,859	4,35,996	...
Total ... { Girls ...	9,645	10,341	...	696					

(a). The number of Primary Schools for boys shown in the returns of 1884-85 is 1,492. The difference of 5 is owing to the feet that in the statistics and the account of the Dera Ghází Khan District submitted by the Inspector and incorporated in the annual report the number of Primary Board schools was erroneously shown as 27 instead of 32.

(b). This number exceeds by 10, the figure shown in the returns for 1884-85, owing to a mistake in the total.

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

671. It will be seen that the number of Arts colleges has been raised to six, that the higher section of the Medical school has been expanded into a Medical college, and that there has been a considerable increase in the number of public schools. The increase shown in the number of public schools would have appeared still larger but for the fact that certain schools, chiefly for low caste boys, that were formerly shown as public schools are now included in the list of private institutions. The number of scholars in public institutions amounts in round numbers to 141,000. If we add to these the boys attending private schools examined for grants, we have a total in round numbers of 153,000 scholars attending institutions under the influence of the Department, being an increase of 20,000 scholars since 1884-85.

672. A decrease of more than 4,500 private schools and about 20,000 scholars is shown in the returns. This is due to the fact that it has been decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Educational Conference, which sat in 1888, not to recognise schools containing less than six scholars.

673. It will be observed that the total expenditure last year was in round numbers Rs. 24,33,000, and that there has been an increase over the expenditure incurred in 1884-85, amounting to Rs. 4,36,000, of which the sum of Rs. 2,25,000 is on account of direct expenditure on public institutions, about Rs. 22,000 on account of scholarships, and Rs. 1,89,000 for other charges.

674. The cost of the Lahore Medical school in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 57,000. Since that time a portion of the Medical school has been converted into the new Medical college, and the establishments have been strengthened. The cost of the college last year was Rs. 58,000, and that of the school Rs. 11,000, or Rs. 69,000 in all. There has been an increased expenditure of nearly Rs. 40,000 on Arts colleges, due to the establishment of four new colleges, of nearly Rs. 12,000 on the Medical college and school, owing to the organization of the college department, of nearly Rs. 2,14,000 on boys' schools for general education, and of Rs. 5,000 on special schools for males, exclusive of the Medical college, thus making a total additional expenditure of about Rs. 2,70,000 on institutions for the general and special education of males, whilst the expenditure shown in the returns on female education has diminished by Rs. 45,000. This reduction is due mainly to the careful exclusion of charges for boarding in European schools and the estimated value of the services of sisters of religious orders and other persons who receive no salaries, and in part also to the transfer of certain Zanána classes to the list of private schools, the expenditure on which is not shown.

675. The additional income from tuition fees is due to the enhanced rates that have been introduced. It has accrued wholly in institutions for the education of natives, where it has increased by 124 per cent., and it has been expended on the improvement and extension of these institutions. In schools for Europeans the fees shown in the returns have decreased, owing probably to a more careful discrimination between tuition fees and boarding fees, the latter of which are excluded from the returns.

676. The other fees shown in the statement consist almost entirely of examination fees levied by the Punjab University.

677. Educational Conferences.—It was determined during the early part of 1886 to hold annually at Lahore two Educational Conferences, a Departmental Conference for the discussion of matters affecting the internal organization and arrangements of the Department, and a General Conference for the consideration of questions of a wider scope. An endeavour has been made to secure on the General Conference an adequate representation of every educational interest in the Province. The members are appointed by Government, but nominations have been made to a large extent on the recommendations of various Societies belonging to different sections of the community.

678. The first General Conference took place at Lahore in May 1886, and was succeeded by the Departmental Conference. Similar meetings were held in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and in April last. On these occasions nearly every measure of importance introduced during the last few years has been considered in detail; and this has entailed a considerable amount of work, as the educational machinery of the Province has, during this time, been to a great extent reorganized, and the system entirely changed in many important branches.

679. The fifth annual meeting of the General Educational Conference was held, as stated above, in April last. The Conference met on the 22nd April, and continued its sittings until the 25th. Though the labours of the Conference were less onerous than in previous years, when a large number of important questions engaged their attention, sound and important work has been accomplished. Amongst the matters that came under consideration the following are worthy of notice :—

(1) The introduction of a regular system of marks and prizes in individual schools for proficiency in gymnastics and athletic sports as suggested by the Government of India ;

(2) Grants to Aided schools for physical training ;

(3) The introduction of a system of good conduct registers as proposed by the Government of India ;

(4) Additions to be made to the present inter-school rules as laid down in the Code on the suggestion of the Government of India ;

(5) The suggestion of the Government of India that the employment of certificated teachers should be made a necessary condition for the affiliation of Unaided schools to the University ;

(6) The expediency of employing a European Head Master in the Central Model school.

The proposals made under the first four heads have been approved by Government, and will be embodied in the Punjab Education Code. Government considered that, for reasons recorded by the Conference, it would be undesirable to adopt the suggestion referred to under the fifth head. The last proposal was not supported by the Conference, but is under the consideration of Government in a modified form.

680. The Departmental Conference held a meeting on the 25th April, when the General Conference broke up, and a second meeting on the following day. The most important matter considered by the Conference was the existing deficiency in candidates for admission as stipendiary students to Normal schools and how this deficiency should be met. The measures that have been adopted on the recommendation of the Conference have been incorporated in Chapter V of the Code. All the recommendations of the Conference have been accepted by Government.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

681. Public Examinations.—The following statement shows the number of candidates who were successful in the Degree examinations, the Intermediate or First Arts examination, and the Entrance examinations held by the Punjab and Calcutta Universities, the Middle School examination held by the Punjab University, the corresponding examinations held specially for native girls by the Department, and the Primary examinations held by the Department. The results also of the Seventh, Fourth and Second Standard examinations, at which students of European schools, who have completed the Middle, the Upper Primary and the Lower Primary courses, present themselves at the time of the Inspector's visit, are incorporated in this table :—

	Number of successful candidates. 1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Master of Arts Examination	1	5	...	4
Master of Oriental Learning	1	2	...	1
2. Bachelor of Arts	34	14	20	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	4	2	2	...
3. Intermediate — Arts — Calcutta	2	...	2	...
Intermediate — Arts — Punjab	117	28	89	...
Intermediate — Oriental, Punjab	3	3	...	...
4. Entrance examination, Calcutta — Boys	87	31	56	...
Entrance examination, Calcutta — Girls	5	...	5	...
5. Ditto, Punjab — English — Boys	376	272	104	...
Ditto, Punjab — English — Girls	2	...	2	...
Ditto, Punjab — Vernacular — Boys	11	27	...	16
6. Middle School, Middle Standard and 7th Standard examinations — English — Boys	1,799	1,219	580	...
English — Girls	24	6	18	...
Vernacular — Boys	892	853	39	...
Vernacular — Girls	7	...	7	...
7. Upper Primary and 4th Standard examinations — Boys	7,406	5,436	1,970	...
Girls	220	65	155	...
8. Lower Primary and 2nd Standard examinations — Boys	11,413	11,374	39	...
Girls	438	185	253	...

It will be observed as regards College students that the number of candidates successful in the B. A. examination was two-and-a-half times, and the number

successful in the Intermediate examination four times, as great as in 1884-85. In the Entrance examinations and the Middle School examination the number of boys successful on the English side has increased by 50 per cent. There has been a very large increase also in the number of boys who passed the Upper Primary examination. For the Entrance examination on the Vernacular side few candidates present themselves. In the Vernacular Middle School examination the increase of passes is comparatively small; and it is very small in the Lower Primary examination. The figures show on the whole very remarkable progress amongst male students during the last five years in all stages above the Lower Primary.

682. Though the number of passes amongst girls is small, the improvement that has taken place is still more remarkable than the progress made by boys. On the whole, the number of passes by all standards was nearly three times as great as in 1884-85.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

683. University Education.—There are now six Arts colleges in the Province,—the Government College, the American Presbyterian Mission Aided College, and the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic Unaided College, in Lahore; the Cambridge Mission Aided College, known as St. Stephen's College, in Delhi; the Municipal Board College in Amritsar; and the Aided College at Siálkot maintained by the Scotch Mission. Of these two only, *viz.*, the Government College, Lahore, and St. Stephen's College, Delhi, were in existence at the end of 1884-85. These two and the American Presbyterian College in Lahore prepare students for the Degree examinations. In the other three colleges instruction is given to the standard of the Intermediate examination.

684. The following statement shows the number and distribution of scholars at the close of the years 1884-85 and 1889-90. It will be noticed that whilst the total number has increased by 59 per cent., the number of those who have advanced beyond the Intermediate Standard is exactly double the number in attendance at the close of 1884-85 :—

		1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First year	121	110	11	...
	Second year	137	65	72	...
B. A. Class ...	Third year	36	29	7	...
	Fourth year	56	17	39	...
M. A. Class		8	4	4	...
	Total	358	225	133	...

685. Oriental College and School.—Comparing the statistics of the Oriental college and school for the last year with those of 1884-85, and excluding from our calculation students of the Government college, who come for an hour or two daily to learn an Oriental language, we find a reduction from 119 to 81 in the number of students attending the college department, and a reduction from 145 to 57 in those attending the school. Both departments have, however, been reorganized and placed on a more efficient footing than before.

686. In the college department the expenditure on establishments and contingencies has been reduced from Rs. 20,931 to Rs. 18,669, and that on scholarships and stipends from Rs. 9,746 to Rs. 5,779. In the school there has been an increase in the expenditure on establishments and contingencies, which has risen from Rs. 2,883 to Rs. 4,368; whilst the expenditure on scholarships and stipends has fallen from Rs. 2,164 to Rs. 631. This shows a total reduction of Rs. 6,277 mainly on account of stipends.

687. At the close of the year 19 students were attending the Intermediate and Degree classes; 62 were preparing for the Titles examinations; all the Government college students came daily to learn an Oriental language, and three students who had passed the B. A. examination were reading for the M. A. examination in Arabic or Sanskrit.

688. The results of examinations have been very creditable to the college; and the only candidate successful in the M. A. examination was a former student of the Government college who joined the Oriental college to read Sanskrit after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

689. Lahore Medical College and School.—On the 31st of March 1885 there were 188 students in the Medical college and school. On the same date this year there were 300, or an increase of nearly 59 per cent.

690. In the college, or English class, there were 71 students in 1885; now there are 106, an increase of 49 per cent.

691. In the school or Hindustáni class there were 115 students in 1885; there are now 194 students, an increase of 65 per cent.

692. Another satisfactory feature in the progress of the college and school is the increase in the number of female students. In 1885 there was one female student in the college and three attended the school. Now there are four female students in the college and nine in the school.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

693. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The table below shows the number and distribution of Secondary schools for native boys and of the scholars attending them at the close of the year under report and at the end of 1884-85 :—

		Anglo-Vernacular: Government and Board schools.	Anglo-Vernacular: Aided schools.	Anglo-Vernacular: Unaided schools.	Anglo-Vernacular: Total	Vernacular Board schools.	Vernacular Aided schools.	Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Number of: Open scholarships.	Number of: Jubilee scholarships.	Number of: Zamindari scholarships.	Number of: Other close scholarships.	Number of: Total.
NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS.	1889-90	17	19	4	40	...	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884-85 ...	13	13	1	27	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	4	6	3	13	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS.	1889-90	53	14	9	76	124	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884-85 ...	45	18	1	64	125	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	8	...	8	12	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	1889-90	70	33	13	116	124	1	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884-85 ...	58	31	2	91	126	2	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	12	2	11	25	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS. High stage	1889-90	665	616	192	1,473	...	57	1,530	1,515	175	309	53	...	85	447
	1884-85 ...	554	336	10	900	12	120	1,032	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	111	280	182	573	...	...	498	615	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	12	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle stage	1889-90	3,861	2,151	444	6,446	3,819	...	10,265	6,446	2,305	547	144	...	619	1,310
	1884-85 ...	2,881	1,261	93	4,235	3,454	35	7,724	4,235	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	970	890	351	2,211	365	...	2,541	2,211	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary stage.	1889-90	4,516	2,767	636	7,919	3,819	57	11,795	7,961	2,480	856	197	...	704	1,757
	1884-85 ...	3,435	1,597	103	5,135	3,466	155	8,756	5,135	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	1,081	1,170	533	2,784	353	...	3,039	2,826	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary stage.	1889-90	5,108	2,108	501	7,717	3,159	...	10,876	7,717	2,301	13	4	...	40	57
	1884-85 ...	4,300	1,837	108	6,245	2,862	35	9,142	6,227	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	808	271	393	1,472	297	...	1,734	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary stage.	1889-90	6,531	3,397	697	10,625	10,453	...	21,078	811	4,744	...	...	...	8	8
	1884-85 ...	6,400	4,135	371	10,906	12,616	33	23,555	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	131	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	738	...	281	2,163	33	2,477	636	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary stage.	1889-90	11,639	5,505	1,198	18,342	13,612	...	31,954	8,528	7,045	13	4	...	48	65
	1884-85 ...	10,700	5,972	479	17,151	15,478	68	32,697	7,674	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	939	...	719	1,191	...	...	...	854	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	467	...	...	1,866	68	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1889-90	16,155	8,272	1,834	26,261	17,431	57	43,749	16,489	9,525	869	201	...	752	1,822
	1884-85 ...	14,135	7,569	582	22,286	18,944	223	41,453	12,809	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	2,020	703	1,252	3,975	...	...	2,296	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,513	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Figures as regards number of agriculturists and number of scholarships for 1884-85 are not available.

694. There were 241 Secondary schools at the close of the last year. Nearly half of them were Anglo-Vernacular schools, which have increased in number by 27 per cent., whilst the number of Vernacular schools is slightly less than before. Of the Anglo-Vernacular schools 40 were High schools, being an increase of 50 per cent. over 1884-85. The Oriental college school is now the only Vernacular High school in the Province. The number of Unaided Anglo-Vernacular schools has risen from 2 to 13.

695. Secondary schools contained nearly 44,000 scholars, being an increase of something over 5 per cent. About 12,000 boys were in the secondary stage, and two-thirds of these attended Anglo-Vernacular schools. In the secondary stage the increase of numbers is very considerable, amounting in the case of Anglo-Vernacular schools to considerably more than 50 per cent.

696. There has been a considerable increase in the number of passes in the Anglo-Vernacular Entrance examination of the Punjab University, amounting to 42 per cent. The increase is mainly in Aided and Unaided schools. Board schools, however, have obtained the highest number of passes as compared with the number of candidates. In the Anglo-Vernacular Middle school examination, also, there has been a large increase in the number of passes, which is higher by 64 per cent. than in 1884-85. The increase has taken place in schools of all classes. There has been also a very large increase, chiefly in Aided schools, in the number of boys who passed in English only, having previously passed the Vernacular examination and joined an Anglo-Vernacular school to study English. In the Vernacular Middle School examination there was no increase in the number of passes, though the number of candidates was considerably higher.

697. The results of the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University were very favourable during the past year as compared with 1884-85.

698. Primary Schools.—The following table shows the number and distribution of Primary schools for natives and of the scholars attending them at the close of the last year and at the end of 1884-85 :—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars. Upper Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Lower Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Total.	Number of Agriculturists.
Government and Board schools ...	1889-90 ...	1,602	12,138	67,902	80,040	46,065
	1884-85 ...	1,363	9,215	64,090	73,305	...
	Increase ...	239	2,923	3,812	6,735	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided schools	1889-90 ...	65	346	3,804	4,150	529
	1884-85 ...	122	208	5,365	5,573	...
	Increase ...	...	138	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	57	...	1,561	1,423	...
Unaided schools...	1889-90 ...	6	76	378	454	16
	1884-85 ...	9	4	251	255	...
	Increase ...	...	72	127	199	...
	Decrease ...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1889-90 ...	1,673	12,560	72,084	84,644	46,610
	1884-85 ...	1,494	9,427	69,706	79,133	...
	Increase ...	179	3,133	2,378	5,511	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamíndári Board schools included in the above.	1889-90 ...	172	409	5,583	5,992	4,155
Number of scholars in Primary schools and Primary departments of Secondary schools.	1889-90 ...	...	23,436	93,162	116,598	53,655
	1884-85 ...	...	18,569	93,261	111,830	...
	Increase ...	...	4,867	...	4,768	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	99	...	...

699. On the whole, the number of Primary schools has increased by 12 per cent., and the number of scholars attending them by about 7 per cent. In the Upper Primary stage the increase in the number of scholars has been considerable, amounting to more than 33 per cent.

700. The number of Indigenous and other Elementary schools that have been brought under the influence of the Department, and are regularly examined for grants-in-aid, now amounts to 322. These contained 11,696 boys at the close of the year, and, adding together the number of boys in Primary schools, in the Primary departments of Secondary schools, and in Indigenous and other Elementary schools, we have a total of 128,294 boys receiving elementary education under the influence of the Department, or more by nearly 16,500 than in 1884-85.

701. The number of candidates successful in the Upper Primary examination has increased by 38 per cent., including those who had already passed in the Vernacular and were examined in English only after joining an Anglo-Vernacular school. In the Lower Primary examination the number of candidates and the number of passes have undergone no material alteration, corresponding in this respect with the number of students in the Lower Primary stage, which is nearly the same as in 1884-85. The proportion of passes by both the Upper and Lower Primary Standards is very high, amounting to nearly three-fourths of the candidates. In 1884-85 the proportion was slightly higher than last year; but the examination is now conducted on more definite lines, and is much more stringent than was formerly the case, though the compulsory subjects are fewer than before.

702. Zamindari Schools.—There were at the close of the year 172 Zamíndári schools with 5,992 scholars. It was at first arranged that, in accordance with a scheme recommended by the Committee on technical education, the course of studies in the Lower Primary department should be the same as in ordinary Primary schools, and that surveying, village accounts and Patwárís' work should be taught in the Upper Primary department, besides Mensuration and the Agricultural Primer, which are taught in all District Board Primary schools. It was afterwards determined, on the recommendation of the Education Conference held in May 1889, to organize these schools on a different footing. They have now been placed on the half-time system, each boy being required to attend one school meeting either in the morning or in the evening; they are to be closed altogether during the time of harvest; and the instruction is to be confined to elementary reading and writing, in any character chosen by the people, and to arithmetic by native methods.

703. Arrangements have been made to afford a special training in Arithmetic by purely native methods, and in Hindi, Gurmukhi or Pashtu to a certain proportion of the students attending Normal schools; and to render these classes attractive it has been laid down that a trained teacher in charge of a Zmíndári school shall receive a small addition to his ordinary salary.

704. Schools in Native States.—The following table contains a summary of the statistics supplied by Native States, which are not, however, in all cases complete :—

		Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Jínd.	Kapurthala.	Nábha.	Farídkot.
Arts colleges ...		1	1	...	...	...	...
Secondary public schools	Anglo-Vernacular ...	10	6	3	3	2	...
	Vernacular ...	2	1	1	2	...	1
Primary public schools ...		92	36	8	29	5	1
Scholars in Arts colleges ...		12	86	...	...	...	...
Scholars in Secondary public schools.	Anglo-Vernacular ...	1,366	573	273	646	275 (Secondary and Primary)	...
	Vernacular ...	315	46	55	115		104 (Vernacular and Primary)
Scholars in Primary public schools ...		3,554	1,060	253	958		
Indigenous schools ...	Advanced ...	Return not supplied.	36	...	...	12	...
	Elementary ...		280	3	154	3	...
Indigenous scholars ...	Advanced ...		533	...	...	349	...
	Elementary ...		2,338	37	1,566		...
Scholars in all schools ...		5,247	4,636	618	3,285	624	104
Scholars learning English ...		926	297	79	237	116	...
Number of boys on the rolls ...		4,790	4,239	618	3,249	624	104
Number of girls on the rolls ...		457	397	...	36	...	...
Total male population ...		806,984	314,395	136,909	138,638	145,155	53,848
Males per scholar in public schools ...		154	178	235	80	528	517
Males per scholar in all schools ...		...	74	221	42	232	...

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

705. Central Training College.—The Central Training College contained at the close of the year 77 students, being an increase of 25 over the number in attendance at the end of 1884-85. Of these 10 were teachers, 65 were stipendiary students without appointments, and 2 were non-stipendiary students. The increase has taken place almost entirely amongst Anglo-Vernacular students, whose numbers have more than doubled, whilst the Vernacular class is well filled.

706. The following table shows the number of candidates sent up from the college for each of the certificate examinations and the number who succeeded in passing :—

		1889-90.	1884-85.
Senior Anglo-Vernacular examination ...	Candidates ...	20	15
	Passes ...	10	13
	Percentage ...	50	86·6
Junior Anglo-Vernacular examination ...	Candidates ...	18	Not held in this year.
	Passes ...	14	
	Percentage ...	77·7	
Senior Vernacular examination ...	Candidates ...	27	29
	Passes ...	19	29
	Percentage ...	70·3	100

707. Normal Schools.—The following statement shows the number of Normal schools and the distribution of scholars at the end of the year under report and at the close of 1884-85, and the results of examinations during the two years :—

			Government.				Aided (if any).			
			1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of schools			4	3	1	...	...	1	...	1
Number and distribution of scholars at the close of the year.	Government stipendiaries ...		239	170	69	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-stipendiary students ...		...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		239	172	67	...	...	31	...	...
	In Ordinary class	Teachers	118	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others ...	63	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	In Zamíndári class reading	Hindi ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punjabi	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pashtu ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Results of examinations—Junior Vernacular examination.			108	78	30	...	...	(b) 2	...	...

(a). Information not available.

(b). Six students passed the Senior Vernacular Certificate examination.

708. There were in 1884-85 three Government Normal schools at Delhi Lahore and Ráwalpindi ; a fourth has since then been established at Jullundur, and it has been decided to establish a fifth either at Mooltan or in one of the frontier districts. The total number of students has increased considerably, and there has been a slight increase in the number attending each school.

709. Training Institutions for Mistresses.—Three Normal schools for Native Mistresses were shown in the returns for 1884-85. They were, however, Normal schools in name only, as there was no attempt at professional training, though some of the students who attended them afterwards obtained employment as teachers. They were really Primary schools attended more or less by adults. They each contain at present a Secondary department, and are shown in the return of Secondary schools.

710. A school for European Zanána Teachers was maintained by the S. P. G. Mission during the year 1884-85. It contained at that time three students, and this number was rarely exceeded. It was closed in 1888-89.

711. With the view of supplying trained teachers it has been resolved to encourage the organization of Normal classes in connexion with Primary and Secondary schools. Regular courses of training have been laid down for girls who have passed through the Upper Primary and the Middle departments res-

INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

712. VETERINARY SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The number of students in the Veterinary school has risen since 1884-85 from 66 to 90. Of these 41 students are in receipt of stipends or scholarships. It is satisfactory to find that whilst the number of stipends and scholarships has been increased by 8, the number of non-stipendiary students has risen from 33 to 49. The efficiency of the school has been improved by the appointment of subordinate native teachers. The establishment of Lord Lawrence scholarships for technical education defrayed from the proceeds of the Lawrence Memorial Fund, five of which have been attached to the Veterinary school, has been productive of beneficial results, and excited keen competition amongst the more advanced students. Out of 45 candidates, 37 passed as Veterinary Assistants, 20 in the first and 17 in the second grade. In 1884-85, 12 candidates only out of 35 were successful, though the standard of the examination was at that time much less stringent than it is at present.

713. LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The following table exhibits the statistics of the Law school for the year under report and for 1884-85 :—

		1889-90.	1884-85.
Number of students ...		54	71
Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.
Fees ...		2,229	3,670
Other sources ...		4,227	902
Total ...		6,456	4,572
Results of Examinations.			
Preliminary examination * ...	Candidates ...	10	...
	Passes ...	8	...
First Certificate examination ...	Candidates ...	19	37
	Passes ...	10	9
Licentiate in Law examination ...	Candidates ...	5	24
	Passes ...	2	5

* There was no preliminary examination in Law in 1884-85.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of students, and a corresponding decrease in the tuition fees. This is due to the higher standard of attainments that is now required as a condition of admission to the various examinations. The additional expenditure is the result of the measures that have been taken to improve the efficiency of the School staff. The results of the examinations appear to be decidedly satisfactory in view of the very high percentage of pass marks required by the University. In 1884-85, when the conditions as to general education were much lower than at present, there was

a larger number of candidates for the First Certificate examination and the Licentiate in Law examination ; but the proportion of passes was small. The preliminary examination was not held during 1884-85.

714. Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.—At the close of the year the Mayo School of Art contained 98 students, or 13 more than at the end of 1884-85. Of these students, 8 were in the Engineering class maintained by the University, which was attached last year to the Mayo School.

715. There were in all 48 stipends and scholarships, of which 29, varying in value from Re. 1 to Rs. 10, were provided by Government, 3 by District Boards, 12 by Municipal Committees, and 4, tenable in the Engineering class, by the University. Of the stipends given by Local Bodies, 9 were awarded by the Municipality of Amritsar. Five of the new John Lawrence scholarships have been attached to this institution ; and 3 of these have been recently awarded. They will, no doubt, be eagerly competed for by the more advanced students.

716. Towards the end of February Mr. Andrews, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State as Vice-Principal, arrived in Lahore and entered on his duties.

717. Industrial Schools.—Four Industrial schools, with 93 students on the rolls, are shown in the statistical returns for 1884-85, and there were two others in existence which did not find a place in the returns. They were all reported to be in a more or less unsatisfactory condition. The returns for the year under report show 4 schools, with 362 scholars on the rolls, and there are 2 others not shown in the returns. These schools are of different kinds as noted below :—

(1) The Railway Technical school, Lahore, maintained by Government ;

(2) The Municipal Board school, Amritsar ;

(3) The Municipal Board school, Delhi, established since the close of the school year, and not shown in the returns ;

(4) The Qasúr school, Lahore District, unaided ;

(5) Bhái Búta Singh's school at Ráwalpindi, unaided (not shown in the returns) ;

(6) Shahzáda Suraiya Jah's school at Delhi, unaided.

718. *The Railway Technical School, Lahore.*—The Railway Technical School, which is intended to provide a suitable education for the sons and other near relatives of artisans employed in the Railway workshops, was established about eighteen months ago. The school contains, like schools for general education, an Upper and Lower Primary and a Middle department, to which a High department will be added hereafter. In the Lower Primary department reading and writing in the vernacular, arithmetic, object lessons, and the geography of the district, of the Punjab and of India are taught, as in ordinary schools ; and to these subjects instruction in wood-working and in drawing is added. In the Upper Primary department the boys still learn reading and writing in the vernacular and arithmetic ; and they begin the study of practical geometry, which they learn with great facility, and elementary English, chiefly of a colloquial character ; whilst instruction in drawing and in wood-working is continued. In the Middle

department the course, though more advanced, is of a similar character, but more time is given to purely technical instruction. By the time that the Middle course is completed the boys will be old enough to join the Railway workshops as apprentices ; but they will still attend the school for some hours daily ; and the High department will consist mainly of workshop apprentices.

719. No stipends are given to the students who attend this school, but small scholarships, payable from the Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund, have been attached to the institution. They are of less value than those assigned from the same source to the Veterinary school and the Mayo School of Art, but are more numerous, and will be awarded annually on the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations.

720. *The Municipal Industrial School, Amritsar.*—The boys attending the Municipal Industrial school at Amritsar, who are chiefly sons of artisans, learn various handicrafts. Arrangements have now been made to teach subjects of general education in an efficient manner in the Lower Primary department ; and the scheme approved by the Education Department will be gradually extended throughout the school.

721. *The Municipal Industrial School, Delhi.*—This school has been opened, since the termination of the last school year, on a small scale, and the scheme of instruction that has been adopted in the Railway Technical school will be followed.

722. *The Industrial School at Qasúr.*—The Qasúr Industrial school is rather a workshop,—where various trades, such as weaving, carpet-making, dyeing, tailoring, shoe-making, saddlery and blacksmith's work, are carried on,—than an actual school. It was attended, at the time of the Inspector's visit, by 16 pupil apprentices. There is no provision for education of a general character.

723. *Bhái Búta Singh's School at Ráwalpindi.*—In Bhái Búta Singh's school at Ráwalpindi the Inspector found 77 boys in attendance. They were learning reading and writing in the Gurmukhi character, and arithmetic ; but the Industrial department, in which instruction in *dari*-making was supposed to be given, appeared at this time to be in abeyance.

724. *Shahzáda Suraiya Jah's School, Delhi.*—Shahzáda Suraiya Jah's school at Delhi is intended for descendants of the *ex*-royal family at Delhi. At the time of the Inspector's visit it was attended by some 30 boys who were learning reading, writing, arithmetic, gold and silver wire-drawing, embroidery, brass foundry and printing. The school is a charitable institution. Some of the work is said to be very good of its kind.

725. THE COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—A few years ago a strong Committee was appointed to consider the whole question of technical education and to make practical recommendations on the subject. The scheme advocated by the Committee would have involved, if adopted in its entirety, a larger expenditure than the Government was in a position to undertake ; but many of the Committee's suggestions have been accepted.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

726. The table below shows the number of female schools for natives and the scholars attending them for the past year and for 1884-85 :—

			High Schools.			Middle Schools.			Total of Secondary Schools.					Number of	
			Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Primary schools.	Grand Total Secondary and Primary schools.	Girls learning English.	Scholarships.
Number of	Board schools	1889-90	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	176	178	...	...
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	134	134	...	...
		Increase ...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	42	44	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided schools	1889-90	2	..	2	3	1	4	5	1	6	117	123	...	...
		1884-85 ...	...	..	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	162	167	...	...
		Increase ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	45	44	...	...
	Unaided schools.	1889-90	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Increase ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of scholars in	High stage ...	1889-90	10	..	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...
		Decrease ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle stage ...	1889-90	20	..	20	26	53	79	46	53	99	...	99	56	26
		1884-85 ...	...	..	...	18	3	21	18	3	21	...	21	18	...
		Increase ...	20	...	20	8	50	58	28	50	78	...	78	38	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secondary stage.	1889-90	30	...	30	26	53	79	56	53	109	...	109	66	26
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	18	3	21	18	3	21	...	21	18	...
		Increase ...	30	...	30	8	50	58	38	50	88	...	88	48	...
		Decrease ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Primary stage.	1889-90	47	...	47	44	74	118	91	74	165	382	547	80	378
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	48	3	51	48	3	51	142	193	64	...
		Increase ...	47	..	47	...	71	67	43	71	114	240	354	16	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Primary stage.	1889-90	62	...	62	100	168	268	162	168	330	8,068	8,398	62	...
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	175	62	237	175	62	237	9,161	9,398	154	...
		Increase ...	62	...	62	...	106	31	...	106	93	...	...	..	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	75	...	...	13	...	...	1,093	1,000	92	...
	Total Primary stage.	1889-90	109	...	109	144	242	386	253	242	495	8,450	8,945	142	378
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	223	65	288	223	65	288	9,303	9,591	218	...
		Increase ...	109	...	109	...	177	98	30	177	207	...	...	..	...
		Decrease ...	...	..	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	853	646	76	...
	GRAND TOTAL	1889-90	139	...	139	170	295	465	309	295	604	8,450	9,054	208	404
		1884-85 ...	...	...	...	241	68	309	241	68	309	9,303	9,612	236	...
		Increase ...	139	...	139	...	227	156	68	227	295	...	...	..	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	853	558	28	...

Figures as regards the number of scholarships in 1884-85 are not available.

The statement shows an increase of 3 schools and a reduction of 558 in the number of pupils. The reduction is due, however, to the transfer of 4

sets of Zanána classes with a large number of pupils to the list of private schools, to which they more properly belong, as they do not generally prepare pupils for the standards of the public examinations. If these classes were still retained in the list of public schools, the statement would show an increase of 7 schools and about 120 pupils. It will be observed that the total number of girls attending public schools is a little over 9,000.

727. The number of Secondary schools has increased from 5 to 9 ; and 2 Middle schools have been raised to the grade of High schools. Five schools returned as belonging to the Primary grade, which contain girls who have begun the course prescribed for the Middle department, are about to be formally raised to the status of Secondary schools ; so that there are virtually 14 Secondary schools against 5 in 1884-85.

728. Taking Primary schools and the Primary departments of Secondary schools together, the number of scholars shown in the Upper Primary department has nearly trebled ; and but for the transfer of Zanána classes to the list of "private" schools, there would be a small increase in the total numbers.

729. There were on the whole 7 passes in the Entrance examination and 11 in the Middle School and Middle Standard examinations against 2 in the Middle School examination in 1884-85 ; whilst the nuиber●f candidates successful in the Upper Primary examination has increased five-fold and the number successful in the Lower Primary examination three-fold since 1884-85.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

730. EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—The statement below shows the number and distribution of European schools and the scholars attending them :—

Number of Schools.	Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sanáwar Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Murree Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Aided ... — High ...	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
Aided ... — Middle ...	4	...	4	...	10	2	8	...	14	2	12	...
Aided ... — Primary ...	3	3	...	...	3	11	...	8	6	14	...	8
Aided ... — Total ...	9	6	3	...	14	13	1	...	23	19	4	...
Unaided ... — Middle ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...
Unaided ... — Primary ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unaided ... — Total ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...
Total public schools ...	13	8	5	...	18	15	3	...	31	23	8	...
Private schools	4	...	4	...	4	2	2	...	8	2	6	...
Total public and private schools.	17	8	9	...	22	17	5	...	39	25	14	...

	Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Scholars in												
Sanáwar Asylum	243	301	...	58	214	202	12	...	457	503	...	46
Murree Asylum	96	86	10	...	72	63	9	...	168	149	19	...
Aided schools ... High ...	179	236	...	57	28	...	28	...	207	236	...	29
Aided schools ... Middle ...	181	...	181	...	507	53	454	...	688	53	635	...
Aided schools ... Primary ...	99	117	...	18	80	485	...	405	179	602	...	423
Aided schools ... Total ...	459	353	106	...	615	538	77	...	1,074	891	183	...
Unaided schools Middle ...	25	...	25	...	51	...	51	...	76	...	76	...
Unaided schools Primary ...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...
Unaided schools Total ...	45	...	45	...	51	...	51	...	96	...	96	...
Total public schools ...	843	740	103	...	952	803	149	...	1,795	1,543	252	...
Private schools	30	...	30	...	52	66	...	14	82	66	16	...
Total public and private schools.	873	740	133	...	1,004	869	135	...	1,877	1,609	268	...
Scholars in Public Schools in												
High stage	68	48	20	...	15	...	15	...	83	48	35	...
Middle stage	187	130	57	...	220	27	193	...	407	157	250	...
Total Secondary stage ...	255	178	77	...	235	27	208	...	490	205	285	...
Upper Primary stage	240	162	78	...	258	220	38	...	498	382	116	...
Lower Primary stage	348	400	...	52	459	556	...	97	807	956	...	149
Total Primary stage ...	588	562	26	...	717	776	...	59	1,305	1,338	...	33
Total Secondary and Primary stages.	843	740	103	...	952	803	149	...	1,795	1,543	252	...

The statement shows, on the whole, an increase of 14 schools, of which 4 are Aided, 4 Unaided, and 6 Private schools. There are now 2 Aided High schools for boys,—Bishop Cotton school at Simla, and the High school for European boys at Lahore. The Roman Catholic High school at Murree, known as St. Thomas' college, has been abolished owing to the want of funds, though a new Middle school under the same name and in the same building has since been established under different management. The Auckland House school at Simla, which is a Protestant institution for girls, has been raised to the grade of a High school. The boys' and girls' schools in the two Asylums also contain students who have advanced beyond the Middle School course. These consist, to a considerable extent, of boys and girls employed as monitors.

731. Ten Middle school and 6 High school scholarships are offered annually for competition amongst students of European schools. The third annual examination was held in December last, when 3 High and 10 Middle school scholarships were awarded; and the High school at Lahore, the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree, and the Mayo Orphanage for girls particularly distinguished themselves.

732. Good progress is shown in the High and Middle departments, as the results of the Entrance examination and the examination by the seventh standard were very satisfactory in the case of boys' schools, and will bear a favourable comparison with those of 1884-85; whilst there has been a very large increase in the number of girls successful in the latter examination.

733. HINDUS, SIKHS AND MUHAMMADANS.—The table below shows the numbers of Hindús, Sikhs and Muhammadans attending public and private schools, and the numbers in different stages of instruction at the end of last year and at the close of 1884-85:—

	Hindus.				Sikhs.				Muhammadans.			
	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scholars in Institutions for Males.												
Arts colleges, English ...	226	164	62	...	31	18	13	...	92	37	55	...
Oriental college ...	25	50	...	25	6	2	4	...	50	67	...	17
Medical college ...	68	...	68	...	5	...	5	...	15	...	15	...
In Secondary stage. Anglo-Vernacular.	4,882	3,309	1,573	...	694	464	230	...	2,210	1,304	906	...
In Secondary stage. Vernacular.	2,179	1,966	213	...	517	406	111	...	1,121	1,247	...	126
Total ...	7,380	5,489	1,891	...	1,253	890	363	...	3,488	2,655	833	...
In Primary stage ...	57,143	57,906	...	763	11,575	9,801	1,774	...	47,261	43,042	4,219	...
In Training schools ...	184	136	48	...	21	20	1	...	110	104	6	...
In School of Art ...	21	18	3	...	27	21	6	...	48	44	4	...
In Law school	44	43	1	...	2	6	...	4	8	17	...	9
In Medical school ...	93	109	...	16	21	15	6	...	73	50	23	...
In Industrial schools ...	27	7	20	...	98	2	96	...	232	69	163	...
In other special schools	14	8	6	...	11	7	4	...	65	45	20	...
Total public institutions.	64,906	63,716	1,190	...	13,008	10,762	2,246	...	51,285	46,026	5,259	...
Scholars at private schools.	22,195	21,941	254	...	5,508	6,759	...	1,251	76,785	102,135	...	25,350
Total scholars at institutions of all kinds.	87,101	85,657	1,444	...	18,516	17,521	995	...	128,070	148,161	...	20,091
Percentage on boys of school-going age of—												
Scholars in Secondary stage of Anglo-Vernacular schools.	·83	·56	·27	...	·72	·48	·24	...	·26	·15	·11	...
Scholars attending public institutions.	11·14	10·93	·21	...	13·56	11·22	2·34	...	6·06	5·44	·62	...
Scholars attending institutions of all kinds.	14·95	...	...	...	19·30	...	...	...	15·14	...	...	...

	Hindus.				Sikhs.				Muhammadans.			
	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary stage. Anglo-Vernacular.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Secondary stage. Vernacular.	20	...	20	...	16	...	16	...	17	3	14	...
Total ...	21	...	21	...	16	...	16	...	17	3	14	...
In Primary stage ...	3,575	3,557	18	...	1,435	1,579	...	144	3,656	3,808	...	152
In Training schools ...	...	52	...	52	...	39	...	39	...	37	...	37
In Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Total at public schools	3,596	3,609	...	13	1,451	1,618	...	167	3,673	3,863	...	190
Scholars at private schools.	1,027	442	585	...	197	133	64	...	8,024	4,317	3,707	...
Total scholars at schools of all kinds	4,623	4,051	572	...	1,648	1,751	...	103	11,697	8,180	3,517	...
Percentage on girls of school-going age of—												
Scholars attending public schools.	·73	·74	...	·01	2·00	2·24	...	·24	·50	·58	...	·08
Scholars attending schools of all kinds.	·95	...	...	...	2·28	...	...	...	1·59	...	...	...

Compared with the numbers previously on the rolls, the attendance of Muhammadan boys in the Secondary department of Anglo-Vernacular schools has increased in a much larger proportion than that of Hindús and Sikhs; and this has been the case to a still greater extent in Arts colleges, where the number of Muhammadan students is considerably more than double what it was five years ago. In neither case is the actual increase of numbers so large as that which has taken place amongst Hindús; but this could hardly be otherwise under the circumstances, as the increase in each case is more or less dependent on the number of boys learning English in a lower stage. In the Primary stage the very considerable increase that has taken place is confined to Muhammadans and Sikhs. In public institutions of all kinds for males taken together the largest increase is amongst Muhammadans, the largest in proportion to the numbers previously on the rolls amongst Sikhs. A large reduction is shown in the number of private institutions in consequence of the fact already mentioned, that, in accordance with a recommendation of the Education Conference, schools with less than 6 scholars are no longer recognised by the Education Department. The reduction consequent on this change has chiefly affected the number of Qurán schools for Muhammadans that find a place in our returns.

734. Native Chiefs.—The Aitchison college for the relatives of Punjab Chiefs and other boys of good family was established in 1886. It contained at the close of April last 68 students. Of these 16 were in the High department, 22 in the Middle, 19 in the Upper Primary and 11 in the Lower Primary department. One or two students who have passed the Entrance examination attend the Lahore Government college daily for instruction.

735. Out of 3 candidates for the Entrance examination 2 passed ; 11 boys who presented themselves for the Middle School examination were all successful ; 5 boys out of 8 passed the Upper Primary examination in the compulsory subjects and in English and Persian, and 6 boys who appeared at the Lower Primary examination succeeded in passing. These results are very satisfactory.

736. Low Caste Schools.—Schools for low caste boys are maintained in some districts by various Missionary Bodies ; and special arrangements are made for the education of Mínás in the Gurgaon District and Sánsís in the Siálkot District. Children of low caste, though in small numbers, attend many of the ordinary public schools.

737. Private Schools.—The following statement shows the number and distribution of private schools for natives and the scholars attending them in 1884-85 and during the past year :—

	Number of schools.				Number of scholars.			
	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889-90.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arabic and Persian schools	796	1,997	...	1,201	10,541	19,712	...	9,171
Sanskrit schools	148	211	...	63	2,054	2,024	30	...
Mahájani schools	351	*2,605	...	969	8,804	...	...	...
Indigenous Vernacular schools. For boys ...	1,285				21,537	*30,179	162	...
Indigenous Vernacular schools. For girls ...	62	51	11	...	765	911	...	146
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For boys ...	4,605	6,722	...	2,117	58,154	68,240	...	10,086
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For girls ...	715	† 257	458	...	7,473	3,700	3,773	...
Other schools ‡ ... For boys ...	208	840	...	632	5,732	11,016	...	5,284
Other schools ‡ ... For girls ...	25	41	...	16	1,132	329	803	...
Total ...	8,195	† 12,724	...	4,529	116,192	136,111	...	19,919

* No separate statistics of Mahájani schools and the scholars attending them were collected in 1884-85. They were included in those of Indigenous Vernacular Schools.

† This number exceeds by 10, the figure shown in the returns for 1884-85, owing to a mistake in the latter.

‡ The number of 'Other Schools' and of scholars attending them as entered in this statement does not agree with those entered in General Table III. This is owing to the fact that 40 boys' schools with 1,591 scholars and 20 girls' schools with 440 scholars that should have been shown under the head of 'Other Schools' in the returns of the Jullundur Circle were entered in the returns supplied to the Director's Office as 'Elementary Indigenous Schools.' The necessary correction has been made in this statement, but it could not be carried out in General Table III, as there was no time, when the mistake was discovered, to ascertain the number of children of different creeds attending these schools. The mistake does not of course affect the total numbers shown as attending private schools.

738. Indigenous Schools and other Private Schools examined for Grants.—The following statement shows the number of Indigenous and other private schools examined for grants and the number of scholars attending them, the number of passes by each standard, and the amount of attendance, instruction and staff grants that were awarded :—

Number of institutions	Indigenous schools	202
	Other schools	120
	Total	322
Number of scholars	Indigenous schools	7,434
	Other schools	4,262
	Total	11,696
Number of passes by	First standard	2,065
	Second "	1,179
	Third "	571
	Fourth "	326
	Fifth "	142
	All Standards	4,283
		Rs.
Amount of grants earned	Attendance grants	3,906
	Instruction grants	8,065
	Staff grants	5,716
	Total Grants	17,687

In 1884-85 these schools used not to be examined for grants.

739. Urdu is the principal subject of instruction in 167 of the Indigenous schools examined for grants, Punjabi in the Gurmukhi character in 26, and Hindi in the Nágri character in 9. All the other private schools examined for grants were Urdu schools, with the exception of a few in the Siálkot District, in which Gurmukhi is taught. It is satisfactory to find that 322 private schools containing nearly 12,000 boys were last year presented for examination, and that considerably more than a third of the scholars succeeded in passing by the various standards. The system has met with signal success in many districts ; it is capable of development to an indefinite extent ; and it provides the means for a very large extension of popular education at a comparatively small expense, and in accordance with the wishes of the people who are not bound down by any hard-and-fast rules.

740. With a little modification the system might be made equally suitable to female schools. In their case, however, fees are rarely paid by the pupils. To make it worth while, therefore, to set on foot a girls' school, it is essential that the teacher should be able to earn a sufficient grant to afford adequate remuneration without tuition fees, but with the addition, in some cases, of a small subscription. It has been resolved by Government to readjust the terms at present offered, in the case of girls' schools, in such a manner as will, it is believed, effect this object.

741. Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.—The Government Book Depôt was closed in 1884 ; and the Government Educational Press was at the same time largely reduced, and has since then been entirely abolished. The whole business of printing and publishing text-books, for the use of the schools in this Province, has now been entrusted to a private firm ; and the arrangements are found to work satisfactorily.

742. The Punjab Text-Book Committee has been reorganized and registered as an association under Act XXI of 1860. Under the new constitution the functions and responsibilities of the Committee have been largely increased ; and it has been placed in a position that will enable it to provide for the speedy preparation of various works that are still required for use in the schools of the Province, and to take measures for the improvement of Oriental literature. A considerable amount of useful work has been accomplished during the past years ; and large additions have been made to the library of reference, to which a museum, containing specimens of school apparatus and furniture adapted to the requirements of the country, will, it is hoped, be shortly added.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

743. Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.—The following is a list of the Vernacular newspapers published in the Province during the year 1889 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
1	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly .	450 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Do. ...	Three times a week	300 "
3	Akhbár-i-Am ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,675 "

1 Serial No.	2 Name of Paper.	3 Place of publication.	4 Subject-matter.	5 Language	6 Period of publication.	7 Circulation.
4	Akhbár-ul-Akhyár	Delhi	Organ of the orthodox Muhammadans.	Urdu	Weekly	275 copies.
5	Akmal-ul-Akhbár	Do.	General news	Do.	Do.	175 "
6	Al Sadiq	Ferozepore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	360 "
7	Ambala Gazette †	Ambala City	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	150 "
8	Amritsar Gazette †	Amritsar	General news	Do.	Do.	250 "
9	Arya Gazette	Ferozepore	Organ of the Arya Samaj.	Do.	Do.	400 "
10	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár	Delhi	General news	Do.	Do.	100 "
11	Azíz-ul-Hind * †	Amritsar	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	200 "
12	Bharat Sudhar *	Lahore	General news and religious.	Do.	Do.	400 "
13	Bharatri Risala	D. I. Khan	Political and general news.	Do.	Monthly	300 "
14	Dánish-i-Hind †	Mooltan	Organ of the Arya Samaj.	Do.	Weekly	150 "
15	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	275 "
16	Dharm Jiwan	Do.	Religious	Do.	Do.	250 "
17	Dharm Parchár * †	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	200 "
18	Dost-i-Hind	Bhera, District Shahpur.	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	800 "
19	Dúrbín	Lahore	General news	Do.	Do.	80 "
20	Ganjína-i-Akhbárát †	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Fortnightly	150 "
21	Ghamkhwar-i-Hind	Do.	Political and general news.	Do.	Weekly	300 "
22	Imperial Paper	Do.	General news	Do.	Do.	300 "
23	Jain Parkásh Hindústán.	Farukhnagar, District Gurgaon.	Organ of the Jains	Hindi	Do.	150 "
24	Kaisari Akhbár	Jullundur	General news	Urdu	Do.	111 "
25	Kaisar-ul-Akhbár *	Karnál	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	400 "
26	Kaumi Akhbár *	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	800 "
27	Khair Andesh *	Umballa	Ditto	Do.	Do.	250 "
28	Khair-Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	General news	Do.	Do.	210 "
29	Khair-Khwáh-i-Hind.	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	210 "
30	Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmir.	Lahore	Interests of the Kashmir State and general news.	Do.	Do.	250 "
31	Khair-Khwáh-i-Punjab.	Siálkot	General news	Do.	Do.	400 "
32	Khádim-i-Hind †	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Fortnightly	350 "
33	Khálsa Akhbár †	Do.	Religious and social	Punjabi	Weekly	275 "
34	Koh-i-Nur	Do.	Political and general news.	Urdu	Three times a week	325 "
35	Lahore Gazette	Do.	General news	Do.	Weekly	100 "
36	Lasán-ul-Hind *	Umballa City	Ditto	Do.	Do.	150 "
37	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Do.	Do.	384 "
38	Maskhara * †	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Fortnightly	100 "
39	Mitra Vilasa	Lahore	Political and literary	Hindi	Weekly	500 "
40	Muhazzab Kaum	Jullundur	Literature	Urdu	Twice a month	5,000 copies a year.
41	Mukhbir Sádiq *	Kasúr	Political and general news.	Do.	Weekly	200 copies.
42	Mulki Mukhbir	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	700 "
43	Mulla Dopiáza †	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	275 "
44	Nának Parkásh, Kapurthala.	Do.	Affairs in Kapurthala &c., and general news.	Do.	Monthly	300 "
45	Nasim-i-Jinat	Do.	General news	Do.	Weekly	110 "
46	National Knight †	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	100 "
47	North-Western Railway Gazette * †	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Monthly	400 "
48	Núr Afshán	Ludhiána	Religious	Do.	Weekly	700 "
49	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár	Delhi	General news	Do.	Do.	210 "
50	Punjab Gazette *	Siálkot	Political and general news.	Do.	Do.	300 "
51	Punjab Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	200 "
52	Punjab *	Amritsar	Ditto	Do.	Do.	375 "
53	Punjabi Akhbár	Lahore	General news	Do.	Twice a week	200 "
54	Paisa Akhbár	Gujránwála	Ditto	Do.	Weekly	1,300 "
55	Páte Khán	Lahore	Ditto	Do.	Do.	200 "
56	Patiála Akhbár	Patiála	Organ of the Patiála State.	Do.	Do.	200 "
57	Rafai-i-'Am	Siálkot	General news	Do.	Do.	400 "

* Started during the year 1889.

† Have ceased to exist.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	circulation.
58	Rafiq-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Urdu ...	Weekly	400 Copies.
59	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Twice a week ...	350 "
60	Ravi	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly	300 "
61	Reformer	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	400 "
62	Rekhta Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	180 "
63	Riáz-i-Hind... ...	Amritsar ..	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	400 "
64	Rozána-i-Punjab †...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily	100 "
65	Sadiq-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur...	Organ of the Baháwalpur State.	Do. ...	Weekly	300 "
66	Safir-i-Hind... ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	384 [illegible] "
67	Sahífa-i-Kudsi ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	312 "
68	Saraj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	380 "
69	Sat Dharam Parcharak.*	Jullundur ...	Religious and social	Do. ...	Do.	500 "
70	Simla Gazette † ...	Simla ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	100 "
71	Táj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	200 "
72	Tohfa-i-Kashmir *...	Lahore ...	General news and Kashmir affairs.	Do. ...	Do.	80 "
73	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily	950 "
74	Wazir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly	400 "
75	Wazir-ul-Mulk ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	400 "
76	Tribune	Do. ...	Political and general news.	English	Twice a week ...	1,000 "

* Started during the year 1889.

† Have ceased to exist.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

744. Lahore Central Museum.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 226,211, being a decrease of 9,599 on number of the previous year, but an increase of more than 14,000 over the number in 1887-88. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,358 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,875, leaving a balance of Rs. 483. Sales from the Art Sale room noticed in last year's report realized Rs. 10,409, or Rs. 1,209 more than during the preceding year.

745. Some valuable additions were made to the Museum during the year, of which perhaps the most important is a slab from *Sidghir ki haveli* at Pehoa in the Karnál District with an inscription the date of which has been assigned by General Cunningham to the end of the 11th century of our era.

746. The year was signalised by the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Jubilee Museum on the 3rd February 1890 by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

747. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the Annual Reports for the years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1888-89.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending Rabi 1889.

[Columns 2 to 6 (*b*) in square miles.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct			Net area dealt with in this Return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forest.					Mileage of Communications.			
					6(*a*).	6(*b*).	6(*c*).				10(*a*).	10(*b*).							
						According to the village papers.					*Available for cultivation.*								
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Areas for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711·0	1,494	...	1,494·0	5,217·0	5,242·3	3,355,099	1,323,773	1,128,118	2,451,891	4,012	707,257	151,066	862,335	40,873	...	21	870	122
Rohtak	1,886·0	89	...	89·0	1,797·0	1,802·7	1,153,755	853,501	79,373	932,874	5,109	148,056	67,716	220,881	...	...	66	556	12
Gurgaon	2,037·0	53	37·0	90·0	1,947·0	1,940·5	1,241,944	860,841	80,898	941,739	...	141,671	156,783	298,454	1,751	30	79	492	63
Delhi	1,290·0	...	34·0	34·0	1,256·0	1,269·0	812,175	511,513	29,479	540,992	...	128,818	141,341	270,159	1,024	79	135	378	59
Karnál	2,600·0	...	...	...	2,600·0	2,591·0	1,658,232	700,652	116,007	816,659	8,518	587,557	245,498	841,573	...	73	66	590	53
Umballa	9,576·0	7,036	...	7,036·0	2,540·0	2,412·6	1,544,082	879,876	76,118	955,994	2,586	203,972	369,511	576,069	12,019	72	166	493	42
Simla	6,380·4	6,303	...	6,303·0	77·4	77·6	49,651	9,558	764	10,322	94	21,624	8,003	29,721	9,608	159	84	1,340	...
Kángra	11,019·0	1,535	5,654·9	7,189·9	3,829·1	3,829·1	2,450,616	427,692	49,780	477,472	163,685	643,093	208,115	1,014,893	958,251	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244·0	...	...	...	2,244·0	2,230·9	1,427,753	707,371	20,466	727,837	...	185,360	494,990	680,350	19,566	...	34	647	...
Jullundur	2,031·0	598	111·0	709·0	1,322·0	1,353·4	866,165	669,243	22,706	691,949	1,385	78,101	94,628	174,114	102	80	149	347	49
Ludhiána	1,615·0	162	58·0	220·0	1,395·0	1,384·[illegible]	886,306	742,901	16,524	759,425	12	61,244	65,255	126,511	370	53	133	226	36
Ferozepore ...	4,945·0	643	238·0	881·0	4,064·0	4,087·1	2,615,748	1,486,759	521,890	2,008,649	...	446,752	160,267	607,019	80	148	59	829	116
Mooltan	23,364·0	17,285	160·0	17,445·0	5,919·0	5,924·7	3,791,797	619,755	37,558	657,313	1,522,899	1,234,410	258,579	3,015,888	118,596	224	51	1,186	130
Jhang	5,849·0	...	...	...	5,849·0	5,832·6	3,732,840	349,702	4,687	354,389	2,215,985	994,135	168,331	3,378,451	...	180	7	947	...
Montgomery ...	5,754·0	...	211·0	211·0	5,543·0	5,519·2	3,532,266	401,908	41,157	443,065	1,519,458	876,170	152,371	2,547,999	541,202	243	...	1,005	82
Lahore	3,711·0	...	102·0	102·0	3,609·0	3,631·9	2,324,415	969,849	259,413	1,229,262	443	560,349	305,181	865,973	229,180	104	178	832	121
Amritsar	1,601·0	...	54·0	54·0	1,547·0	1,558·7	997,588	730,148	35,081	765,229	383	90,840	138,297	229,520	2,839	...	72	319	61

No. 1.—Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending Rabi 1889—concluded.

[Columns 2 to 6 (b) in square miles.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct			Net area dealt with in this Return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forest.					Mileage of Communications.			
					6(a).	6(b).	6(c).				10(a).	10(b).							
						According to the village papers.					Available for cultivation.								
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Areas for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur... ...	5,015·0	3,126	6·0	3,132·0	1,883·0	1,813·5	1,160,663	795,156	37,030	832,186	229	116,755	202,346	319,330	9,147	80	73	531	48
Siálkot	1,991·0	...	...	...	1,991·0	1,965·2	1,257,758	845,843	79,942	925,785	3,113	126,733	202,038	331,884	89	30	43	783	30
Gujrát	2,051·0	...	164·0	164·0	1,887·0	1,936·5	1,239,419	677,418	126,518	803,936	389	213,901	167,059	381,349	54,134	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála ...	3,039·0	...	...	...	3,039·0	3,006·9	1,924,409	595,023	136,702	731,725	11,837	709,755	246,139	967,731	224,953	82	51	1,127	47
Shahpur	4,840·0	...	...	...	4,840·0	4,778·5	3,058,226	489,742	130,008	619,750	794,323	1,350,953	293,098	2,438,374	102	112	6	1,071	75
Jhelum	3,905·0	...	...	...	3,905·0	4,073·1	2,606,791	859,821	225,726	1,085,547	93,938	187,430	1,046,140	1,327,508	193,736	127	28	1,005	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850·0	...	...	...	4,850·0	5,055·8	3,235,702	1,061,189	221,614	1,282,803	2,061	270,489	1,323,435	1,595,985	356,914	96	135	1,123	166
Hazára	3,391·0	...	620·0	620·0	2,771·0	2,845·1	1,820,871	390,168	36,527	426,695	...	36,178	1,206,333	1,242,511	151,665	36	...	1,000	...
Peshâwar	2,444·0	...	5·0	5·0	2,439·0	2,494·1	1,596,206	671,631	176,168	847,799	...	325,844	422,052	747,896	511	146	98	586	47
Kohát	2,771·0	...	723·0	723·0	2,048·0	2,098·7	1,343,148	185,205	59,833	245,038	108,434	136,783	852,893	1,098,110	...	84	124	60	...
Bannu	4,032·0	...	185·0	185·0	3,847·0	3,828·7	2,450,360	568,820	204,415	773,235	94,990	746,288	835,847	1,677,125	...	76	69	628	50
Dera Ismail Khan	9,782·0	...	342·0	342·0	9,440·0	9,270·9	5,933,366	491,572	167,381	658,953	620,539	3,306,992	1,346,882	5,274,413	...	120	91	732	93
Dera Ghâzi Khan	5,394·0	...	687·0	687·0	4,707·0	4,537·4	2,903,933	433,405	43,400	476,805	107,147	1,682,177	620,705	2,410,029	17,099	235	13	929	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3,634·0	...	507·0	507·0	3,127·0	3,089·3	1,977,149	410,660	7,390	418,050	248,017	1,009,747	259,398	1,517,162	41,937	277	23	505	64
Grand Total ...	149,842·4	38,324	9,898·9	48,222·9	101,619·5	101,481·9	64,948,423	20,720,695	4,172,673	24,893,368	7,529,586	17,329,434	12,210,297	37,069,317	2,985,748	3,018	2,112	22,709	1,715

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1889.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.					Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
Total Land Revenue of District (column 2).			Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).		For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
5,95,773	24,406	6,20,179	660,184	0 15 0	5,92,438	0 2 11	0 4 0	4	72,877
9,35,540	27,497	9,63,037	553,609	1 11 10	9,35,540	0 13 2	1 0 4	2	27,349
10,92,729	41,182	11,33,911	641,848	1 12 1	11,05,136	0 14 3	1 3 1	2	34,607
7,97,803	64,721	8,62,524	643,515	1 5 5	8,45,098	1 0 7	1 9 6	2	186,470
6,38,704	2,04,874	8,43,578	622,621	1 5 8	7,93,321	0 7 10	1 0 4	3	62,909
7,91,438	5,92,744	13,84,182	1,067,263	1 4 9	13,27,302	0 13 10	1 7 7	5	111,101
16,306	1,551	17,857	42,945	0 6 8	16,306	0 5 5	1 9 3	1	12,305
6,13,803	1,23,288	7,37,091	730,845	1 0 2	6,98,732	0 1 10	1 8 8	...	...
13,47,122	1,17,589	14,64,711	901,381	1 10 0	14,53,568	1 0 4	2 0 3	1	21,363
13,76,161	1,11,087	14,87,248	789,555	1 14 2	14,81,898	1 9 11	2 2 5	2	63,855
9,12,194	1,96,957	11,09,151	618,835	1 12 9	9,64,461	1 3 4	1 7 4	2	61,036
8,25,771	1,88,686	10,14,457	747,793	1 5 8	9,42,471	0 5 9	0 8 0	1	39,570
8,80,504	32,621	9,13,125	551,964	1 10 6	9,04,752	0 3 9	1 6 4	1	68,674
3,59,063	16,710	3,75,773	395,296	0 15 3	3,73,422	0 3 11	1 0 11	2	32,360
3,04,917	13,762	3,18,679	426,529	0 11 11	3,05,749	0 1 4	0 11 7	...	...
5,91,251	1,20,107	7,11,358	924,106	0 12 4	6,92,819	0 4 10	0 9 7	2	148,296
8,29,000	1,95,718	10,24,718	893,266	1 2 4	10,05,607	1 0 3	1 5 9	1	151,896
11,52,211	1,33,792	12,86,003	823,695	1 9 0	12,72,493	1 1 0	1 8 8	1	24,281
11,36,501	1,02,667	12,39,168	1,012,148	1 3 7	12,33,619	0 15 7	1 5 5	1	39,613
6,10,017	45,102	6,55,119	689,115	0 15 3	6,41,144	0 8 0	0 10 4	2	31,582
5,18,389	1,29,905	6,48,294	616,892	1 0 10	6,36,121	0 6 0	0 14 1	2	39,346
3,94,974	34,051	4,29,025	421,508	1 0 3	4,26,008	0 3 0	0 11 0	1	15,165
7,01,227	38,981	7,40,208	589,373	1 4 1	7,34,495	0 4 7	0 10 11	2	37,831
9,07,095	69,106	9,76,201	820,512	1 3 0	9,55,314	0 5 1	0 12 2	1	52,975
2,25,225	82,260	3,07,485	407,075	0 12 1	3,06,596	0 2 3	0 11 6	...	...
7,01,034	1,83,140	8,84,174	600,847	1 7 7	6,30,909	0 9 10	1 1 4	2	92,935
85,593	65,570	1,51,163	181,540	0 13 4	58,624	0 1 5	0 6 3	1	18,179
4,22,756	33,973	4,56,729	332,577	1 6 0	3,90,229	0 2 10	0 9 2	...	...
3,91,007	1,22,912	5,13,919	441,649	1 2 7	5,10,339	0 1 4	0 12 6	1	18,988
3,53,642	73,155	4,26,797	363,346	1 2 10	3,56,258	0 2 4	0 14 1	1	18,935
5,74,124	11,415	5,85,539	338,605	1 11 8	5.83,071	0 4 6	1 6 4	...	...
2,10,81,874	31,99,529	2,42,81,403	18,850,437	1 4 7	2,31,73,840	0 5 10	0 15 7	46	1,484,498

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,698	13,925	422,504	330,604	1,14,224	3,492	97,243	77,610	22,764	3,430	67,063	50,951	17,548
	Right of occupancy ...	1,552	3,588	28,267	27,165	15,252	2,254	19,635	18,305	9,554	795	6,262	5,966	2,474
	Total ...	6,250	17,513	450,771	357,169	1,29,476	5,746	116,878	95,915	32,318	4,225	73,325	56,917	20,022
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	159	121	156	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	214	819	6,913	4,628	4,745	4,070	40,118	36,979	41,427	255	1,745	1,630	1,719
	Right of occupancy ...	4	7	26	26	51	532	1,910	1,815	2,198	7	15	15	29
	Total ...	218	826	6,939	4,654	4,796	4,603	42,187	38,915	43,781	262	1,760	1,645	1,748
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,497	5,022	68,078	59,791	81,866	6,940	56,742	50,627	69,633	1,079	3,356	3,028	3,907
	Right of occupancy ...	170	416	1,650	1,545	2,575	1,605	6,463	6,113	9,133	162	627	570	843
	Total ...	1,667	5,438	69,728	61,336	84,441	8,545	63,205	56,740	78,766	1,241	3,983	3,598	4,750
Delhi.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	13	20	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	278	717	5,356	3,794	6,466	4,590	31,438	29,272	46,233	243	1,732	1,540	2,614
	Right of occupancy ...	35	62	126	126	268	1,176	4,595	4,208	8,629	30	123	117	241
	Total ...	313	779	5,482	3,920	6,734	5,768	36,046	33,493	54,882	273	1,855	1,657	2,855
Karnal.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	188	558	25,695	11,289	15,706	4,030	46,562	22,735	34,536	299	2,646	1,595	1,977
	Right of occupancy ...	7	19	448	454	67	617	3,470	2,996	2,612	11	58	52	10
	Total ...	195	577	26,143	11,743	15,773	4,647	50,032	25,731	37,148	310	2,704	1,647	1,987
Umballa.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	6	6	14	14	25	112	1,463	857	652	3	...	...	6
	Ownership	1,599	5,293	21,095	14,839	21,889	10,598	78,269	63,367	93,185	1,495	3,090	2,156	3,364
	Right of occupancy ...	132	265	514	502	1,174	1,919	6,308	6,092	9,748	171	807	786	1,660
	Total ...	1,737	5,564	21,623	15,355	23,088	12,629	86,040	70,316	1,03,585	1,669	3,897	2,942	5,030
Simla.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	31	86	205	101	120	368	915	544	743	33	23	19	32
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	7	14	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	31	86	205	101	120	380	928	551	757	33	23	19	32
Kangra.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	7	131	100	59	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,890	25,477	149,953	83,661	44,330	28,461	142,055	94,720	45,921	3,938	7,342	5,789	2,941
	Right of occupancy ...	408	1,081	3,997	3,404	752	1,454	7,177	5,035	1,312	124	110	102	381
	Total ...	8,298	26,558	153,950	87,065	45,082	29,922	149,363	99,855	47,292	4,062	7,452	5,891	3,322
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	97	486	177	380	3	3	5	212
	Ownership	370	1,894	10,125	5,122	10,855	5,264	34,593	25,769	51,812	1,059	2,737	2,002	4,038
	Right of occupancy ...	333	726	861	766	1,943	3,584	7,140	6,271	15,272	189	287	202	523
	Total ...	703	2,620	10,986	5,888	12,798	8,945	42,219	32,217	67,464	1,251	3,027	2,207	4,773
Jullundur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,907	6,533	13,189	9,872	20,748	4,572	18,798	16,904	38,834	8,671	6,639	6,506	14,534
	Right of occupancy ...	163	345	578	552	1,521	658	1,785	1,747	4,123	369	225	224	470
	Total ...	2,070	6,878	13,767	10,424	22,269	5,230	20,583	18,651	42,957	9,040	6,864	6,730	15,004
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	11	26	25	77	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,228	7,082	22,058	20,713	25,785	5,158	32,080	29,426	42,438	1,501	1,625	1,366	1,544
	Right of occupancy ...	205	405	795	792	1,002	390	1,325	1,307	1,859	144	443	277	592
	Total ...	2,433	7,487	22,853	21,505	26,787	5,559	33,431	30,758	44,374	1,645	2,068	1,643	2,136

REDEMPTIONS, AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1889.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,624	20,811	18,359	6,606	1,26,850	637	12,592	10,320	3,977	62,916	929	20,450	14,545	4,523	1,00,594
413	3,319	3,296	1,247	35,764	150	1,303	1,301	460	9,130	147	1,924	1,849	1,157	6,447
2,037	24,130	21,655	7,853	1,62,614	787	13,895	11,621	4,437	72,046	1,076	22,374	16,394	5,680	1,07,041
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,603	10,473	10,145	9,693	2,36,202	1,240	10,976	10,793	9,201	1,31,151	352	2,437	2,191	2,404	86,770
13	49	48	53	1,804	1	1	1	2	70	2	7	7	7	53
1,616	10,522	10,193	9,746	2,38,006	1,241	10,977	10,794	9,203	1,31,221	354	2,444	2,198	2,411	86,823
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,077	17,747	15,356	21,631	3,59,771	1,478	5,660	5,393	7,962	85,322	321	4,305	3,220	4,967	1,03,236
913	1,403	1,397	2,247	26,816	106	361	352	777	6,038	24	198	181	332	3,418
6,990	19,150	16,753	23,878	3,86,587	1,584	6,021	5,745	8,739	91,360	345	4,503	3,401	5,299	1,06,654
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,878	6,090	6,005	10,015	3,58,659	567	2,237	2,158	3,822	76,156	421	3,129	2,666	4,728	1,48,006
307	858	846	1,917	30,415	49	135	135	381	1,518	20	146	94	394	12,373
2,185	6,948	6,851	11,962	3,89,074	616	2,372	2,293	4,203	77,674	441	3,275	2,760	5,122	1,60,379
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
492	2,742	2,310	3,959	91,241	447	2,461	2,007	2,822	50,995	282	2,447	1,592	2,195	1,01,625
29	102	98	116	7,141	12	111	38	44	473	3	18	16	46	1,170
521	2,844	2,408	4,075	98,382	459	2,572	2,045	2,866	51,468	285	2,465	1,608	2,241	1,02,795
16	168	143	215	1,066	1	169	168	43	992	4	68	53	59	955
6,521	17,354	16,097	24,708	9,33,107	4,956	14,704	13,216	19,783	4,90,904	1,916	8,567	6,790	10,924	5,00,136
361	700	691	1,326	32,095	554	670	661	1,241	19,655	86	202	200	365	13,417
6,898	18,222	16,931	26,249	9,66,268	5,511	15,543	14,045	21,067	5,11,551	2,006	8,837	7,043	11,348	5,14,508
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	148	87	167	6,458	52	74	33	67	2,007	58	38	24	44	8,834
1	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	148	87	169	6,474	52	74	33	67	2,007	58	38	24	44	8,834
6	212	179	28	136	1	48	48	6	11	...	...	...	...	...
5,115	40,519	32,801	35,193	3,99,853	1,680	14,537	11,299	7,222	1,01,673	1,956	11,716	7,373	5,487	2,30,160
287	340	284	294	5,000	43	55	55	77	1,350	31	32	27	33	1,353
5,408	41,071	33,264	35,515	4,04,989	1,724	14,640	11,402	7,305	1,03,034	1,987	11,748	7,400	5,520	2,31,513
18	282	159	847	46,544	2	789	181	134	1,475	4	41	12	7	620
6,788	13,566	8,875	23,115	8,63,697	4,603	12,211	10,195	22,600	5,05,668	2,185	7,180	4,590	8,970	4,08,531
2,370	3,328	3,080	8,473	2,41,115	1,315	2,003	1,915	4,809	90,621	547	729	650	2,134	25,551
9,176	17,176	12,114	32,435	11,51,356	5,920	15,003	12,291	27,543	5,97,764	2,736	7,950	5,252	11,111	4,34,702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,193	11,210	10,780	27,648	9,84,979	4,334	9,929	9,511	25,268	5,17,800	3,219	5,054	4,739	11,663	6,14,843
767	1,013	1,006	3,123	90,524	946	668	662	1,974	34,700	139	213	211	483	20,375
6,960	12,223	11,786	30,771	10,75,503	5,280	10,597	10,173	27,242	5,52,500	3,358	5,267	4,950	12,146	6,35,218
2	...	...	4	118	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	65
5,578	14,247	14,112	20,055	9,06,262	3,666	10,737	10,686	15,030	4,71,444	1,252	6,582	6,041	4,810	2,51,103
283	614	613	898	32,153	159	278	274	394	10,421	25	40	40	51	2,678
5,863	14,861	14,725	20,957	9,38,533	3,825	11,015	10,960	15,424	4,81,865	1,278	6,622	6,081	4,864	2,53,846

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages and Redemp

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	65	14,881	13,523	4,925	3	20	20	19
	Ownership	1,437	5,040	70,501	30,425	22,729	10,776	109,940	88,980	43,543	1,612	8,934	7,511	3,271
	Right of occupancy ...	444	908	6,042	5,768	2,667	3,136	18,857	18,523	10,521	251	1,495	1,351	711
	Total ...	1,881	5,948	76,543	36,193	25,396	13,977	143,678	121,026	58,989	1,866	10,449	8,882	4,001
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	60	77	7,952	4,599	232	84	35,195	13,406	1,348	6	2,791	969	25
	Ownership	547	1,334	80,476	30,409	23,383	1,596	149,097	56,859	37,661	311	17,563	9,263	3,778
	Right of occupancy ...	5	9	117	98	50	72	2,651	807	502	2	83	36	15
	Total ...	612	1,420	88,545	35,106	23,665	1,752	186,943	71,072	39,511	319	20,437	10,268	3,818
Jhang.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	1	2	4	3	...	14	3,472	879	454	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	304	531	5,821	2,513	2,652	1,881	57,875	17,223	15,928	182	2,669	873	897
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2,319	549	465	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	305	533	5,825	2,516	2,652	1,988	63,666	18,651	16,847	182	2,669	873	897
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	156	123	56	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	136	279	9,018	4,768	1,941	1,336	71,292	27,840	16,913	75	1,503	765	380
	Right of occupancy ...	3	6	78	38	41	346	1,971	974	444	6	10	2	4
	Total ...	139	285	9,096	4,806	1,982	1,683	73,419	28,937	17,413	81	1,513	767	384
Lahore.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	12	18	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	909	2,747	32,691	26,173	14,259	3,236	43,713	32,962	22,837	752	3,960	3,205	1,633
	Right of occupancy ...	96	220	1,007	956	650	546	3,898	3,526	1,808	16	90	61	35
	Total ...	1,005	2,967	33,698	27,129	14,909	3,784	47,623	36,500	24,663	768	4,050	3,266	1,668
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,029	2,881	11,696	9,403	13,557	5,665	27,852	24,766	35,708	2,050	2,202	2,074	2,908
	Right of occupancy ...	174	412	747	723	1,319	866	2,130	2,088	3,951	119	93	91	107
	Total ...	1,203	3,293	12,443	10,126	14,876	6,531	29,982	26,854	39,659	2,169	2,295	2,165	3,015
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	3	161	129	341	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,256	5,282	16,937	12,174	19,985	15,864	56,315	48,487	77,107	3,676	2,711	2,516	3,683
	Right of occupancy ...	104	287	489	454	777	2,452	5,028	4,759	8,330	714	418	411	505
	Total ...	1,360	5,569	17,426	12,628	20,762	18,319	61,504	53,375	85,778	4,390	3,129	2,927	4,188
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	237	169	25	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,117	11,450	60,705	47,489	42,228	5,495	38,113	33,295	40,200	2,344	4,070	3,835	5,203
	Right of occupancy ...	540	1,126	1,737	1,714	2,535	894	2,380	2,289	3,595	78	97	94	140
	Total ...	4,657	12,576	62,442	49,203	44,763	6,390	40,730	35,753	43,820	2,422	4,167	3,929	5,343
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	9,464	26,697	162,552	130,935	1,78,811	6,564	52,036	40,310	39,477	2,921	6,229	5,120	4,830
	Right of occupancy ...	2,661	6,323	11,033	10,590	11,448	1,134	4,081	3,847	3,953	177	413	389	411
	Total ...	12,125	33,020	173,585	141,525	1,90,259	7,698	56,117	44,157	43,430	3,098	6,642	5,509	5,241
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	7	2	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	270	864	24,209	9,520	8,793	2,553	51,917	40,808	39,366	231	1,580	1,526	1,233
	Right of occupancy ...	16	26	195	153	272	388	2,753	2,458	2,846	15	74	73	66
	Total ...	286	890	24,404	9,673	9,065	2,946	54,677	43,273	42,214	246	1,654	1,599	1,299
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,282	391	14	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,350	3,634	70,258	32,959	12,495	1,900	67,038	27,122	11,212	360	3,964	2,036	1,176
	Right of occupancy ...	13	33	160	120	96	98	1,095	840	344	1	1	1	1
	Total ...	1,363	3,667	70,418	33,079	12,591	1,999	69,415	28,353	11,570	361	3,965	2,037	1,177

TIONS, AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1889—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
	Area transferred.					*Area redeemed.*					*Area transferred.*			
Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
7	20	20	18	1,006	3	8	8	8	424	...	...	...	...	...
5,873	27,458	26,265	16,034	9,33,193	4,150	16,059	14,950	11,119	4,48,847	1,034	14,327	10,996	4,439	3,90,389
1,797	6,110	6,060	3,948	2,01,346	890	2,407	2,379	2,092	73,758	159	1,807	1,553	774	23,459
7,677	33,588	32,345	20,000	11,35,545	5,043	18,474	17,337	13,219	5,23,029	1,193	16,134	12,549	5,213	4,13,848
11	13,336	9,163	19	1,806	6	1,317	429	...	410	24	2,383	1,262	76	3,542
1,044	44,538	20,249	13,299	4,71,574	357	20,250	9,095	6,067	1,76,786	2,157	45,561	17,362	10,245	5,21,745
23	367	198	35	4,679	2	26	14	...	49	24	635	285	390	3,921
1,078	58,241	29,610	13,353	4,78,059	365	21,593	9,538	6,067	1,77,245	2,205	48,579	18,999	10,711	5,29,208
18	444	239	137	768	...	1	1	...	...	13	546	177	138	978
1,933	22,829	8,969	9,727	3,91,586	491	10,944	3,996	4,372	1,20,306	1,050	10,079	2,933	2,990	2,17,842
48	187	97	107	2,558	2	14	13	5	61	10	289	77	72	471
1,999	23,460	9,305	9,971	3,94,912	493	10,959	4,010	4,377	1,20,367	1,073	10,914	3,190	3,140	2,19,201
35	7,431	4,889	2,331	13,235	2	433	182	76	154	...	...	...	...	...
646	19,542	8,809	6,286	1,55,799	122	7,477	3,094	2,147	31,429	399	13,565	4,040	2,617	1,27,918
35	202	122	83	4,195	...	...	...	...	...	51	197	84	115	3,131
716	27,175	13,820	8,700	1,73,229	124	7,910	3,276	2,223	31,583	450	13,762	4,124	2,732	1,31,049
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,104	21,423	17,180	13,405	5,68,171	1,201	8,586	7,367	5,854	1,57,231	823	8,713	5,521	5,258	3,76,219
225	955	926	570	19,834	83	478	465	214	8,957	10	58	58	30	1,355
4,329	22,378	18,106	13,975	5,88,005	1,284	9,064	7,832	6,068	1,66,188	833	8,771	5,579	5,288	3,77,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,211	11,337	10,981	18,076	6,76,701	2,501	6,305	6,157	9,747	1,88,239	606	2,637	1,900	2,927	1,96,483
523	701	701	1,166	42,800	161	359	329	521	10,489	12	22	22	48	1,920
5,734	12,038	11,662	19,242	7,19,501	2,662	6,664	6,486	10,268	1,98,728	618	2,659	1,922	2,975	1,98,403
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,995	22,962	19,652	35,177	10,74,473	6,137	15,501	13,789	24,187	3,70,518	1,137	5,609	4,743	7,841	2,94,126
717	1,448	1,404	2,702	51,217	442	896	888	1,841	28,753	18	70	68	126	2,215
9,712	24,410	21,056	37,879	11,25,690	6,579	16,397	14,677	26,028	3,99,271	1,155	5,679	4,811	7,967	2,96,341
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,850	22,649	21,821	33,527	10,68,781	2,966	13,142	12,574	18,828	3,61,225	590	3,440	3,226	4,771	2,33,139
574	1,038	1,016	1,700	46,009	138	342	340	540	8,516	17	106	106	101	20,192
9,424	23,687	22,837	35,227	11,14,790	3,104	13,484	12,914	19,368	3,69,741	607	3,546	3,332	4,872	2,53,331
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,010	29,833	28,235	29,992	10,54,403	1,694	4,273	5,149	6,914	1,61,301	1,860	5,064	4,105	4,885	3,04,362
1,761	2,771	2,767	3,517	1,25,041	199	346	345	459	10,341	52	107	107	284	19,471
15,771	32,604	31,002	33,509	11,79,444	1,893	4,619	5,494	7,373	1,71,642	1,912	5,171	4,212	5,169	3,23,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,167	20,991	18,174	28,407	3,59,348	498	7,662	6,962	6,353	83,622	1,025	13,487	9,452	8,396	2,28,845
103	567	540	874	9,917	14	198	158	201	1,642	23	215	167	281	4,594
2,270	21,558	18,714	29,281	3,69,265	512	7,860	7,120	6,554	85,264	1,048	13,702	9,619	8,677	2,33,439
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,842	35,828	14,255	8,460	2,44,938	335	4,910	3,207	2,156	39,613	552	6,815	3,289	1,507	1,09,834
47	563	336	238	5,466	9	63	61	33	892	15	87	82	105	1,596
1,889	36,391	14,591	8,698	2,50,404	344	4,973	3,268	2,189	40,505	567	6,902	3,371	1,612	1,11,430

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages and Redemp

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	398	170	118	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	396	1,158	13,352	5,481	5,055	2,722	47,834	30,628	26,921	464	2,484	1,621	1,336
	Right of occupancy	93	184	733	638	575	672	4,878	3,898	2,415	31	151	141	114
	Total ...	489	1,342	14,085	6,119	5,630	3,402	53,110	34,696	29,454	495	2,635	1,762	1,450
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	10	89	16	15	1	209	75	31	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,878	4,477	25,033	16,380	15,437	5,038	71,797	44,763	39,059	1,723	3,256	2,552	2,756
	Right of occupancy	939	1,882	3,501	3,237	3,755	2,496	13,217	10,689	9,974	339	644	594	934
	Total ...	2,818	6,369	28,623	19,633	19,207	7,535	85,223	55,527	49,064	2,062	3,900	3,146	3,690
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	777	1,519	12,223	6,248	6,086	1,558	20,267	11,430	12,458	563	2,194	1,201	700
	Right of occupancy	331	796	5,425	2,728	4,799	1,443	11,317	6,828	6,463	190	735	511	477
	Total ...	1,108	2,315	17,648	8,976	10,885	3,001	31,584	18,258	18,921	753	2,929	1,712	1,177
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9	1	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	532	1,367	16,871	11,370	9,395	2,087	27,869	21,947	38,374	1,116	2,772	2,502	3,429
	Right of occupancy	25	51	402	217	393	188	1,682	1,408	2,768	80	256	187	422
	Total ...	557	1,418	17,273	11,587	9,788	2,276	29,560	23,364	41,143	1,196	3,028	2,689	3,851
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	147	451	1,042	840	746	2,154	11,585	8,055	6,443	303	921	534	760
	Right of occupancy	6	14	131	104	78	217	861	665	167	44	105	72	27
	Total ...	153	465	1,173	944	824	2,371	12,446	8,720	6,610	347	1,026	606	787
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,382	622	267	1	60	25	1
	Ownership	747	1,516	12,465	4,941	6,096	2,918	56,072	27,678	20,183	732	3,281	1,399	1,906
	Right of occupancy	44	111	1,213	390	161	189	7,716	2,100	515	4	14	14	17
	Total ...	791	1,627	13,678	5,331	6,257	3,143	65,170	30,400	20,965	737	3,355	1,438	1,924
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	2	6	1,917	1,245	71	633	99,267	17,520	1,690	29	7,154	1,820	153
	Ownership	1,248	2,975	25,997	11,687	8,951	3,321	79,916	20,993	18,558	753	13,480	4,117	2,846
	Right of occupancy	264	632	3,231	2,177	3,609	325	7,592	2,673	2,693	327	1,601	864	681
	Total ...	1,514	3,613	31,145	15,109	12,631	4,279	186,775	41,186	22,941	1,109	22,235	6,801	3,680
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	563	675	34,965	9,488	6,778	4,714	86,092	49,208	15,450	378	7,693	2,794	2,066
	Right of occupancy	4	8	58	8	1	138	1,524	986	688	13	91	19	25
	Total ...	567	683	35,023	9,496	6,779	4,852	87,616	50,194	16,138	391	7,784	2,813	2,091
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	65	97	1,371	737	18	190	31,033	5,701	1,039	12	754	291	124
	Ownership	364	810	11,277	3,596	4,406	2,268	29,315	10,990	14,808	290	3,483	1,176	1,772
	Right of occupancy	20	22	124	47	73	117	1,049	558	608	5	19	9	10
	Total ...	449	929	12,772	4,380	4,497	2,575	61,397	17,249	16,455	307	4,256	1,476	1,906
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	135	198	11,347	6,614	361	1,275	189,079	54,029	21,673	57	10,782	3,128	540
	Ownership	48,371	143,093	1,443,260	950,613	7,50,517	161,189	1,734,748	1,112,297	10,59,732	42,839	192,917	133,202	1,00,781
	Right of occupancy	8,791	19,964	73,685	65,492	57,904	30,011	156,820	124,361	1,27,504	4,414	15,347	13,231	11,925
	Total ...	57,297	163,255	1,528,292	1,022,719	8,08,782	192,475	2,081,547	1,290,687	11,98,909	47,310	219,076	149,561	1,13,246

TIONS, AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1889—concluded.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,751	12,438	9,723	7,568	2,41,907	592	2,331	2,061	2,093	55,245	1,890	7,670	4,957	3,680	2,61,470
283	974	853	828	25,400	66	211	201	221	5,702	155	509	421	363	22,114
3,034	13,412	10,576	8,396	2,67,307	658	2,542	2,262	2,314	60,947	2,045	8,179	5,378	4,043	2,83,584
1	2	2	2	106	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	195
4,395	27,227	16,042	13,291	5,63,929	1,392	5,896	3,853	3,634	99,486	5,230	10,528	7,534	7,218	4,88,422
1,438	2,494	2,276	4,334	1,12,170	390	523	506	1,258	37,489	851	1,521	1,446	2,233	71,068
5,834	29,723	18,320	17,627	6,76,205	1,782	6,419	4,359	4,892	1,36,975	6,083	12,050	8,981	9,452	5,59,685
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,748	10,113	7,100	8,207	3,23,701	1,190	5,154	3,967	3,644	1,14,514	1,825	4,005	2,401	4,458	1,02,765
1,146	2,841	2,163	2,377	87,413	356	1,235	934	1,298	25,191	481	1,761	1,152	992	33,317
3,894	12,954	9,263	10,584	4,11,114	1,546	6,389	4,901	4,942	1,39,705	2,306	5,766	3,553	5,450	1,36,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1
3,404	14,266	13,293	73,228	5,08,852	1,420	5,378	5,051	14,321	1,63,299	1,611	8,339	7,127	10,013	2,39,495
162	542	526	1,626	29,413	59	159	156	604	8,816	88	222	190	341	12,127
3,566	14,808	13,819	74,854	5,38,265	1,479	5,537	5,207	14,925	1,72,115	1,700	8,563	7,319	10,354	2,51,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,346	3,981	3,457	1,835	74,186	763	4,162	1,621	962	81,043	671	3,006	1,821	1,071	56,256
13	65	56	18	945	3	6	5	8	335	22	283	216	35	1,550
1,359	4,046	3,513	1,853	75,131	766	4,168	1,626	970	81,378	693	3,289	2,037	1,106	57,806
8	462	27	9	744	...	...	...	...	...	4	609	25	8	166
5,449	31,481	16,769	14,757	6,18,642	3,269	18,182	10,702	10,127	2,86,491	2,730	10,327	4,780	5,278	4,32,870
134	870	464	318	13,163	38	257	186	199	4,582	52	256	175	179	4,611
5,591	32,813	17,260	15,084	6,32,549	3,307	18,439	10,888	10,326	2,91,073	2,786	11,192	4,980	5,465	4,37,647
66	19,139	3,507	317	19,197	37	4,056	1,088	125	3,640	80	68,327	4,436	173	17,458
2,011	43,579	12,008	9,937	2,30,726	706	13,065	4,411	3,602	61,494	2,890	28,887	7,395	6,847	2,33,467
261	2,655	1,259	1,071	16,426	55	2,284	441	761	3,926	240	2,301	1,044	945	14,313
2,338	65,373	16,774	11,325	2,66,349	798	19,405	5,940	4,488	69,060	3,210	99,515	12,875	7,965	2,65,238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,658	43,549	21,094	12,954	6,47,655	1,363	21,450	11,489	6,621	2,11,858	3,068	58,420	15,887	8,601	3,17,071
50	592	347	98	8,545	3	8	6	12	79	628	4,371	2,788	1,799	2,797
3,708	44,141	21,441	13,052	6,56,200	1,366	21,458	11,495	6,633	2,11,937	3,696	62,791	18,675	10,400	3,19,868
31	1,728	492	283	3,996	24	639	295	54	1,639	54	1,711	565	334	7,295
1,556	10,787	5,152	7,341	2,63,005	622	5,658	2,967	4,106	92,843	1,999	12,936	5,204	6,822	2,83,473
41	249	173	246	3,376	8	63	36	44	569	49	419	236	255	2,604
1,628	12,764	5,817	7,870	2,70,377	654	6,360	3,298	4,204	95,051	2,102	15,066	6,005	7,411	2,93,372
219	43,224	18,820	4,210	88,722	76	7,460	2,400	446	8,745	187	73,688	6,533	799	31,275
123,976	631,718	434,135	5,44,328	1,57,38,649	55,429	292,503	218,073	2,64,608	58,01,426	46,038	345,320	178,417	1,70,519	79,70,029
15,125	37,917	33,643	45,552	13,12,756	6,253	15,460	12,857	20,470	4,04,123	3,981	18,745	13,552	14,470	3,33,661
139,319	712,859	486,598	5,94,090	1,71,40,127	61,758	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,291	50,206	437,753	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural Year ending 30th September 1889.

Description of Revenue.	1887-88. Assessed.	1887-88. Realized.	1888-89. Assessed.	1888-89. Realized.	1888-89. Realization of balances of previous years.	1888-89. Total realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1888-89.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Revenue as in past year	1,97,94,654	1,98,38,147	1,99,07,773	1,99,65,412	1,47,976	2,01,13,388	...	...	4,51,246	...	...
Added to roll during the year ...	2,02,135	...	3,43,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off	89,021	...	1,12,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,79,968	2,79,968	2,78,612	2,78,612	...	2,78,612	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	19,95,248	20,36,567	20,29,064	19,46,348	61,636	20,07,984	...	...	82,716	...	...
Total ...	2,21,82,984	2,21,54,682	2,24,46,455	2,21,90,372	2,09,612	2,23,99,984	...	...	5,33,962	...	...

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1889.

Total of all Grades during the year.						Detail of Number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1889 from last year.	Recruited in 1889.	Total for 1889.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1889.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
19,861	1,558	21,419	381	1,088	* 19,950	87	629	362	18,872	9,700	10,160	195	Rs. 5,010	Rs. 834	Rs. 108	Rs. 84	Rs. 25,99,431	Rs. 5,71,692	Rs. 31,71,123

* Includes 1,102 officers and men of the Railway Police.

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*

8	302, 303, 396	Murder — By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder — " dakaits	5	...	...	8	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder — " robbers	34	...	2	4	18	10	...	...	33	...	...	10	8	7	...	...	1	...	...
11		Murder — " poison...	67	...	2	5	41	18	...	...	63	...	...	18	22	11	...	...	11	1	...
12		Other murders	358	...	33	112	302	181	...	...	353	4	2	174	110	97	...	...	23	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	123	1	7	22	80	33	...	...	101	19	...	32	43	28	...	...	16	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	174	...	9	25	146	100	...	...	168	1	1	99	42	20	...	...	12	2	1
15	376	Rape	189	2	4	4	98	27	...	...	96	9	...	26	42	3	...	...	35	2	[illegible]
16	377	Unnatural offence...	118	6	1	9	77	42	...	...	93	...	...	41	33	5	...	...	22	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	42	...	2	1	22	13	...	...	37	1	...	13	8	...	...	...	3	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	171	...	3	2	140	96	...	...	167	3	...	95	44	3	...	...	2	...	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1,406	9	59	55	1,034	659	...	...	1,105	78	2	623	238	56	...	...	58	9	7
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	72	...	7	7	41	21	...	...	61	2	...	20	19	1	...	...	23	1	[illegible]
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	25	...	1	2	21	16	...	...	20	3	...	16	4	3	...	...	3	...	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	266	13	6	19	187	87	...	...	218	10	...	83	90	18	...	...	9	1	[illegible]
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction... ...	452	1	11	32	244	72	...	...	164	58	...	67	54	36	...	...	45	7	1[illegible]
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purpose of extortion.	36	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	5	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	17	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	16	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,156	6	26	38	896	466	...	...	706	46	...	408	227	20	...	...	70	12	1[illegible]
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	54	...	1	7	53	36	...	...	48	...	1	35	18	1	...	...	2	2	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	372	1	14	10	221	97	...	...	92	211	...	95	88	11	...	...	25	...	2[illegible]
		TOTAL ...	5,140	39	188	363	3,646	1,983	75	54	3,539	447	6	1,863	1,104	330	46	62	382	37	7[illegible]

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1889—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusation of cognizable crime. (4)	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code. (5)	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year. (6)	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year. (7)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided. (8)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction. (9)	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. (10)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided. (11)	Investigated by Police. Suo motu. (12)	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police. (13)	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire. (14)	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7. (15) a. Ending in conviction.	(15) b. Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(15) c. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. (16)	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided. (17)	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred. (18)	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. (18a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(18a) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	96	...	6	116	75	44	...	...	94	2	...	44	29	105	...	...	1	...	2
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	11	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	10	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
34		Robbery with hurt — By other means ...	68	...	6	13	38	17	...	...	55	6	...	17	16	10	...	...	6	...	...
35	392, 393	Robbery — In dwelling house ...	18	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	10	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
36		Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	64	...	2	11	29	15	...	...	60	1	...	15	14	14	...	...	6	...	...
37		Robbery — Other robberies ...	529	10	7	37	287	67	...	...	192	50	...	64	53	23	...	...	87	...	12
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,042	27	34	61	428	164	...	...	761	118	...	146	189	34	...	...	77	3	5
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	838	6	21	24	399	156	...	...	592	53	1	147	147	24	...	...	60	9	11

40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14,775	3,421	456	271	2,955	2,049	...	...	11,325	41	5	2,034	863	196	...	...	248	5	22
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	169	3	2	1	133	90	...	...	134	4	...	88	26	3	...	...	6	...	...
42	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	10	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	10	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	17,622	3,468	534	536	4,366	2,618	74	59	13,245	275	6	2,571	1,344	410	19	65	496	17	52
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																				
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1,013	3	4	9	570	87	...	...	83	98	1	31	58	6	...	...	73	53	50
45	336, 337...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	14	...	1	...	13	6	...	...	11	2	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,028	3	5	9	584	94	18	16	94	100	1	36	64	6	18	36	73	53	50
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																				
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	451	210	6	6	140	89	...	...	216	3	...	88	39	8	...	...	7	...	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	4,822	78	191	297	2,171	1,392	...	...	3,960	103	5	1,376	617	241	...	...	281	78	48
49		Theft ... Ordinary	12,456	787	231	258	5,744	3,644	...	...	8,837	534	6	3,548	1,020	147	...	...	489	53	48
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	991	13	16	21	558	221	...	...	380	95	1	194	108	11	...	...	65	45	6
51	411, 414...	Receiving stolen property ...	2,873	5	147	131	2,186	1,505	...	...	2,826	21	...	1,490	663	104	...	...	95	11	12
52	447, 448...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	3,902	10	4	26	2,626	500	...	...	361	440	...	265	403	13	...	...	192	136	170
53	461, 462...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	21	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	14	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		TOTAL ...	25,516	1,108	595	739	13,432	7,356	68	54	16,594	1,196	12	6,966	2,851	524	39	70	1,130	323	284
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...		50,488	4,618	1,368	1,712	22,913	12,613	70	55	34,247	2,130	26	11,956	5,543	1,332	32	68	2,179	440	477

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1889—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusation of cognizable crime. (4)	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code. (5)	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year. (6)	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year. (7)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided. (8)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction. (9)	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. (10)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided. (11)	Investigated by Police: *Suo motu.* (12)	Investigated by Police: By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police. (13)	Investigated by Police: By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire. (14)	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7: (a) Ending in conviction. (15)	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. (16)	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided. (17)	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred. (18)	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.: When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. (18a)	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																				
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	123	...	2	1	99	23	...	...	15	18	...	12	13	1	...	...	4	3	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	6,995	...	102	211	6,768	5,758	...	...	3,989	2,344	2	5,157	840	312	...	...	15	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	135	...	2	8	140	111	...	...	130	5	...	108	28	2	...	...	...	...	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws ...	381	...	2	6	349	282	...	...	293	6	...	230	53	7	...	...	3	2	...
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	356	...	...	7	332	251	...	...	174	8	1	170	37	11	...	...	...	...	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws ...	106	...	4	2	90	68	...	...	89	4	...	60	17	2	...	...	...	...	...
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	47	...	...	1	46	44	...	...	6	27	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	355	...	2	7	324	239	...	...	345	4	...	240	82	5	...	...	6	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	14,101	1	2	46	14,074	12,263	...	...	13,863	11	...	12,527	1,351	24	...	...	8	2	1

63	Act III of 1880, Sections 14, 15, 27.	Cantonment Act	3,588	...	...	18	3,602	2,983	...	...	3,500	3	...	2,846	666	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	476	...	7	7	427	323	...	...	275	5	...	196	42	10	...	...	3	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	24	...	...	...	22	20	...	...	13	10	...	19	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48...	Post Office Act	4	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	517	...	54	17	460	433	...	...	553	...	...	433	87	17	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	84	...	...	1	83	70	...	...	72	3	...	66	11	2	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act I of 1876, Section 15 ...	Telegraph Act	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Chaps. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	4	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Act IV of 1884	Offences against the Indian Explosives Act.	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	27,318	1	178	333	26,844	22,895	93	85	23,342	2,448	3	22,113	3,234	395	85	87	39	9	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	77,807	4,619	1,546	2,045	49,758	35,509	78	71	57,590	4,578	29	34,069	8,777	1,727	54	78	2,218	449	479

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1889—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Law under which punishable.	3 Description of Crime.	19 Persons: Pending at the end of last year.	20 Received by transfer.	21 Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year: Arrested by Police.	22 Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year: Appearing under order of Magistrate.	23 Total of columns 19 to 22.	24 Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	25 Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	26 Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	27 Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	28 Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate.	29 Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court.	30 Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate.	31 Finally convicted: By Sessions or High Court.	32 Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	33 Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	34 Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	35 Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	36 Number pending at end of year: *Before appearance before a Magistrate*: In custody of Police.	37 Number pending at end of year: *Before appearance before a Magistrate*: On bail.	38 Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate.	39 Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions.	40 Property: Number of cases in which property was stolen.	41 Number of cases in which property was recovered.	42 Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	43 Amount of property stolen.	44 Amount of property recovered.	45 Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	115 ... ... 117 ... ... 118, 119 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																												
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 & 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	15	...	144	6	165	...	8	...	157	73	...	75	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender...	2	...	56	...	58	...	5	...	52	31	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	20	2	230	31	283	...	1	...	282	101	...	170	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	249	...	3,909	684	4,842	4	38	...	4,752	1,518	22	2,832	18	2,600	...	...	13	...	48	333	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	...	40	2	43	...	1	...	42	9	...	29	...	28	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	287	2	4,383	723	5,395	4	53	1	5,289	1,733	23	3,122	18	2,875	65	63	14	...	49	359	20	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																											
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder By thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder " dakaits ...	8	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	1,548	724	...
10		Murder " robbers ...	6	...	47	...	53	1	...	...	52	9	9	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	25	9	...	3,787	141	...
11		Murder " poison ...	8	...	89	...	97	...	7	...	88	34	21	4	15	19	...	...	2	...	2	11	1	2	1	...	255	12	...
12		Other murders	206	3	614	31	854	9	10	...	828	259	133	115	167	280	...	...	3	7	...	106	45	11	4	...	774	77	...
13	307	Attempt at murder ...	20	...	127	1	148	2	1	...	142	76	8	19	14	33	...	...	1	3	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	43	...	295	4	342	...	8	...	333	86	38	79	92	171	...	...	3	1	...	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	4	...	94	10	108	...	3	...	102	64	3	28	3	30	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offence ...	12	...	90	...	102	1	5	...	96	45	3	41	3	44	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	26	5	31	...	1	...	30	16	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	...	155	...	159	3	13	...	143	42	2	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	73	...	1,463	314	1,850	1	32	...	1,804	658	22	989	29	940	...	...	6	1	12	99	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	16	...	55	...	71	1	8	...	62	28	5	21	6	27	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	3	1	...	426	61	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	6	...	62	12	80	...	...	...	80	28	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	23	..	281	49	353	...	11	...	341	187	...	117	4	112	...	...	1	1	..	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369...	Kidnapping or abduction	43	7	301	71	422	11	22	...	373	200	9	128	...	118	...	...	4	9	7	32	...	21	8	...	404	131	...
25	346 to 348...	Wrongful confinement & restraint in secret for purpose of extortion.	...	...	18	9	27	...	...	...	27	11	2	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	2	4	6		...	...	6	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	41	...	1,117	419	1,577	...	13	...	1,562	737	27	760	1	654	...	...	3	...	2	34	...	1	1	...	13	11	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	...	55	1	66	...	3	...	63	20	2	38	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	10	...	171	212	393	...	10	...	381	230	...	128	...	123	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	535	10	5,067	1,142	6,754	29	147	3	6,528	2,734	291	2,637	352	2,776	55	51	25	25	25	435	54	67	28	42	7,207	1,157	16

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1889—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	Persons: Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Persons: Received by transfer. (20)	Persons: Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year: Arrested by Police. (21)	Persons: Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year: Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Persons: Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Persons: Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Persons: Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Persons: Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Persons: Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Persons: Acquitted or discharged after appearance befroe a Magistrate: By Magistrate. (28)	Persons: Acquitted or discharged after appearance befroe a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Persons: Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate. (30)	Persons: Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Persons: Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Persons: Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Persons: Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Persons: Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Persons: Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: In custody of Police. (36)	Persons: Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: On bail. (37)	Persons: Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Persons: Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions. (39)	Property: Number of case in which property was stolen. (40)	Property: Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Property: Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Property: Amount of property stolen. (43)	Property: Amount of property recovered. (44)	Property: Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																											
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	65	1	126	...	192	1	5	...	186	108	20	46	7	53	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	85	50	...	28,459	19,199	...
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 379, 398.	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	2	...	488	184	...
34	394, 379, 398.	Robbery with hurt. By other means	5	..	68	...	73	1	5	...	66	29	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	43	13	...	3,535	485	...
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery. In dwelling-house.	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	4	...	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	591	16	...
36	392, 393 ...	Robbery. On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	5	...	78	...	83	4	3	...	76	35	3	24	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	55	16	...	3,642	952	...
37	392, 393 ...	Robbery. Other robberies	22	...	215	75	312	2	18	...	292	167	4	88	10	93	...	...	2	...	...	21	...	174	77	...	20,581	11,537	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	62	..	621	313	996	...	17	...	975	571	9	353	1	244	...	...	...	...	4	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

39	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	27	...	466	118	611	1	28	...	582	313	3	229	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	301	6	4,663	69	5,039	8	191	...	4,825	1,668	52	2,796	22	2,814	...	...	8	13	2	284	...	7,672	2,775	...	5,70,487	1,16,696	...
41	449 to 452...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	...	128	18	147	...	1	...	145	48	...	93	2	92	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	7	6	...	89	53	...
42	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	1	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	115	115	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	31	...	31	23	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	488	7	6,437	593	7,525	40	268	4	7,196	2,959	91	3,683	46	3,578	55	54	10	15	6	404	3	8,065	2,950	36	6,27,987	1,49,237	24
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																												
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	21	...	151	1,074	1,246	...	6	...	1,238	1,068	...	143	1	41	...	...	...	...	2	26	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	13	5	18	...	...	...	18	10	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	21	...	164	1,080	1,265	...	6	4	1,257	1,078	...	151	2	48	29	27	...	...	2	26	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																												
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5	...	144	11	160	...	2	...	157	53	...	91	...	91	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	379 to 382...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	153	12	2,885	159	3,209	25	93	...	3,075	1,160	39	1,752	2	1,739	...	...	9	4	12	113	..	4,199	2,374	...	1,70,765	1,03,215	...
49		Theft ... Ordinary ...	278	11	6,210	711	7,210	12	120	...	7,055	2,213	24	4,605	9	4,516	...	...	10	16	7	194	...	8,726	4,648	...	1,84,612	60,825	...
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	19	5	309	272	605	...	6	...	598	328	1	253	...	193	...	...	2	1	...	13	1	337	165	...	24,892	15,432	...
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	187	7	3,400	90	3,684	33	156	...	3,473	1,276	58	1,942	21	1,954	...	...	39	9	13	137	...	1,781	2,408	...	58,520	90,444	...
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass.	56	...	422	4,389	4,867	2	19	...	4,840	3,903	...	877	...	249	...	...	3	...	6	57	...	1	1	...	4	4	...
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	4	5	...	9	...	...	...	9	4	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	383	102	...
		TOTAL ...	698	39	13,375	5,632	19,744	72	396	3	19,207	8,937	122	9,525	32	8,747	65	64	63	31	38	527	1	15,061	9,602	64	4,39,176	2,70,022	61
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V.		2,029	58	29,426	9,170	40,683	145	870	3	39,477	17,441	527	19,118	450	18,024	61	59	112	71	120	1,751	78	23,193	12,580	54	10,74,370	4,20,416	40

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1889—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—concluded.

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
			PERSONS.																					PROPERTY.					
					Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year.							Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).						Number pending at end of year.									
																				Before appearance before a Magistrate.									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																												
54	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	2	...	34	202	238	...	...	...	238	191	...	41	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	387	3	4,373	2,920	7,683	14	231	...	7,394	1,067	1	6,016	3	4,661	...	...	8	8	36	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	41	...	794	25	860	...	...	...	860	209	...	620	...	598	...	...	6	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws	11	...	436	104	551	...	6	...	545	155	...	378	...	317	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	"	" " Opium Act	9	...	206	262	477	...	...	...	477	118	...	347	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	"	" " Ry. Laws	3	...	117	22	142	...	1	...	140	38	1	100	...	85	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	6	...	9	67	82	...	...	...	82	5	...	73	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	27	27	...	32	32	...
61	"	" " Arms Act...	8	...	377	3	388	1	6	...	377	103	...	268	...	268	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act	Public and local nuisances.	49	...	14,202	377	14,628	...	3	...	14,613	1,516	...	13,073	...	12,876	...	...	...	...	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.																												
63	Act III of 1880, Secs. 14, 15, 27.	Cantonment Act ...	18	...	3,523	539	4,080	...	...	...	4,080	666	...	3,410	...	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act VII of 1883, Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
68	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	30	...	541	519	1,090	...	...	...	1,082	367	...	697	...	406	...	...	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act ...	...	...	20	6	26	...	...	...	26	2	...	22	...	16	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81. 82.	Registration Act ...	...	...	1	12	13	...	...	...	13	3	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19, 20	Criminal Tribes Act	21	26	458	...	505	...	...	...	490	27	...	443	...	443	...	...	6	12	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	2	...	86	11	99	...	...	...	97	17	...	76	...	71	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act I of 1876, Section 15.	Telegraph Act ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 & 45 Vic., Chaps. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Act IV of 1884	Offences against the Indian Explosives Act.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	588	29	25,202	5,070	30,889	15	247	9	30,541	4,489	2	25,596	3	22,898	91	89	20	23	63	431	...	27	27	100	32	32	100
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,617	87	54,629	14,240	71,573	160	1,117	2	70,019	21,930	529	44,715	453	40,923	75	71	132	94	183	2,183	78	23,220	12,607	54	10,74,402	4,20,448	39

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1889—concluded.

Part II.—*Non-Cognizable Crime.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Cases.						Persons.							
												Acquitted.		Convicted.		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	8	...	8	...	8	8	8	6	1	...	1	...	...
	118, 119...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	8	...	8	...	8	8	8	6	1	...	1	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505... ...	Offences against the State	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	9	1	...	6	...	2	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	1,041	1,154	171	1,325	608	1,037	1,768	1,973	215	623	1	1,065	6	63
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants	283	243	24	267	73	165	288	295	107	110	5	63	2	8
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	513	582	209	791	265	540	867	916	235	246	4	375	...	56
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	234	256	25	281	78	95	194	209	36	113	4	52	...	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	74	73	18	91	62	67	102	117	23	31	...	61	1	1
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	153	130	2	132	7	99	119	117	70	33	...	14	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	169	148	29	177	105	119	539	896	76	256	...	562	...	2
		Total ...	2,470	2,587	480	3,067	1,198	2,123	3,878	4,532	763	1,412	20	2,192	11	134
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	56	48	9	57	30	30	53	63	35	7	...	19	...	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	12	6	1	7	2	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	68	54	10	64	32	31	54	68	40	7	...	19	...	2

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	515	583	27	610	209	187	333	275	80	132	1	60	...	2
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	12	17	...	17	...	13	33	32	20	9	...	3	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	16,658	21,000	265	21,265	556	13,226	30,749	28,841	12,650	12,342	1	3,226	...	222
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	393	243	...	243	11	205	534	533	119	359	3	49	...	3
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	5,934	11,830	200	12,030	621	6,523	15,560	15,004	7,659	4,740	1	2,436	5	163
		TOTAL ...	22,997	33,090	465	33,555	1,188	19,967	46,876	44,010	20,448	17,450	5	5,714	5	388
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,129	1,653	40	1,693	302	705	1,087	1,103	361	473	...	224	...	45
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	611	659	105	764	398	376	616	724	129	220	2	366	...	7
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	66	76	11	87	38	49	67	71	9	32	...	26	2	2
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	2,422	2,957	62	3,019	372	1,830	4,458	4,395	1,515	1,637	...	1,198	...	45
		TOTAL ...	4,428	5,345	218	5,563	1,110	2,960	6,228	6,293	2,014	2,362	2	1,814	2	99
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion	69	64	1	65	9	42	88	90	68	9	...	13	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	24	59	...	59	3	43	90	92	16	34	...	41	...	1
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	4,043	5,334	128	5,462	205	2,910	4,316	3,917	1,803	1,649	1	387	...	77
25	500 to 502	Defamation	320	442	1	443	37	172	330	321	173	114	...	29	...	5
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	759	1,230	22	1,252	76	739	1,090	824	488	195	...	140	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	272	345	44	389	136	257	713	739	98	177	...	464	...	...
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	5	4	...	4	...	4	10	10	4	...	...	6	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	3,286	3,938	400	4,338	1,619	2,291	7,838	8,800	2,034	2,863	...	3,695	...	208
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	114	128	1	129	5	101	280	280	78	27	...	113	...	62
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	256	264	...	264	148	212	680	676	101	322	...	244	...	9
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,826	1,541	52	1,593	165	1,297	1,284	1,163	564	388	...	199	...	12
33	*Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police* ...		2,970	3,842	537	4,379	688	3,414	8,187	8,164	1,632	2,733	2	3,658	6	133
		TOTAL ...	13,944	17,191	1,186	18,377	3,091	11,482	24,906	25,076	7,059	8,511	3	8,989	6	508
		GRAND TOTAL ...	44,223	58,858	2,386	61,244	6,828	36,758	82,283	80,262	30,410	29,875	31	18,789	24	1,133

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1889, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Province and Class of Court.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total Number of Cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Punjab. Civil ...			14	31	124	5	14	31	134	263	255,005	43,133	20,207	1,602		
Punjab. Criminal ...	107,010 square miles.	18,842,264	13	31	124	5	13	*34	132	478	85,643	77,187	11,850	355	Rs. 28,32,354.	Rs. 28,74,115.
Punjab. Revenue ...			...	...	...	2	6	58	90	312	32,350	5,094	5,054	717		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372,998	125,414	37,111	2,674	...	...

18 — Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	Chief Court Judges ...	5	...
	Divisional Judges	14	...
	District Judges	27	4
	Subordinate Judges ...	2	15
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Assistant Commissioners ...	28	4
	Extra Assistant " ...	7	94
	Small Cause Court Judges	13	4
	Munsiffs	...	83
	Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.	...	122
	Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Civil Judges.	1	204
	Special Magistrates ...	24	13

* Includes additional District Magistrates at Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Peshâwar.

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code	3	1 ~~2~~	2 ~~4~~	3 ~~11~~	3 ~~7~~	~~4~~	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	2 ~~5~~	1 ~~3~~	1 ~~3~~	1 ~~3~~	~~2~~	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	~~1,410~~	743	726	5,800	2,109	3,476	9	206	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	382	218	195	294	189	79	4	22	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C.	1,327	1,154	1,106	2,053	873	1,128	...	52	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,528	1,164	1,129	1,792	831	887	2	72	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C.	164	145	135	170	88	79	...	3	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	85	76	73	92	31	59	...	2	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	851	621	572	1,615	599	1,014	...	2	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	282	158	157	450	377	64	...	9	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C.: Offences affecting life	1,046	850	853	1,661	706	693	9	253	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	102	60	46	88	48	40	...	...	
Hurt	17,953	11,188	10,101	25,166	20,101	4,726	11	328	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,759	714	630	1,630	1,345	245	...	40	
Criminal force and assault	28,343	17,526	15,721	37,142	31,543	5,248	11	340	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	733	261	197	457	293	142	1	21	
Rape	227	104	92	119	77	41	...	1	
Unnatural offence	126	88	80	93	47	45	...	1	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Theft	19,545	13,180	7,164	10,966	4,129	6,628	24	185	
Extortion	981	247	229	438	365	66	1	6	
Robbery and dacoity	1,078	475	305	745	448	242	7	48	
Criminal misappropriation of property	927	501	489	840	449	380	...	11	
Criminal breach of trust	1,570	693	608	762	451	288	5	18	
Receiving of stolen property	3,099	2,724	2,116	3,403	1,286	2,031	18	68	
Cheating	2,142	850	809	1,285	980	268	4	33	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	51	21	19	32	24	7	...	1	
Mischief	6,857	3,739	3,407	8,577	5,802	2,595	9	141	
Criminal trespass	21,366	17,145	5,982	11,752	7,296	4,195	14	247	
Offences relating to documents, to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	510	169	159	325	245	69	2	9	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	32	23	19	40	23	16	...	1	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	7,557	3,916	3,677	5,812	4,976	680	19	137	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	533	251	242	449	395	48	...	6	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,984	1,021	965	1,750	1,484	251	...	15	
Offences under Special and Local Laws	33,421	29,056	27,674	56,068	16,850	38,663	9	546	
Grand Total ...	157,979	109,087	85,684	181,880	104,499	74,398	159	2,824	

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Persons sentenced to: Transportation.	Persons sentenced to: Penal servitude.	Persons sentenced to: Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Persons sentenced to: Imprisonment. Simple.	Persons sentenced to: Forfeiture of property.	Persons sentenced to: Fine.	Persons sentenced to: Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment. Fine. Rs. 10 and under.	Fine. Rs. 50 and under.	Fine. Rs. 100 and under.	Fine. Rs. 500 and under.	Fine. Rs. 1,000 and under.	Fine. Above Rs. 1,000.	Fine. Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Fine. Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Fine. Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment. 15 days and under.	Imprisonment. 6 months and under.	Imprisonment. 2 years and under.	Imprisonment. 7 years and under.	Imprisonment. Above 7 years.	Whipping. 10 stripes and under.	Whipping. 20 stripes and under.	Whipping. 30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	49	20	...	1,220	...	...	...	1,042	178	...	...	...	...	7,400	6,779	144	56	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,124	94	...	5,338	34	228	49	4,466	812	51	9	...	...	39,751	34,186	4,023	226	854	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	12,875	546	1	40,843	939	9,170	968	32,218	7,932	534	146	13	...	3,88,559	3,16,328	24,993	1,887	8,114	4,363	25	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	388	24	...	6,488	31	...	...	6,296	184	6	2	...	...	12,201	10,557	546	126	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	235	...	...	121	82	...	...	18	90	11	2	...	...	4,550	2,231	15	...	54	180	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	1,639	50	...	1,944	148	1,678	145	533	799	315	264	25	8	1,67,632	1,00,902	26,369	88	434	660	652	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session ...	...	142	...	409	1	18	197	7	116	77	6	104	56	27	4	...	18,315	9,346	1,047	...	22	67	354	44	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	90	39	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	90	181	...	16,722	735	19	56,151	1,241	11,192	1,239	44,579	10,099	973	450	42	8	6,38,408	4,80,329	57,137	2,383	9,777	5,457	1,033	46	...	...	...	...

Note.—A detail of columns 26, 27 and 28 cannot be furnished.

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals of the Punjab during the year 1889.

Part I.—*Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 and under.		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	24	1	130	...	157	3	88	4	31	...	88	4	401	129
" " 380, "	10	1	30	5	31	...	15	...	8	...	10	5	97	18
" " 381, "	...	...	4	...	11	...	8	...	5	...	2	1	27	4
" " 382, "	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	3	...	17	...	34	...	31	...	4	...	20	2	100	11
" " 412, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	13	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	25	6
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	4	...	9	...	11	...	1	...	2	...	19	8
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	7	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	20	4
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 346, I. P. C.	2	...	12	...	20	...	11	1	1	...	12	...	39	20
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871.	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	14	...
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
12. Offences under Section 377, I. P. C....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
13. Offences under Section 461, I. P. C....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14. Theft, as defined in Section 392, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15. Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
16. Unnatural offence, Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Total ...	40	2	222	5	281	6	185	5	56	...	150	12	760	204

No. 18 A.—continued.

PART II.—*Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	5 *and under.*	6 *to* 10.	11 *to* 15.	16 *to* 20.	21 *to* 25.	26 *to* 30.	TOTAL.
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	13	19	17	4	52	105
" 380, " ...	...	...	1	1	3	3	8
" 381, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, I. P. C. ...	1	2	2	2	1	13	21
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	3	...	...	...	2	5
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	2	3	...	3	8
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	1	1	1	1	4	8
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	...	2	7	4	2	15	30
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	...	2	7	6	7	13	35
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 591, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 467, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 469, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	1	25	41	35	18	113	233

No. 18 A.—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	9
Sections 406—408, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Section 376, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sections 353-354, "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Section 403, "	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 24, Act IV of 1879	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
" 477, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 182, "	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 304, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 462, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 325, "	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 309, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
" 379, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 456, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 457, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 426, "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 369, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 156, Mutiny Rules	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	2	...	10	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	10	...	37

PART IV.—*Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded.	1,234	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted.	16,069	
Percentage of whipping ...	7·68	

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of persons.												
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts... ...	10,286	1	2,937	3,461	...	1,254	2,099	6	155	...	373	12	
To Courts of Session	7,035	9	2,703	2,104	5	596	1,285	12	99	...	222	13	
To Chief Court. By persons convicted	844	5	277	206	...	136	109	...	12	...	99	46	
To Chief Court. By Government from judgments of acquittal.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Total... ...	18,168	15	5,917	5,771	5	1,986	3,493	18	269	...	694	13	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	3,964	...	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	780	100	124	11	
By Courts of Session	1,287	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	128	173	39	20	
By Chief Court	3,755	6	2,358	317	30	299	353	...	91	...	301	34	
Total... ...	9,006	6	6,265	317	30	299	353	...	999	273	464	13	
Grand Total... ...	27,174	21	12,182	6,088	35	2,285	3,846	18	1,268	273	1,158	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.																			
Class of Tribunals.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other causes.	For Pattahs or Kabúlyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included in the above.	Suits for immoveable property	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Succession certificate suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
Courts in the Interior.																																						
I.—Civil Courts.																																						
Unpaid Tribunals	2,955	2,087	3,254	23	122	86	48	702	107	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	24	28	33	9	4	...	...	1	133	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	6	10,545
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	76,171	32,081	38,602	278	2,204	1,578	1,886	12,785	1,722	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,303	227	113	770	158	48	...	75	24	3,308	94	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	59	191,409
Small Cause Courts	6,169	4,002	4,293	47	2,893	1,268	1,433	413	38	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,670
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	4,507	1,167	2,822	22	62	102	132	576	161	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	7,662	400	142	537	230	18	8	154	50	1,565	89	...	1	8	5	3	19	2	110	20,707
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	89,802	39,337	48,971	370	5,281	3,034	3,499	14,476	2,028	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	26,806	651	283	1,340	397	70	8	229	78	5,006	195	...	11	8	5	3	25	4	175	243,394
II.—Revenue Courts.																																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,034	3,369	...	...	...	7,219	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,439
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2,815	...	...	...	115	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,941
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,043	6,184	...	...	...	8,055	819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,101
Courts at the Seat of Government.																																						
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grand Total ...	89,802	39,337	48,971	370	5,281	3,034	3,499	14,476	2,028	1,273	15,043	6,184	...	...	...	8,055	819	29	26,806	651	283	1,340	397	70	8	229	82	5,007	195	...	11	8	5	3	25	4	175	273,500

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number of Suits instituted in different Courts.										
Class of Courts.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals ...	3,006	5,178	1,590	719	23	...	...	...	29	4,56,075	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	44,689	91,410	33,080	21,464	249	...	...	...	517	95,83,516	
Small Cause Courts ...	6,079	10,252	2,252	2,087	...	...	...	...	...	8,80,043	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,609	4,266	3,186	5,026	2,241	758	33	7	1,377	53,04,103	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	43	109	127	379	445	765	85	59	252	44,81,364	
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Total ...	55,426	111,215	40,235	29,675	2,958	1,523	118	66	2,178	2,07,05,101	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	10,173	9,701	2,810	2,545	434	102	...	...	674	15,03,424	
Collectors' Courts ...	1,478	877	401	157	17	...	...	...	11	88,537	
Total ...	11,651	10,578	3,211	2,702	451	102	...	...	685	15,91,961	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.											
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Grand Total ...	67,077	121,793	43,446	32,377	3,409	1,625	118	66	2,868	2,22,97,062	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

Part I.—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of suits disposed of.												Average duration of suits.	
				Without contest.				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
Class of Court.	Total number of suits before the Court.	Transferred.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	11,728	...	2,363	1,739	2,501	1,247	138	129	15	2,211	666	719	60	30	19
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	212,957	4	40,728	40,149	35,215	24,854	2,809	906	191	41,655	14,266	12,180	575	32	21
Small Cause Courts	22,089	...	2,684	4,347	4,261	3,821	143	84	11	4,289	1,232	1,217	176	17	14
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	22,302	2	3,928	2,286	2,196	1,515	343	200	37	6,051	3,259	2,485	304	56	37
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,019	1	294	261	199	202	28	34	7	928	565	500	148	72	53
Divisional Courts	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	193	1
Total ...	272,099	7	49,998	48,782	44,372	31,639	3,461	1,353	261	55,136	19,988	17,102	1,264	34	22
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	30,414	...	4,651	4,193	2,496	1,798	864	227	47	8,771	4,411	2,956	234	79	52
District Courts	5,154	10	111	1,709	2	61	1	2	...	3,042	185	31	1	19	11
Total ...	35,568	10	4,762	5,902	2,498	1,859	865	229	47	11,813	4,596	2,987	235	35	24
Courts at the Seat of Government.															
Chief Court	9	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	244	337
Grand Total ...	307,676	17	54,763	54,685	46,870	33,499	4,326	1,582	308	66,952	24,584	20,090	1,500	34	22

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Court.	Number of cases disposed of. Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest. Compromised.	Without contest. Decreed on confession.	Without contest. Decreed *ex parte*.	Without contest. Dismissed *ex parte*.	On reference to arbitration. For plaintiff.	On reference to arbitration. For defendant.	With contest. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	With contest. Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases. Contested.	Average duration of cases. Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	1,412	...	329	94	78	32	32	...	...	577	194	76	7	15	10
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	29,661	...	7,411	1,412	1,494	872	256	19	4	10,507	5,666	2,020	30	19	13
Small Cause Courts	1,236	...	250	115	23	42	9	1	...	507	244	45	...	11	14
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	5,764	...	2,286	140	142	76	69	5	...	1,643	1,078	325	13	21	11
Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,659	...	1,304	111	67	290	83	5	...	2,458	808	533	25	23	15
Divisional Courts	2,467	1	1,597	1	...	93	165	...	...	160	372	78	18	42	10
Total ...	46,199	1	13,177	1,873	1,804	1,405	614	30	4	15,852	8,362	3,077	93	21	14
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	3,909	...	2,125	98	67	59	64	11	20	898	452	115	11	39	38
District Courts	1,279	...	851	2	...	...	5	...	...	288	50	83	...	12	7
Total ...	5,188	...	2,976	100	67	59	69	11	20	1,186	502	198	11	34	29
Courts at the Seat of Government.															
Chief Court	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Total ...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Grand Total ...	51,398	1	16,153	1,973	1,871	1,475	683	41	24	17,038	8,864	3,275	104	21	14

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL AND REVENUE APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1889.

PART I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					HEARD *ex parte.*				CONTESTED.							
CLASS OF COURT.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other districts.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,520	37	1,774	468	200	20	75	33	3.540	866	1,545	1,009	953	40	28	79
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees ...	11,657	82	1,143	485	606	13	50	16	3,514	462	1,701	560	3,025	1,640	140	120
Ditto Appellate do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,177	119	2,917	953	806	33	125	49	7,054	1,328	3,246	1,569	3,978	1,680	84	199
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3,883	6	287	140	120	...	15	4	1.705	234	638	336	398	45	34	1
Other Courts exercising the Collector's Appellate powers ...	2,262	...	317	44	76	...	...	...	819	198	107	50	651	463	95	14
Divisional Commissioners' Courts	172	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	17	19	24	4	81	59	191	...
Total ...	6,317	6	630	185	196	...	15	4	2,541	451	769	390	1,130	567	60	15
COURTS AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court ... ... { Appeals from Original decrees ...	275	7	11	7	...	...	...	...	41	29	23	14	143	123	474	2
Ditto Appellate do. ...	3,062	12	390	81	9	1	8	...	583	164	490	138	1,186	958	432	10
Total ...	3,337	19	401	88	9	1	8	...	624	193	513	152	1,329	1,081	453	12
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,831	144	3,948	1,226	1,011	34	148	53	10,219	1,972	4,528	2,111	6,437	3,328	117	226

No. 23. A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other districts.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	863	5	168	63	9	1	4	4	227	7	123	176	76	2	27	6
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original orders	781	13	118	39	67	1	8	9	166	13	113	88	146	76	90	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Ditto Appellate do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,644	18	286	102	76	2	12	13	393	20	236	264	222	78	58	6
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	436	...	72	19	8	6	8	2	149	7	69	21	65	3	28	2
Commissioners' Divisional Courts	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	1	33	...
Other officers with Appellate powers of a Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	451	...	72	19	8	6	8	2	153	7	69	21	76	4	28	2
Courts at the Seat of Government.																
Chief Court ... ... { Appeals from Original orders	118	2	20	7	1	...	2	...	15	1	16	13	41	28	195	...
Chief Court ... ... { Ditto Appellate do.	124	...	34	11	1	...	1	...	20	3	15	18	21	11	185	...
Total	242	2	54	18	2	...	3	...	35	4	31	31	62	39	190	...
Grand Total	2,337	20	412	139	86	8	23	15	581	31	336	316	360	121	65	8

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Applications disposed of.						Amount realized		Number of Applications											
												On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given				
Class of Court.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.																					
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs.	Rs.												
Unpaid Tribunals	5,680	16	1,915	1,185	1,980	584	90	62,520	5,001	5	86	334	1,577	90	17	136	65	186	3	...	70
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	161,578	746	39,549	30,868	72,082	18,333	1,806	16,61,039	2,04,762	278	3,202	6,266	35,300	1,769	449	5,384	118	4,818	36	28	18
Small Cause Courts	16,320	702	3,754	5,286	5,645	933	102	1,33,412	65,677	72	1,209	430	1,734	...	...	...	33	...	3	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	18,690	65	5,130	2,910	8,139	2,446	341	4,00,197	54,078	58	354	1,076	3,112	215	52	598	35	1,413	93	16	29
Chief Courts of Districts... ...	6,878	92	2,159	1,077	2,528	1,022	178	5,75,364	1,42,610	32	100	308	811	109	30	245	14	713	43	12	2
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	209,146	1,621	52,507	41,326	90,374	23,318	2,517	28,32,532	4,72,128	445	4,951	8,414	42,534	2,183	548	6,363	265	7,130	178	56	119
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	9,347	14	4,311	1,221	2,779	1,022	47	25,308	8,315	2	37	418	2,872	56	20	143	54	1,005	18	...	167
District Courts	736	...	638	20	58	20	...	3,025	...	...	...	2	578	...	...	...	12	4	8	5	7
Total ...	10,083	14	4,949	1,241	2,837	1,042	47	28,333	8,315	2	37	420	3,450	56	20	143	66	1,009	26	5	174
Courts at the Seat of Government.																					
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	219,229	1,635	57,456	42,567	93,211	24,360	2,564	28,60,865	4,80,443	447	4,988	8,834	45,984	2,239	568	6,506	331	8,139	204	61	29[illegible]

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.										Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
Class of Court.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	179	42	20	19	55	...	...	43	28	13	2,05,130	56,005	70,562	60,181
Chief Courts of Districts ...	198	74	22	10	42	...	...	50	25	22	36,394	23,204	16,759	11,107
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	377	116	42	29	97	...	...	93	53	35	2,41,524	79,209	87,321	71,288

No. 26.—Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			
					Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved			Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	One assessor.	Two or more assessors.	Remarks.
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X of 1870 ... Assessors	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	4	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C.P.C. Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... Assessors	3	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	316	13	52	
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction ... Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	328	19	56	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	218	1	219	556	9	565	774	10	784	554	7	561	220	3	223	200	2	202			
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	324	10	334	345	10	355	330	10	340	15	...	15	21	1	22	221	3	224
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	20	2	22	20	2	22	20	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	3	1	4	212	4	216	215	5	220	211	5	216	4	...	4	5	...	5	5	...	5
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	135	2	137	292	11	303	427	13	440	285	8	293	142	5	147	126	3	129			
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	288	11	299	313	11	324	308	11	319	5	...	5	11	...	11	138	3	141
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Gurgaon	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	391	12	403	392	12	404	392	12	404	...	...	...	6	...	6			
			Under-trial ...	24	1	25	336	14	350	360	15	375	337	15	352	23	...	23	11	...	11	17	...	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Delhi	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	527	9	536	861	26	887	1,388	35	1,423	835	25	860	553	10	563	525	10	535			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	36	2	38	41	2	43	39	2	41	2	...	2	4	...	4	530	10	540
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	12	...	12	2	...	2	1	...	1			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	528	16	544	536	17	553	521	17	538	15	...	15	14	...	14	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Karnál	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	128	...	128	225	3	228	353	3	356	256	2	258	97	1	98	108	1	109			
			Under-trial ...	18	1	19	406	12	418	424	13	437	399	5	404	25	8	33	29	...	29	137	1	138
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Umballa	Do. ...	Convicted ...	638	7	645	661	21	682	1,299	28	1,327	820	22	842	479	6	485	558	6	564			
			Under-trial ...	26	2	28	492	22	514	518	24	542	502	21	523	16	3	19	21	2	23	581	8	589
			Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	2			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1889—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
6	Simla	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	11	1	12	119	2	121	130	3	133	112	3	115	18	...	18	13	...	13			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	83	2	85	83	2	85	81	2	83	2	...	2	5	...	5	18	...	18
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...			
	Kasauli	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	66	2	68	68	2	70	67	2	69	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dharmsála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	74	3	77	279	24	303	353	27	380	280	24	304	73	3	76	75	6	81			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	77	14	91	79	14	93	68	14	82	11	...	11	4	1	5	79	7	86
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	5	...	5	82	3	85	87	3	90	71	3	74	16	...	16	5	...	5			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	16	3	19	18	3	21	18	3	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	6
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	16	...	16	363	24	387	379	24	403	329	24	353	50	...	50	36	3	39			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	249	15	264	254	15	269	244	15	259	10	...	10	11	1	12	49	4	53
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	17	...	17	2	...	2	2	...	2			
9	Jullundur... ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	312	10	322	642	26	668	954	36	990	629	23	652	325	13	338	299	8	307			
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1	22	9	31	22	10	32	22	10	32	...	...	...	3	...	3	302	8	310
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	231	...	231	235	...	235	228	...	228	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Ludhiána... ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	174	7	181	713	50	763	887	57	944	636	41	677	251	16	267	220	12	232			
			Under-trial ...	24	3	27	458	35	493	482	38	520	468	36	504	14	2	16	21	1	22	242	13	255
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1			

			Convicted ...	358	1	359	751	19	770	1,109	20	1,129	806	17	823	303	3	306	342	2	344			
11	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	7	...	7	94	2	96	101	2	103	101	2	103	...	...	...	7	...	7	352	2	354
			Civil ...	4	...	4	37	...	37	41	...	41	39	...	39	2	...	2	3	...	3			
			Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	13	...	13	511	10	521	524	10	534	508	10	518	16	...	16	17	...	17	17	...	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka	Do. ...	Under-trial ...	6	...	6	216	1	217	222	1	223	218	1	219	4	...	4	6	...	6	6	...	6
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Convicted ...	549	...	549	838	...	838	1,387	...	1,387	550	...	550	837	...	837	865	...	865			
12	Mooltan	Central Jail ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	...	865
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Convicted ...	717	10	727	1,307	24	1,331	2,024	34	2,058	1,306	26	1,332	718	8	726	730	8	738			
13	Do.	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	3	...	3	74	5	79	77	5	82	73	4	77	4	1	5	5	...	5	739	8	747
			Civil ...	6	...	6	36	3	39	42	3	45	36	3	39	6	...	6	4	...	4			
			Convicted ...	3	...	3	33	...	33	36	...	36	33	...	33	3	...	3	3	...	3			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	20	1	21	645	18	663	665	19	684	648	19	667	17	...	17	13	...	13	16	...	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Convicted ...	301	2	303	636	13	649	937	15	952	683	13	696	254	2	256	286	3	289			
14	Jhang	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	17	2	19	479	10	489	496	12	508	465	11	476	31	1	32	21	1	22	309	4	313
			Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	18	...	18	2	...	2	2	...	2			
			Convicted ...	615	4	619	828	9	837	1,443	13	1,456	864	11	875	579	2	581	566	3	569			
15	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Under-trial ...	19	...	19	676	8	684	695	8	703	656	7	663	39	1	40	30	...	30	599	3	602
			Civil ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25	24	...	24	1	...	1	3	...	3			
			Convicted ...	1,459	...	1,459	502	...	502	1,961	...	1,961	679	...	679	1,282	...	1,282	1,351	...	1,351			
16	Lahore	Central Jail ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	...	1,351
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Convicted ...	...	139	139	...	98	98	...	237	237	...	84	84	...	153	153	...	146	146			
17	Do.	Female Jail ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	146
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Convicted ...	591	...	591	1,111	...	1,111	1,702	...	1,702	1,141	...	1,141	561	...	561	563	...	563			
18	Do.	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	7	...	7	50	...	50	57	...	57	57	...	57	...	...	...	4	...	4	568	...	568
			Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	11	...	11	2	...	2	1	...	1			
			Convicted ...	...	...	...	71	2	73	71	2	73	71	2	73	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	42	1	43	1,478	43	1,521	1,520	44	1,564	1,491	43	1,534	29	1	30	47	1	48	48	1	49
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Convicted ...	...	...	...	37	...	37	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasúr	Do. ...	Under-trial ...	7	...	7	528	3	531	535	3	538	517	3	520	18	...	18	11	...	11	11	...	11
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1889—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
19	Amritsar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	384	4	388	797	38	835	1,181	42	1,223	893	32	925	288	10	298	308	9	317			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	123	1	124	130	1	131	117	1	118	13	...	13	7	...	7	318	9	327
			Civil ...	6	...	6	18	...	18	24	...	24	22	...	22	2	...	2	3	...	3			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	979	43	1,022	1,004	44	1,048	979	42	1,021	25	2	27	28	1	29	28	1	29
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	Gurdáspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	187	5	192	514	21	535	701	26	727	497	23	520	204	3	207	193	4	197			
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	373	23	396	386	23	409	371	22	393	15	1	16	16	1	17	211	5	216
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	12	...	12	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Dalhousie... ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Siálkot	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	418	5	423	1,173	27	1,200	1,591	32	1,623	1,155	26	1,181	436	6	442	451	7	458			
			Under-trial ...	29	...	29	640	29	669	669	29	698	654	29	683	15	...	15	29	2	31	488	9	497
			Civil ...	4	...	4	51	...	51	55	...	55	54	...	54	1	...	1	8	...	8			
22	Gujrát	Do. ...	Convicted ...	245	5	250	607	27	634	852	32	884	638	29	667	214	3	217	239	7	246			
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	533	19	552	553	19	572	521	19	540	32	...	32	23	1	24	262	8	270
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Gujránwála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	367	1	368	1,633	40	1,673	2,000	41	2,041	1,553	35	1,588	447	6	453	391	7	398			
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	804	35	839	825	35	860	837	35	842	18	...	18	32	1	33	428	8	436
			Civil ...	3	...	3	19	...	19	22	...	22	20	...	20	2	...	2	5	...	5			

24	Chenáwán ...	Central P. W. Jail.	Convicted ...	969	...	969	851	...	851	1,820	...	1,820	857	...	857	963	...	963	887	...	887	887	...	887
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Shahpur	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	310	5	315	725	21	746	1,035	26	1,061	801	19	820	234	7	241	271	6	277	288	6	294
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	441	9	450	465	9	474	444	9	453	21	...	21	15	...	15			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	2			
26	Jhelum	Do. ...	Convicted ...	225	7	232	1,050	62	1,112	1,275	69	1,344	1,028	48	1,076	247	21	268	309	15	324	337	18	355
			Under-trial ...	67	2	69	426	41	467	493	43	536	486	43	529	7	...	7	28	3	31			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	282	8	290	284	8	292	284	8	292	...	...	...	9	...	9			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	701	31	732	1,812	33	1,845	2,513	64	2,577	1,806	45	1,851	707	19	726	717	23	740	753	24	777
			Under-trial ...	27	1	28	541	10	551	568	11	579	552	11	563	16	...	16	33	1	34			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	24	1	25	30	1	31	26	1	27	4	...	4	3	...	3			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	303	7	310	327	7	334	327	7	334	...	...	...	8	...	8			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Attock	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	323	6	329	340	6	346	333	4	337	7	2	9	10	...	10			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	51	3	54	51	3	54	51	3	54	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Hazára	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	12	...	12	394	12	406	406	12	418	393	11	404	13	1	14	20	1	21	48	1	49
			Under-trial ...	42	...	42	406	7	413	448	7	455	426	7	433	22	...	22	28	...	28			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Pesháwar... ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	460	21	481	1,046	26	1,072	1,506	47	1,553	1,174	36	1,210	332	11	343	376	12	388	449	14	463
			Under-trial ...	84	6	90	1,086	37	1,123	1,170	43	1,213	1,110	36	1,146	60	7	67	69	2	71			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	33	5	38	39	5	44	36	5	41	3	...	3	4	...	4			
	Mardán	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	6	1	7	149	2	151	155	3	158	155	3	158	...	...	...	5	...	5	17	...	17
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	374	4	378	384	4	388	367	4	371	17	...	17	12	...	12			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Kohát	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	115	9	124	523	21	544	638	30	668	519	23	542	119	7	126	103	8	111	139	10	149
			Under-trial ...	49	...	49	728	47	775	777	47	824	747	47	794	30	...	30	35	2	37			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	4	2	6	7	2	9	6	2	8	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Teri	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	70	2	72	70	2	72	70	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	279	5	284	288	5	293	283	5	288	5	...	5	9	...	9			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1889—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
31	Bannu	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	109	3	112	643	28	671	752	31	783	676	27	703	76	4	80	83	3	86			
			Under-trial ...	67	1	68	811	18	829	878	19	897	848	19	867	30	...	30	57	1	58	141	4	145
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	3	22	19	3	22	19	2	21	...	1	1	1	...	1			
	Miánwáli	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	140	7	147	140	7	147	140	7	147	...	...	...	2	...	2			
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1	337	12	349	337	13	350	334	13	347	3	...	3	7	...	7	9	...	9
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
32	Dera Ismail Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	485	12	497	870	27	897	1,355	39	1,394	968	28	996	387	11	398	412	12	424			
			Under-trial ...	27	1	28	286	8	294	313	9	322	292	9	301	21	...	21	21	1	22	434	13	447
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Bhakkar	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	15	2	17	203	5	208	218	7	225	218	7	225	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Dera Gházi Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	254	6	260	620	20	640	874	26	900	623	16	639	251	10	261	230	7	237			
			Under-trial ...	37	...	37	498	30	528	535	30	565	487	26	513	48	4	52	34	1	35	265	8	273
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	14	...	14	5	...	5	1	...	1			
	Rájanpur	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	12	...	12	226	1	227	238	1	239	213	1	214	25	...	25	18	...	18			
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	192	9	201	204	9	213	188	7	195	16	2	18	9	...	9	27	...	27
			Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
34	Muzaffargarh ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	42	...	42	270	3	273	312	3	315	312	3	315	...	...	...	13	...	13			
			Under-trial ...	29	...	29	347	7	354	376	7	383	376	7	383	...	...	...	15	...	15	29	...	29
			Civil ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	134	3	137	134	3	137	127	3	130	7	...	7	2	...	2			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	289	5	294	289	5	294	269	5	274	20	...	20	14	1	15	17	1	18
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1			
	Total ...		Convicted ...	12,133	311	2,444	25,586	799	26,385	37,719	1,110	38,829	26,008	766	26,774	11,711	344	12,055	11,908	334	12,242			
			Under-trial ...	967	29	996	20,246	701	20,947	21,213	730	21,943	20,464	695	21,159	749	35	784	884	26	910	12,845	360	13,205
			Civil ...	52	...	52	442	18	460	494	18	512	453	17	470	41	1	42	53	...	53			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
								Received by Transfer.													Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.																								
								A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.							A		B		A		B		C		D. By order of Government.																		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		A. On account of sickness.		B. On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	218	1	559	9	774	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	774	10	784	70	...	1	...	92	...	369	7	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	4	..	220	3	200	2	202
2	Rohtak ...	135	2	291	11	426	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	13	440	8	...	1	...	73	...	173	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	142	5	126	3	129
3	Delhi	527	9	839	26	1,366	35	18	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,388	35	1,423	32	...	...	...	65	2	672	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	553	10	525	10	535
4	Karnál... ...	128	...	225	3	353	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	3	356	18	...	3	...	23	...	190	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	97	1	108	1	109
5	Umballa ...	638	7	587	21	1,225	28	50	...	...	...	21	..	3	...	...	..	1,296	28	1,327	41	...	...	1	69	...	535	21	158	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	479	6	558	6	564
6	Simla	11	1	117	2	128	3	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	130	3	133	22	...	...	...	5	...	83	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	13	...	13
7	Dharmsála ...	74	3	277	24	351	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	353	27	380	15	1	...	...	4	...	251	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	73	3	75	6	81
8	Hoshiárpur ...	16	...	363	24	379	24	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	379	24	403	124	12	4	3	64	4	134	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	50	...	36	3	39
9	Jullundur ...	312	10	474	11	786	21	168	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	36	990	28	3	3	...	38	5	512	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	325	13	299	8	307
10	Ludhiána ...	174	7	641	50	815	57	71	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	887	57	944	34	3	...	...	77	4	496	34	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	251	16	220	12	232
11	Ferozepore ...	358	1	748	19	1,106	20	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,109	20	1,129	17	1	3	1	146	4	565	11	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	303	3	342	2	344
12	Mooltan Central	549	...	...	...	549	...	834	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	..	1,387	...	1,387	59	...	11	...	2	...	228	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	...	837	...	865	...	865
13	Do. District	717	10	939	20	1,656	30	353	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	2,024	34	2,058	298	...	9	...	100	3	786	22	74	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	24	..	718	8	730	8	738
14	Jhang	301	2	636	13	937	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	15	952	85	1	1	...	90	3	475	9	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	254	2	286	3	289
15	Montgomery...	615	4	683	9	1,298	13	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	13	1,456	63	1	2	...	105	2	578	8	104	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	..	579	2	566	3	569
16	Lahore Central	1,459	...	6	...	1,465	...	362	...	...	...	2	...	132	...	...	...	1,961	...	1,961	316	...	...	...	8	...	36	...	145	...	1	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	68	...	1,282	...	1,351	...	1,351
17	Do. Female	...	139	...	23	...	162	...	64	...	...	...	..	...	11	...	...	...	237	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	153	...	146	146
18	Do. District	591	...	1,109	...	1,700	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,702	...	1,702	118	...	4	...	204	...	661	...	122	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	25	...	561	...	563	...	563
19	Amritsar ...	384	4	791	38	1,175	42	3	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	1,181	42	1,223	114	3	4	1	63	1	658	25	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	12	2	288	10	308	9	317
20	Gurdáspur ...	187	5	510	21	697	26	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	701	26	727	9	5	3	1	72	1	379	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	5	..	204	3	193	4	197
21	Siálkot ...	418	5	1,173	27	1,591	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,591	32	1,623	112	7	6	...	69	...	920	18	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	436	6	451	7	458
22	Gujrát ...	245	5	606	27	851	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	32	884	71	8	5	...	82	1	445	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	214	3	239	7	246
23	Gujránwála ...	367	1	817	40	1,184	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	786	..	...	...	2,000	41	2,041	912	13	2	...	89	2	487	20	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	447	6	391	7	398
24	Chenáwán Central.	969	...	...	...	969	...	851	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,820	...	1,820	...	...	...	...	8	...	364	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	963	...	887	...	887
25	Shahpur ...	310	5	723	21	1,033	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	26	1,061	123	...	6	...	80	2	556	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	234	7	271	6	277
26	Jhelum ...	225	7	1,043	62	1,268	69	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,275	69	1,344	105	5	21	...	133	2	705	39	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	14	1	247	21	309	15	324
27	Ráwalpindi ...	701	31	1,291	28	1,992	59	505	5	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2,513	64	2,577	407	...	29	3	361	7	911	34	56	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	24	...	707	19	717	23	740
28	Hazára ...	12	..	386	12	398	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	12	418	200	5	3	...	14	...	170	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	13	1	20	1	21
29	Peshâwar ...	460	21	1,044	26	1,504	47	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,506	47	1,553	172	11	22	2	74	1	849	22	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	31	...	332	11	376	12	388
30	Kohát	115	9	520	21	635	30	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	638	30	668	151	3	2	...	36	2	312	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	119	7	103	8	111
31	Bannu	109	3	642	28	751	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	31	783	231	5	5	1	41	1	393	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	76	4	83	3	86
32	D. I. Khan ...	485	12	629	21	1,114	33	235	5	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	..	1,355	39	1,394	186	1	10	...	137	3	554	23	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	...	387	11	412	12	424
33	D. G. Khan ...	254	6	607	20	861	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	874	26	900	74	...	2	...	89	...	431	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	251	10	230	7	237
34	Muzaffargarh...	42	...	262	3	304	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	3	315	247	3	2	...	6	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total ...	12,106	310	19,535	660	31,641	970	3,680	93	...	...	31	...	966	12	...	...	36,318	1,075	37,393	4,462	91	164	31	2,519	50	14,934	525	1,968	33	19	2	1	...	115	7	7	...	14	...	97	3	358	7	11,660	344	11,866	334	12,200

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889.

1	2	3														4								5											6		
		Religion.														Age.								Previous Occupation.											Total.		
		A Christians.						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		Males.							Females.						
		A Europeans.		B Eurasians.		C Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B Professional persons.	C Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H Married.	I Unmarried.	J Widows.	K Prostitutes.			
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	...	...	1	...	...	...	224	...	331	9	...	...	...	...	15	...	451	7	68	2	22	...	18	22	42	303	35	61	75	8	...	1	...	556	9	565
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	244	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	236	8	49	2	6	...	3	...	18	190	3	11	66	7	1	3	...	291	11	302
3	Delhi	1	...	2	...	...	...	262	5	574	21	...	...	...	...	29	...	666	21	112	4	32	1	28	13	333	378	41	13	33	13	1	11	1	839	26	865
4	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	161	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	197	3	22	...	...	...	7	...	84	96	4	...	34	3	...	...	...	225	3	228
5	Umballa	...	...	...	...	1	...	202	7	384	14	...	...	...	...	12	1	481	15	89	4	5	1	23	3	47	303	35	49	127	14	1	5	1	587	21	608
6	Simla	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	1	76	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	104	2	9	...	1	...	15	...	68	11	9	12	2	2	...	...	...	117	2	119
7	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	3	227	21	...	...	...	...	3	...	236	17	34	7	4	...	11	...	7	139	16	32	72	3	15	6	...	277	24	301
8	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	12	215	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	15	65	6	13	3	5	1	137	188	3	6	23	14	...	10	...	363	24	387
9	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	3	287	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	391	11	77	...	3	...	5	...	17	221	...	9	222	7	...	4	...	474	11	485
10	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	29	287	20	...	...	7	1	6	1	502	36	116	11	17	2	12	5	35	302	1	75	211	40	2	8	...	641	50	691
11	Ferozepore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	8	453	11	...	...	...	...	7	1	640	17	91	1	10	...	21	6	35	491	20	34	141	14	3	...	2	748	19	767
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	2	...	1	...	...	...	850	18	86	2	...	...	...	...	14	1	808	17	110	2	7	...	27	2	19	469	1	75	346	16	1	2	1	939	20	959

14	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	12	41	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	528	12	86	1	15	...	12	...	...	443	24	16	141	8	2	2	1	636	13	649
15	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	7	89	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	583	8	84	1	14	...	12	4	...	430	15	15	207	7	1	1	...	683	9	692
16	Lahore Central	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	2	2	...	23	23
18	Do. District	...	...	...	...	1	...	726	...	376	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	964	...	115	...	24	...	35	1	324	501	1	89	158	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	1,109
19	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	21	473	17	...	...	...	...	12	...	639	33	112	4	28	1	43	1	3	346	...	40	358	35	...	2	1	791	38	829
20	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	13	310	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	422	20	76	1	5	...	13	5	97	266	...	...	129	16	...	5	...	510	21	531
21	Siálkot	1	...	...	...	1	...	771	17	400	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	983	20	159	6	19	1	17	2	...	444	...	...	710	26	...	...	1	1,173	27	1,200
22	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	26	63	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	499	21	87	4	14	2	4	...	92	388	32	59	31	17	4	5	1	606	27	633
23	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	1	...	567	35	249	5	...	...	...	...	6	2	670	31	117	7	24	...	5	1	78	428	43	34	228	24	...	15	1	817	40	857
24	Chenáwán Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	21	47	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	607	20	107	1	8	...	14	4	31	514	24	32	104	19	...	1	1	723	21	744
26	Jhelum	...	...	1	...	...	...	960	59	82	3	...	...	...	...	28	1	823	51	173	10	19	...	11	15	39	756	33	42	147	47	5	9	1	1,043	62	1,105
27	Ráwalpindi	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,168	26	122	2	...	...	...	...	15	2	1,107	19	157	6	12	1	39	11	153	763	39	113	173	18	1	7	2	1,291	28	1,319
28	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	11	28	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	343	10	36	2	5	...	21	38	15	259	14	...	39	9	1	2	...	386	12	398
29	Peshávar	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	26	33	...	...	...	30	...	21	1	919	23	93	2	11	...	18	1	292	571	2	82	78	19	...	7	...	1,044	26	1,070
30	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	471	20	44	1	2	...	20	6	12	423	...	...	59	18	1	1	1	520	21	541
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	27	25	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	574	27	62	1	1	...	10	...	...	533	15	11	73	23	1	3	1	642	28	670
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	21	39	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	555	17	69	4	2	...	20	6	24	376	23	47	133	19	2	...	...	629	21	650
33	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	19	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	18	72	2	7	...	18	...	52	392	37	29	79	17	...	2	1	607	20	627
34	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	1	27	2	...	...	2	...	7	146	5	17	85	2	...	1	...	262	3	265
	TOTAL ...	7	...	8	...	6	...	13,678	470	5,777	188	...	...	59	2	234	12	16,451	538	2,520	98	330	12	490	147	2,061	11,071	475	1,006	4,285	483	43	115	19	19,535	660	20,195

NOTE.—Column 3 E. includes Sweepers, Sansis, Chamars, &c., who are not classified as Hindús or Muhammadans.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																						
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J		Total.		
																			A		B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	A ...	10	2	6	1	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	29
		B ...	105	...	56	2	26	...	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	202	4	206
		C ...	7	...	32	...	86	2	84	...	62	...	34	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	2	318
		D ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total of admissions ...	...	132	2	94	3	114	2	100	1	65	...	36	...	7	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	556	9	565
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	3	...	8	...	26	1	57	1	68	...	50	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	220	3	223
2	Rohtak	A ...	3	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
		B ...	69	...	27	2	7	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	108	5	113
		C ...	16	...	17	...	35	2	39	...	30	1	25	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	3	175
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	88	3	46	2	45	4	42	...	34	2	25	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	291	11	301
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	12	1	27	2	25	...	34	2	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	5	147
3	Delhi	A ...	4	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
		B ...	47	2	150	7	45	3	16	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	264	15	279
		C ...	3	...	121	4	141	1	101	3	58	...	48	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	10	511
		D ...	47	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61
	Total of admissions ...	...	101	3	279	11	194	4	119	3	60	...	52	3	31	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	839	26	865
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	2	1	33	4	109	...	64	...	89	1	148	2	98	...	1	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	553	10	563
4	Karnál	A ...	4	1	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		B ...	27	...	16	...	21	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
		C ...	7	...	17	...	32	1	36	1	22	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	2	133
		D ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	38	1	38	...	61	1	46	1	22	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	225	3	228
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	24	1	22	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	98

5	Umballa	A ...	14	1	12	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	34
		B ...	108	3	102	8	21	2	6	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	253	14	267
		C ...	3	...	62	2	63	1	82	...	31	1	12	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	4	263
		D ...	36	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
	Total of admissions ...	...	161	4	177	12	88	3	90	...	36	1	19	...	7	...	3	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	587	21	608
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	9	...	27	2	55	2	144	...	98	1	102	...	36	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	479	6	485
6	Simla	A ...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		B ...	46	1	12	1	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	2	72
		C ...	5	...	12	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
		D ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	57	1	26	1	17	...	3	...	11	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	2	119
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
7	Dharmsála	A ...	8	4	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
		B ...	85	4	47	5	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	147	12	159
		C ...	5	...	37	2	41	1	15	1	9	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	5	122
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	98	8	84	8	54	4	19	1	11	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	277	24	301
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	14	...	16	...	14	1	19	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	73	3	76
8	Hoshiárpur	A ...	30	5	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	43
		B ...	92	2	18	3	40	1	15	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	4	...	176	15	191
		C ...	1	...	21	...	48	1	19	1	42	1	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	3	148
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...	...	123	7	43	4	91	2	34	7	44	1	15	...	4	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	4	...	363	24	387
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	1	...	32	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	50	...	50
9	Jullundur	A ...	17	1	15	1	11	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	51
		B ...	118	5	69	...	70	...	32	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	1	306	7	313
		C ...	1	...	5	...	17	1	25	...	46	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	1	117
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	136	6	90	1	98	2	62	1	53	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	1	474	11	485
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	30	...	27	...	62	8	50	2	70	...	75	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	1	325	13	338
10	Ludhiána	A ...	50	6	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	6	63
		B ...	85	14	87	3	68	6	92	6	8	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	345	35	380
		C ...	2	...	32	...	33	1	52	5	56	2	32	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	9	227
		D ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total of admissions ...	...	137	20	123	3	106	7	153	11	71	4	39	5	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	641	50	691
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	13	...	28	3	61	8	70	3	66	2	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	251	16	267

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Ferozepore	A ...	27	4	3	...	4	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	44
		B ...	196	5	53	1	55	3	63	2	16	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	12	...	405	14	419
		C ...	6	...	28	...	87	...	64	...	74	...	42	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	301
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admisions ...	...	229	9	84	1	146	4	133	2	92	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	12	...	748	19	767
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	17	1	3	1	45	1	39	...	156	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	303	3	306
12	Mooltan Central	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	53	...	413	...	248	...	99	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	837	...	837
13	Mooltan District	A ...	30	3	12	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	4	55
		B ...	97	2	117	9	65	1	40	1	21	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	365	13	378
		C ...	2	...	59	1	180	2	93	...	116	...	31	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	3	492
		D ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	20	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
	Total of admissions ...	...	129	5	188	11	252	3	139	1	158	...	48	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	939	20	959
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	14	...	29	1	103	2	105	2	157	2	196	...	82	1	4	...	16	...	10	...	2	...	718	8	726
14	Jhang	A ...	7	2	2	1	5	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	26
		B ...	77	...	35	2	36	1	49	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	203	7	210
		C ...	2	...	15	1	84	...	141	2	90	...	70	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	3	407
		D ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	87	2	52	4	125	1	199	4	94	1	75	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	636	13	649
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	7	...	...		47	...	72	1	58	1	69	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	254	2	256

15	Montgomery	A	...	5	1	11	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	25
		B	...	70	1	42	...	19	...	13	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	160	1	161
		C	...	29	...	92	...	114	4	104	2	108	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	6	466
		D	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
	Total of admissions ...		...	141	2	145	1	135	4	123	2	113	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	683	9	692
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	7	...	29	...	55	1	142	1	232	...	81	...	31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	579	2	581
16	Lahore Central	A	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		B	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...		...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	492	...	485	...	79	...	118	...	78	...	...	...	1,282	...	1,282
17	Lahore Female	A	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
		B	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...		...	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	27	...	46	...	39	...	1	...	17	...	11	...	...	...	153	153
18	Lahore District	A	...	18	...	20	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
		B	...	67	...	146	...	83	...	62	...	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	392	...	392
		C	...	12	...	61	...	92	...	141	...	225	...	105	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	...	652
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...		...	97	...	227	...	186	...	215	...	244	...	110	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	1,109	...	1,109
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	46	...	14	...	63	...	123	...	290	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	561	...	561
19	Amritsar	A	...	31	4	24	4	13	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	10	84
		B	...	84	2	56	4	34	6	36	2	11	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	235	16	251
		C	...	15	...	125	3	146	4	91	2	67	1	31	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	12	493
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...		...	130	6	205	11	193	12	131	4	80	3	40	2	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	791	38	829
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	51	...	12	1	10	4	40	1	148	3	25	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	288	10	298
20	Gurdáspur	A	...	26	5	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6	41
		B	...	84	3	39	2	27	...	25	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	186	7	193
		C	...	9	...	59	1	62	1	62	1	43	2	27	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	8	279
		D	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Total of admissions ...		...	120	8	105	4	91	1	95	2	55	2	31	1	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	510	21	531
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	2	...	28	...	64	2	58	...	46	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	204	3	207

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	Siálkot	A ...	29	2	14	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	4	56
		B ...	177	7	74	3	65	3	275	2	19	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	613	18	631
		C ...	22	...	66	...	143	2	82	1	91	...	39	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	5	452
		D ...	49	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61
	Total of admissions ...	...	277	9	156	5	214	5	366	3	110	3	44	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,173	27	1,200
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	10	1	26	...	84	2	132	1	134	2	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	6	442
22	Gujrát	A ...	38	1	10	...	15	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	4	67
		B ...	71	12	35	2	31	6	76	...	17	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	247	20	267
		C ...	36	...	43	...	82	...	52	2	67	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	3	298
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	145	13	88	2	128	7	129	4	84	1	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	606	27	633
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	5	...	50	2	62	1	78	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	3	217
23	Gujránwála	A ...	19	5	12	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	5	48
		B ...	76	4	68	3	24	2	3	1	11	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	194	12	206
		C ...	8	...	61	4	85	...	96	7	112	5	189	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	23	588
		D ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions ...	...	103	9	142	7	117	2	103	8	127	5	200	7	17	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	817	40	857
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	10	...	13	3	39	...	84	...	76	3	217	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	6	453
24	Chenáwán Central	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	183	...	517	...	184	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	...	963

25	Shahpur	A ...	14	...	3	...	2	...	57	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	4	82
		B ...	126	6	25	6	62	1	73	2	12	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	309	16	325
		C ...	4	...	38	...	109	...	56	1	100	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	1	334
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	144	6	66	6	173	1	186	7	116	1	28	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	722	21	744
	Total remaining on the 31st December...	...	12	...	5	1	88	1	43	4	62	1	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	234	7	241
26	Jhelum	A ...	40	2	5	1	9	2	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	5	71
		B ...	106	20	109	7	46	7	130	8	34	1	33	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	1	21	2	498	47	545
		C ...	24	...	134	3	133	4	85	1	66	1	26	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	10	487
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	170	22	248	11	188	13	225	9	104	2	59	2	9	...	...	...	18	...	1	1	21	2	1,043	62	1,105
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	11	2	19	1	52	7	68	6	50	2	24	1	11	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	3	...	247	21	268
27	Ráwalpindi	A ...	18	4	3	1	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	40
		B ...	291	4	127	6	66	4	130	...	5	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	20	1	4	1	9	2	673	18	691
		C ...	42	1	90	3	151	1	111	...	102	...	55	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	5	582
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	351	9	220	10	219	5	254	...	110	...	75	...	29	...	...	...	20	1	4	1	9	2	1,291	28	1,319
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	13	...	41	...	79	1	206	3	189	9	94	...	59	3	1	...	14	...	6	1	5	2	707	19	726
28	Hazára	A ...	6	1	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
		B ...	104	3	39	1	29	2	26	1	8	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	221	8	229
		C ...	41	1	29	1	16	...	6	1	15	...	17	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	3	144
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	151	5	72	2	45	2	42	2	24	1	22	...	20	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	386	12	398
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	3	...	6	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
29	Peshráwar	A ...	11	3	3	...	13	4	69	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	9	107
		B ...	198	2	55	3	27	3	90	1	17	3	19	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	8	...	8	1	429	14	443
		C ...	26	...	158	1	128	...	56	...	60	1	34	...	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	3	515
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...	...	235	5	216	4	169	7	215	3	79	4	56	...	52	1	...	...	6	1	8	...	8	1	1,044	26	1,070
	Total remaining on the 31st December...	...	4	...	42	...	52	2	70	3	68	4	52	...	32	1	...	...	6	...	4	...	2	1	332	11	343

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot. (3)	4. Number according to Length of Sentence. A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. For life. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. For a term. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	5. Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
30	Kohát	A ...	5	...	5	1	6	2	91	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	3	116
		B ...	34	...	44	5	34	2	44	4	13	5	36	2	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	221	18	239
		C ...	2	...	21	...	33	...	46	...	39	...	35	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	183
		D ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	41	...	71	6	74	4	181	4	52	5	78	2	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	520	21	541
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	11	2	17	1	37	2	27	2	18	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	119	7	126
31	Bannu	A ...	6	...	1	...	4	1	84	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	13	109
		B ...	114	4	61	4	111	1	57	4	34	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	402	14	416
		C ...	3	...	8	...	31	...	51	...	25	1	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	1	141
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	123	4	70	4	146	2	194	16	61	1	29	...	14	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	642	28	670
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	13	...	25	1	12	3	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4	80
32	Dera Ismail Khan	A ...	15	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
		B ...	84	5	52	4	60	3	32	...	8	...	4	...	10	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	256	14	270
		C ...	17	...	36	...	79	4	87	2	82	...	46	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	6	355
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	116	5	91	5	141	7	121	2	91	...	51	...	12	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	629	21	650
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	21	1	53	2	107	3	112	1	61	...	19	1	...	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	387	11	398

33	Dera Gházi Khan	A ...	8	2	9	...	14	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	3	68
		B ...	92	4	49	4	44	2	38	1	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	236	12	248
		C ...	5	...	25	...	85	1	71	1	61	2	53	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	5	310
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	105	6	83	4	143	3	143	3	64	3	61	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	607	20	627
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	4	...	55	2	61	3	58	4	61	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	251	10	261
34	Muzaffargarh	A ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
		B ...	17	1	8	1	9	...	32	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	78	2	80
		C ...	3	...	19	...	59	...	39	...	40	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	178
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	23	1	27	2	68	...	74	...	46	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	262	3	265
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	A ...	503	65	205	23	152	17	433	22	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318	127	1,445
		B ...	2,948	118	1,820	102	1,242	65	1,479	47	289	23	195	9	55	2	3	...	107	15	22	3	113	6	8,273	390	8,663
		C ...	358	2	1,523	26	2,405	36	1,988	37	1,946	21	1,086	16	258	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,573	143	9,716
		D ...	181	...	10	...	22	...	37	...	61	...	56	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	371
	GRAND TOTAL ... Of admissions ...	...	3,990	185	3,558	151	3,821	118	3,937	106	2,311	44	1,347	25	317	7	12	...	107	15	22	3	113	6	19,535	660	20,195
	GRAND TOTAL ... Of remaining on the 31st December 1889.	...	279	5	437	19	1,346	48	2,159	58	3,392	68	2,526	54	1,076	45	106	1	196	29	113	13	30	4	11,660	344	12,004

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
1	Hissar	556	9	565	49	1	9	...	9	...	67	1	68	12	11	12	15	...	15	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	291	11	302	8	...	10	...	1	...	19	...	19	6	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...
3	Delhi	839	26	865	58	...	31	...	40	...	129	...	129	15	...	15	29	...	29	1	...	1
4	Karnál	225	3	228	29	...	6	...	1	...	36	...	36	16	...	16	6	...	6	1	...	1
5	Umballa	587	21	608	38	2	7	...	10	...	55	2	57	9	10	9	12	1	13	2	...	2
6	Simla	117	2	119	6	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	9	8	...	8	3	...	3	1	...	1
7	Dharmsála	277	24	301	19	1	3	...	1	...	23	1	24	8	4	8	3	...	3	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur	363	24	387	20	3	15	1	12	3	47	7	54	13	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	474	11	485	35	...	11	...	15	...	61	...	61	13	...	13	3	...	3	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána	641	50	691	65	7	37	3	32	2	134	12	146	21	24	21	6	1	7	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore	748	19	767	57	...	7	...	8	...	72	...	72	10	...	9	7	1	8	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	939	20	959	96	...	25	...	21	...	142	...	142	15	...	15	14	1	15	3	...	3
14	Jhang	636	13	649	82	1	6	...	3	...	91	1	92	14	8	14	7	...	7	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	683	9	692	83	...	12	...	6	...	101	...	101	15	...	15	2	...	2	2	...	2
16	Lahore Central	6	...	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	23	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	9	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	Do. District	1,109	...	1,109	127	...	44	...	47	...	218	...	218	20	...	20	6	...	6	...	...	...
19	Amritsar	791	38	829	84	1	26	...	33	1	143	2	145	18	5	17	12	...	12	1	...	1
20	Gurdáspur...	510	21	531	32	1	31	1	26	...	89	2	91	17	10	17	7	...	7	...	...	...
21	Siálkot	1,173	27	1,200	110	2	45	...	62	2	217	4	221	18	15	18	12	...	12	...	...	...
22	Gujrát	606	27	633	40	1	16	1	14	...	70	2	72	12	7	11	6	...	6	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	817	40	857	98	...	29	...	10	...	137	...	137	17	...	16	6	2	8	2	...	2
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	723	21	744	32	...	15	...	3	...	50	...	50	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	1,043	62	1,105	212	1	20	...	13	...	245	1	246	23	2	22	28	1	29	1	...	1
27	Ráwalpindi	1,291	28	1,319	125	...	40	...	31	...	196	...	196	15	...	15	15	2	17	...	...	...
28	Hazára	386	12	398	13	...	7	...	2	...	22	...	22	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
29	Pesháwar	1,044	26	1,070	133	3	53	...	40	...	226	3	229	22	12	21	21	1	22	...	...	...
30	Kohát	520	21	541	55	...	11	...	7	...	73	...	73	14	...	13	3	...	3	1	...	1
31	Bannu	642	28	670	37	...	8	...	8	...	53	...	53	8	...	8	5	...	5	2	...	2
32	Dera Ismail Khan	629	21	650	82	...	14	...	3	...	99	...	99	16	...	15	3	...	3	...	...	...
33	Dera Gházi Khan...	607	20	627	58	1	17	...	6	...	81	1	82	13	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Muzaffargarh	262	3	265	48	...	18	...	3	...	69	...	69	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,535	660	20,195	1,933	27	574	6	470	8	2,977	41	3,018	15	6	15	234	12	246	17	...	17

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889.

1	2	3		4		5						6																7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.																	
												A		B—By Jail Officers.													C		
														A		B		C		D	E		F						
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Formal warnings by Supdt.		Other punishments.		Total punishments	Ratio per cent. of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Hissar	200	2	3	...	35	...	279	...	51	...	3	...	53	...	52	...	23	...	8	197	...	32	...	368	182	2
2	Rohtak	126	3	...	...	39	...	201	...	22	...	...	...	14	...	33	...	4	...	1	179	...	31	...	263	203	...
3	Delhi	525	10	7	...	147	...	958	9	576	3	14	...	461	...	...	4	25	...	15	581	8	592	...	1,700	318	1
4	Karnál	108	1	...	...	27	...	150	...	44	...	1	...	17	...	34	...	1	...	3	133	...	33	...	222	204	1
5	Umballa	558	6	...	...	101	...	329	...	154	...	1	...	127	...	4	...	30	...	14	242	...	167	...	585	104	2
6	Simla	13	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	115	...
7	Dharmsála	75	6	1	...	13	...	100	...	29	...	2	...	17	...	1	...	38	...	3	76	...	6	...	143	177	2
8	Hoshiárpur	36	3	...	...	2	...	21	...	21	2	...	...	18	...	2	...	5	1	...	16	1	3	...	46	118	...
9	Jullundur	299	8	...	...	59	...	136	...	96	1	...	...	55	...	...	...	17	...	8	175	1	36	...	292	95	3
10	Ludhiána	220	12	1	...	38	...	161	...	25	...	2	...	50	...	43	...	47	...	3	40	...	41	...	226	97	1
11	Ferozepore	342	2	...	...	135	...	301	...	198	...	...	...	19	...	119	...	...	...	13	435	...	48	...	634	184	2
12	Mooltan Central	865	...	3	...	93	...	745	...	315	...	2	...	1	...	65	...	11	...	17	481	...	578	...	1,155	134	1
13	Do. District	730	8	17	...	83	2	394	1	158	...	14	...	120	2	71	1	76	...	27	207	...	128	...	646	88	4
14	Jhang	288	3	1	...	15	...	663	10	41	1	2	...	70	...	40	3	23	...	7	524	8	54	...	731	253	1
15	Montgomery	566	3	6	...	121	...	222	...	166	...	6	...	143	...	7	...	36	...	6	208	...	108	...	514	90	1
16	Lahore Central	1,351	...	11	...	231	...	1,427	...	670	...	7	...	665	...	...	...	6	...	20	1,104	...	531	...	2,333	173	1
17	Do. Female	...	146	...	...	...	52	...	287	...	2	...	...	...	211	...	46	...	2	...	...	56	...	26	341	234	...
18	Do. District	563	...	2	...	76	..	1,403	...	198	...	5	...	513	...	2	...	5	...	8	997	...	150	...	1,680	298	1
19	Amritsar	308	9	3	...	17	...	194	1	59	1	2	...	35	1	...	...	39	...	8	142	1	46	...	274	86	3
20	Gurdáspur	193	4	...	...	25	...	399	1	40	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	11	...	8	368	1	44	...	465	236	2
21	Siálkot	451	7	2	...	37	...	1,221	...	129	...	...	...	280	...	133	...	56	...	22	720	...	178	...	1,389	303	2
22	Gujrát	239	7	1	...	36	...	107	...	63	...	...	...	34	...	14	...	18	...	1	123	...	16	...	206	84	...
23	Gujránwála	391	7	1	...	38	...	82	...	45	1	1	...	9	...	28	...	28	...	2	88	1	10	...	167	42	1
24	Chenawan Central	887	...	2	...	137	...	706	...	275	...	3	...	58	...	23	...	82	...	19	430	...	505	...	1,120	126	2
25	Shahpur	271	6	1	...	52	...	221	...	48	...	1	...	25	...	90	...	22	...	6	127	...	51	...	322	116	2
26	Jhelum	309	15	...	...	3	...	506	74	72	24	...	...	60	5	101	53	4	...	10	392	40	14	...	679	210	2
27	Ráwalpindi	717	23	6	...	21	...	682	94	199	1	11	...	185	21	165	...	11	...	15	413	73	108	1	1,003	135	2
28	Hazára	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peshávar	376	12	1	...	27	...	1,139	21	66	3	6	...	216	2	11	...	1	...	42	837	20	119	2	1,256	324	4
30	Kohát	103	8	...	...	8	...	255	...	30	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	10	...	8	211	...	19	...	293	264	3
31	Bannu	83	3	3	...	5	...	339	...	20	1	5	...	91	1	6	...	30	...	10	221	...	4	...	368	428	3
32	Dera Ismail Khan	412	12	...	...	38	...	308	2	150	11	...	...	88	2	...	...	44	3	14	311	8	39	...	569	120	3
33	Dera Gházi Khan	230	7	...	...	37	...	324	25	35	...	...	...	123	5	17	...	16	...	...	153	20	93	...	421	178	...
34	Muzaffargarh	13	...	1	...	1	...	33	...	15	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	...	...	...	50	385	...
	Total	11,866	334	73	...	1,706	54	14,010	525	4,011	52	89	...	3,642	251	1,061	107	717	6	318	10,173	238	3,784	29	20,415	167	2

Notes.—The difference of 16 between columns 4 and 6 A is due—

1st.—(a).—To 2 prisoners who committed criminal offences in 1888 but were punished in 1889—*vide* foot-note 2 (b) to Statement No, VI of 1888.

(b).—To 3 prisoners who escaped in previous years being recaptured in 1889—*vide* column 5 A of Statement No. V. The case of the prisoner recaptured at Lahore Central Jail was not decided before 31st December 1889.

(c).—To 32 prisoners in different Jails having been punished by Magistrate for breaches of Jail rules 37

2nd.—(a).—To 14 prisoners who escaped and were not recaptured before the close of the year—*vide* column 6 B of Statement No. V.

(b).—To 3 prisoners in the Lahore Central Jail whose cases were not decided by a Magistrate within the year.

(c).—To 2 prisoners, 1 at Lahore Central Jail and 1 at Gujrát, who were acquitted by Magistrate.

(d).—To 2 prisoners who assaulted other prisoners at Siálkot having been punished by Superintendent, Jail 21

Difference 16

No. 33.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts Imprisoned in, and Released from, the Jails of the Punjab for the year 1889.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	556	9	550	9	5	...	1	...	290	2	15	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...	5	...
2	Rohtak	291	11	285	11	4	...	2	...	126	3	20	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	9	...
3	Delhi	839	26	826	26	6	...	7	...	525	10	41	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	9	...
4	Karnál	225	3	223	3	2	...	...	...	108	1	21	...	40	...	36	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	15	...
5	Umballa	587	21	570	21	9	...	8	...	558	6	62	...	52	...	48	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	29	...
6	Simla	117	2	112	2	4	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála	277	24	273	24	2	...	2	...	75	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur	363	24	337	24	20	...	6	...	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	474	11	468	11	4	...	2	...	299	8	45	...	53	...	40	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	26	...
10	Ludhiána	641	50	620	49	14	...	7	1	220	12	39	...	55	...	51	...	3	...	1	...	12	...	36	...	7	...
11	Ferozepore	748	19	747	19	1	...	...	...	342	2	21	...	55	...	47	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	20	...	31	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	939	20	926	20	11	...	2	...	730	8	57	...	37	...	33	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	9	...
14	Jhang	636	13	623	13	3	...	10	...	286	3	28	...	54	...	52	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	31	...	1	...
15	Montgomery	683	9	679	9	3	...	1	...	566	3	22	...	17	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...
16	Lahore Central	6	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1,351	...	73	...	22	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	3	...
17	Do. Female	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	Do. District	1,109	...	1,096	...	13	...	...	...	563	...	23	...	52	...	47	...	5	...	...	...	28	...	17	...	7	...
19	Amritsar	791	38	778	38	11	...	2	...	308	9	43	...	83	...	67	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	62	...	21	...
20	Gurdáspur	510	21	505	21	3	...	2	...	193	4	24	...	29	...	27	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	14	...
21	Siálkot	1,173	27	1,164	27	7	...	2	...	451	7	28	...	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	11	...
22	Gujrát	606	27	596	27	6	...	4	...	239	7	20	...	30	...	24	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	23	...	1	...
23	Gujránwála	817	40	809	40	2	...	6	...	391	7	25	...	40	...	38	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	13	...	12	...
24	Chenawan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887	...	61	...	334	...	103	...	109	...	122	...	87	...	84	...	163	...
25	Shahpur	723	21	707	21	5	...	11	...	271	6	45	...	109	...	107	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	98	...	9	...
26	Jhelum	1,043	62	1,024	62	10	...	9	...	309	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi	1,291	28	1,285	28	5	...	1	...	717	23	119	...	64	...	54	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	40	...	22	...
28	Hazára	386	12	377	12	8	...	1	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peshâwar	1,044	26	1,037	26	5	...	2	...	376	12	49	...	89	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...
30	Kohát	520	21	518	21	1	...	1	...	103	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	642	28	642	28	...	...	...	...	83	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	629	21	625	21	4	...	...	...	412	12	87	...	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	14	...
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan	607	20	603	20	2	...	2	...	230	7	27	...	58	...	56	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	36	...	4	...
34	Muzaffargarh	262	3	251	3	5	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,535	660	19,257	659	178	...	100	1	11,866	334	995	12	1,513	1	1,204	1	183	...	126	...	214	...	870	1	429	...

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889, excluding the Cost of Building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7							8				9				10	11		
		Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.				Hospital Charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.							
						A	B			A	B			A	B			A	B			C			A	B			A	B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	202	22	...	224	4,520	20	2	10	4,595	20	8	2	1,842	8	3	7	340	1	8	3	37	12	5	720	3	3	5	1,539	6	13	11	13,556	60	8	2
2	Rohtak	129	11	1	141	2,778	19	13	6	5,145	36	7	10	828	5	13	11	180	1	4	5	36	0	0	378	2	11	2	517	3	10	8	9,826	69	13	6
3	Delhi	535	4	1	540	11,772	21	13	5	9,321	17	4	2	1,860	3	7	1	1,842	3	6	7	46	0	10	1,259	2	5	4	1,203	2	3	7	27,257	50	8	2
4	Karnál	109	29	...	138	2,460	17	13	3	4,713	34	2	5	1,194	8	10	5	146	1	0	11	73	0	0	368	2	10	8	516	3	11	10	9,397	68	1	6
5	Umballa...	564	23	2	589	10,733	18	4	7	10,638	18	1	0	2,508	4	4	2	700	1	3	0	63	10	2	2,906	4	15	3	6,005	10	3	1	33,490	56	15	1
6	Simla	13	5	...	18	473	26	4	5	1,586	88	1	9	948	52	10	8	11	0	9	9	...	...	..	160	8	14	3	218	12	1	9	3,396	188	10	7
7	Dharmsála	81	5	...	86	1,811	21	0	11	4,607	53	9	1	1,632	18	15	8	130	1	8	2	130	0	0	316	3	10	9	616	7	2	7	9,112	105	15	2
8	Hoshiárpur	39	12	2	53	913	17	14	5	2,660	50	3	0	912	17	3	4	100	1	14	2	100	0	0	105	2	0	11	265	5	0	0	4,955	94	3	10
9	Jullundur	307	3	...	310	5,511	17	12	5	6,142	19	13	0	1,794	5	12	7	476	1	8	7	43	4	4	582	1	14	0	658	2	2	0	15,163	48	14	7
10	Ludhiána	232	22	1	255	4,500	17	11	5	5,884	23	1	2	1,890	7	6	7	184	0	11	6	36	12	9	667	2	10	0	722	2	13	4	13,847	54	6	0
11	Ferozepore	344	7	3	354	6,870	19	9	2	7,183	20	4	8	1,788	5	0	10	429	1	3	5	107	4	0	827	2	5	8	1,861	5	4	1	18,958	53	11	10
12	Mooltan Central ...	865	...	...	865	19,734	22	13	0	17,661	20	6	8	5,712	6	9	8	4,695	5	6	10	78	4	0	5,057	5	13	7	2,989	3	7	3	55,848	64	9	0
13	Do. District ...	738	5	4	747	16,345	22	0	0	9,287	12	6	11	2,820	3	12	5	939	1	4	1	58	11	0	3,437	4	10	0	691	0	14	9	33,519	45	0	2
14	Jhang	289	22	2	313	5,515	17	11	9	6,532	20	13	11	2,064	6	9	6	277	0	14	2	39	9	1	948	3	0	9	662	2	1	10	15,998	51	3	11
15	Montgomery	569	30	3	602	11,864	19	12	11	8,800	14	9	11	2,070	3	7	0	542	0	14	5	45	2	8	2,728	4	8	10	1,842	3	0	11	27,846	46	6	6
16	Lahore Central ...	1,351	...	...	1,351	27,303	20	3	4	34,554	25	9	3	5,109	3	12	6	4,899	3	10	0	60	7	8	7,495	5	8	9	12,801	9	7	7	92,161	68	3	5
17	Do. Female ...	146	...	...	146	2,380	16	4	10	4,702	32	3	3	...	...	...	...	561	3	13	6	51	0	0	656	4	7	10	954	6	8	7	9,253	63	6	0
18	Do. District ...	563	4	1	568	10,507	18	8	6	7,547	13	4	7	2,110	3	11	5	1,482	2	9	9	44	14	6	2,318	4	1	5	1,740	3	1	0	25,704	45	4	8
19	Amritsar	317	7	3	327	6,653	20	8	6	8,194	25	0	11	2,088	6	6	2	1,417	4	5	4	74	9	3	1,284	3	15	5	1,225	3	11	11	20,861	64	0	3
20	Gurdáspur	197	17	2	216	4,096	19	2	3	5,592	25	14	3	1,782	8	4	0	232	1	1	2	116	0	0	766	3	9	3	531	2	7	4	12,999	60	6	3
21	Siálkot	458	31	8	497	9,439	19	4	10	7,344	14	12	5	1,764	3	8	9	372	0	11	11	62	0	0	1,890	3	13	10	828	1	10	8	21,637	43	14	5
22	Gujrát	246	24	...	270	4,834	17	14	5	6,173	22	13	9	1,728	6	6	5	153	0	9	1	38	4	0	682	2	8	5	635	2	5	8	14,205	52	9	9
23	Gujránwála	398	33	5	436	8,119	18	13	5	7,591	17	6	7	1,908	4	6	0	409	0	15	0	81	12	9	1,340	3	1	9	842	1	14	11	20,209	46	9	8
24	Chenawan Central ...	887	...	...	887	19,266	21	11	6	19,175	21	9	11	8,930	10	1	1	1,141	1	4	7	60	0	10	2,705	3	0	9	2,399	2	11	3	53,616	60	7	1
25	Shahpur...	277	15	2	294	4,781	16	6	0	6,491	22	1	3	2,028	6	14	4	246	0	13	5	41	0	0	1,134	3	14	2	956	3	4	0	15,636	53	5	2
26	Jhelum	324	31	...	355	6,893	19	6	8	6,352	17	14	3	1,860	5	3	10	682	1	14	9	68	3	2	1,028	2	14	4	1,323	3	11	8	18,138	51	1	6
27	Ráwalpindi	740	34	3	777	18,895	24	6	7	11,569	14	14	3	2,700	3	7	7	2,534	3	4	2	76	12	7	3,599	4	10	5	3,864	4	15	7	43,161	55	10	7
28	Hazára	21	28	...	49	905	18	7	6	1,754	35	12	9	1,200	24	7	10	95	1	15	0	31	10	8	183	3	11	9	875	17	13	9	5,012	102	4	7
29	Pesháwar	388	71	4	463	8,092	17	10	1	9,155	19	12	3	4,128	8	14	8	1,052	2	4	4	50	1	5	1,244	2	11	4	1,682	3	10	1	25,353	54	14	9
30	Kohát	111	37	1	149	2,639	17	13	4	4,624	31	0	6	3,168	21	4	2	196	1	5	1	28	0	0	551	3	11	7	768	5	2	6	11,946	80	5	2
31	Bannu	86	58	1	145	2,262	15	11	4	4,175	28	12	8	1,548	10	10	10	134	0	14	9	19	2	3	207	1	7	0	628	4	5	4	8,954	61	13	11
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	424	22	1	447	8,870	19	14	2	9,884	22	1	9	2,457	5	8	0	608	1	5	9	26	7	0	2,442	5	7	7	2,211	4	15	2	26,472	59	4	5
33	Dera Gházi Khan ...	237	35	1	273	5,689	20	14	8	6,298	23	1	1	1,512	5	8	7	336	1	3	8	48	0	0	897	3	4	9	694	2	8	8	15,426	56	9	5
34	Muzaffargarh	13	15	1	29	572	20	6	10	1,372	47	5	0	791	27	4	5	65	2	3	10	32	8	0	131	4	10	11	233	8	0	7	3,164	109	15	7
	Total ...	12,200	662	52	12,914	2,57,994	20	0	11	2,67,300	20	11	2	76,673	5	15	0	27,605	2	2	2	58	5	9	51,010	3	15	5	55,493	4	4	9	7,36,075	57	1	5

No. 35.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On prison duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L					
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.					
												G	H	I	J		a	b				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of Prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Hissar	2	200	9	26	...	5	20	17	33	5	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	2	10	55
2	Rohtak	1	128	4	17	...	...	13	10	25	26	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	10	39
3	Delhi	2	533	40	135	...	22	53	7	118	59	...	50	...	...	179	...	...	...	4	10	34
4	Karnál	3	107	2	16	...	3	14	7	19	6	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	3	13	54
5	Umballa	3	561	11	62	...	18	50	29	130	30	...	124	...	...	171	...	...	...	3	9	30
6	Simla	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	15	39
7	Dharmsála	1	80	1	2	...	...	7	1	21	1	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	9	59
8	Hoshiárpur	3	36	1	2	...	...	4	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	11	36
9	Jullundur	2	304	11	36	...	7	26	8	37	8	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	2	9	68
10	Ludhiána	2	230	5	22	...	4	22	10	43	13	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	2	10	58
11	Ferozepore	6	338	4	8	...	2	36	8	35	7	...	9	...	...	237	...	...	5	1	11	70
12	Mooltan Central	...	864	60	295	...	37	86	85	512	12	58	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	4	10	2
13	Do. District	4	734	16	37	...	28	71	68	140	19	24	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	4	10	49
14	Jhang	4	284	7	29	...	1	23	9	45	3	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	8	65
15	Montgomery	2	567	12	119	...	30	76	54	114	19	...	10	...	...	254	...	...	5	5	13	45
16	Lahore Central	...	1,350	81	202	...	23	196	1	253	26	...	...	...	...	761	...	...	...	2	15	56
17	Do. Female	2	144	11	14	...	7	10	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	5	7	73
18	Do. District	8	554	33	109	...	19	94	66	104	8	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	3	17	41
19	Amritsar	8	309	19	57	...	10	26	15	62	14	...	...	...	...	164	...	1	...	3	8	53
20	Gurdáspur	1	196	2	2	...	1	18	7	34	8	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	1	9	64
21	Siálkot	4	455	6	80	...	19	44	23	101	16	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	4	10	54
22	Gujrát	6	240	4	19	...	10	25	10	38	5	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	4	10	54
23	Gujránwála	5	394	5	21	...	5	40	26	36	17	...	...	...	...	258	...	...	5	1	10	65
24	Chenawan Central	...	887	19	39	...	77	79	28	155	27	26	...	...	...	334	119	...	...	9	9	38
25	Shahpur	6	271	6	9	...	6	27	9	59	14	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	2	10	52
26	Jhelum	7	317	10	24	...	5	35	13	67	24	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	1	2	11	51
27	Ráwalpindi	9	730	33	86	...	18	75	29	178	45	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	2	10	47
28	Hazára	1	20	1	...	...	...	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...
29	Peshávar	20	368	20	80	...	11	45	13	100	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	3	12	49
30	Kohát	4	107	6	1	...	1	12	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	1	11	61
31	Bannu	3	84	5	...	...	...	16	4	11	3	1	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	19	55
32	Dera Ismail Khan	4	420	22	12	...	17	42	11	67	5	...	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	4	10	62
33	Dera Ghází Khan	4	234	6	18	...	6	27	9	40	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	3	12	63
34	Muzaffargarh	...	13	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	15	38
	Total	127	12,072	473	1,579	...	392	1,321	608	2,607	431	109	193	...	...	5,733	119	1	18	3	11	47

No. 36.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Hissar...	13,556	60	8	1,612	12	7	3	11,943	4	53	5
2	Rohtak...	9,826	69	13	1,248	2	8	14	8,577	14	60	15
3	Delhi	27,257	50	8	1,685	4	3	2	25,571	12	47	6
4	Karnál	9,397	68	1	2,903	14	21	1	6,493	2	47	0
5	Umballa	33,490	56	15	6,279	12	10	11	27,210	4	46	4
6	Simla	3,396	188	11	276	14	15	6	3,119	2	173	5
7	Dharmsála	9,112	105	15	753	3	8	12	8,358	13	97	3
8	Hoshiárpur	4,955	94	4	114	12	2	3	4,840	4	92	1
9	Jullundur	15,163	48	15	6,807	15	21	15	8,355	1	27	0
10	Ludhiána	13,847	54	6	2,638	3	10	6	11,208	13	44	0
11	Ferozepore	18,958	53	12	2,456	2	6	15	16,501	14	46	13
12	Mooltan Central ...	55,848	64	9	3,286	3	3	13	52,561	13	60	12
13	Do. District ..	33,519	45	0	3,675	10	4	15	29,843	6	40	1
14	Jhang	15,998	51	4	3,210	9	10	4	12,787	7	41	0
15	Montgomery	27,846	46	6	2,740	3	4	9	25,105	13	41	13
16	Lahore Central ...	92,161	68	3	20,522	14	15	5	71,638	2	53	0
17	Do. Female ...	9,253	63	6	—11	0	...	...	9,264	0	63	6
18	Do. District ...	25,704	45	5	2,714	5	4	12	22,989	11	40	9
19	Amritsar	20,861	64	0	3,627	12	11	2	17,233	4	52	14
20	Gurdáspur	12,999	60	6	2,842	9	13	3	10,156	7	47	3
21	Siálkot...	21,637	43	14	3,764	2	7	9	17,872	14	36	5
22	Gujrát...	14,205	52	10	2,228	5	8	4	11,976	11	44	6
23	Gujránwála	20,209	46	10	3,840	12	8	13	16,368	4	37	13
24	Chenáwán Central ...	53,616	60	7	10,414	6	11	12	43,201	10	48	11
25	Shahpur	15,636	53	5	3,727	11	12	11	11,908	5	40	10
26	Jhelum	18,138	51	1	1,396	8	3	15	16,741	8	47	2
27	Ráwalpindi	43,161	55	11	198	8	0	4	42,962	8	55	7
28	Hazára	5,012	102	5	43	1	0	14	4,968	15	101	7
29	Peshâwar	25,353	54	15	4,819	7	10	7	20,533	9	44	8
30	Kohát	11,946	80	5	2,176	6	14	10	9,769	10	65	11
31	Bannu	8,954	61	14	1,350	4	9	5	7,603	12	52	9
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	26,472	59	4	3,717	3	8	5	22,754	13	50	15
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	15,426	56	9	2,910	11	10	11	12,515	5	45	14
34	Muzaffargarh	3,164	110	0	247	14	8	9	2,916	2	101	7
	Total ...	7,36,075	57	1	1,10,221	0	8	9	6,25,854	0	48	8

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	... Convicts ...	176	12	188	200	2	202
		Under-trials ...	21	...	21	21	1	22
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	...	...	...
		Total ...	204	12	216	221	3	224
2	Rohtak ...	... Convicts ...	172	12	184	126	3	129
		Under-trials ...	14	4	18	11	...	11
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Total ...	191	16	207	138	3	141
3	Delhi ...	... Convicts ...	444	27	471	525	10	535
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	3	13	1	...	1
		Total ...	454	30	484	530	10	540
4	Karnal ...	... Convicts ...	128	6	134	108	1	109
		Under-trials ...	13	...	13	29	...	29
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	146	6	152	137	1	138
5	Umballa ...	... Convicts ...	802	27	829	558	6	564
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	21	2	23
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	802	27	829	581	8	589
6	Simla ...	... Convicts ...	29	5	34	13	...	13
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	2	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	33	7	40	18	...	18
7	Dharmsala	... Convicts ...	108	15	123	75	6	81
		Under trials ...	16	...	16	4	1	5
		Civil Prisoners ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	127	15	142	79	7	86
8	Hoshiarpur	... Convicts ...	50	8	58	36	3	39
		Under-trials ...	28	8	36	11	1	12
		Civil Prisoners ...	12	...	12	2	...	2
		Total ...	90	16	106	49	4	53
9	Jullundur	... Convicts ...	233	14	247	299	8	307
		Under-trials ...	17	...	17	3	...	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	250	14	264	302	8	310
10	Ludhiana	... Convicts ...	203	24	227	220	12	232
		Under-trials ...	35	...	35	21	1	22
		Civil Prisoners ...	17	2	19	1	...	1
		Total ...	255	26	281	242	13	255
11	Ferozepore	... Convicts ...	386	6	392	342	2	344
		Under-trials ...	11	...	11	7	...	7
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	3	...	3
		Total ...	403	6	409	352	2	354
12	Mooltan Central	Convicts ...	1,134	...	1,134	865	...	865
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,134	...	1,134	865	...	865

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.
238	1	239	398	1	399	9	...	9	4	...	4
50	1	51	11	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	2	291	409	4	413	9	...	9	4	...	4
171	3	174	223	2	225	4	...	4	2	...	2
84	...	84	19	...	19	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	3	261	242	2	244	5	...	5	2	...	2
577	13	590	1,365	21	1,386	40	...	40	15	...	15
17	...	17	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
599	13	612	1,375	21	1,396	40	...	40	16	...	16
130	1	131	104	1	105	2	...	2	2	...	2
51	1	52	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	2	184	114	1	115	2	...	2	2	...	2
639	7	646	452	11	463	11	...	11	7	...	7
36	4	40	13	2	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
680	11	691	465	13	478	11	...	11	8	...	8
26	...	26	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	40	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	5	103	47	2	49	1	...	1	2	...	2
11	1	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	6	116	48	2	50	1	...	1	2	...	2
65	13	78	58	6	64	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	3	28	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	16	112	65	6	71	1	...	1	...	...	...
341	14	355	330	11	341	11	...	11	5	...	5
8	1	9	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
349	15	364	339	12	351	11	...	11	5	...	5
261	16	277	167	7	174	5	...	5	4	...	4
35	2	37	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
299	18	317	177	8	185	5	...	5	4	...	4
399	3	402	285	...	285	4	...	4	3	...	3
17	1	18	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	4	429	293	1	294	4	...	4	3	...	3
972	...	972	2,434	...	2,434	60	...	60	45	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
972	...	972	2,434	...	2,434	60	...	60	45	...	45

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	Karnal ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Simla	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsala ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Hoshiarpur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
10	Ludhiana ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Under trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
11	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	Convicts ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889—continued.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
1,990	500	1,975	45	...	45	...	...	...	20·00	...	19·80	20·00	...	19·80
524	3,000	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,851	1,333	1,844	41	...	40	...	...	...	18·09	...	17·86	18·09	...	17·86
1,770	667	1,744	32	...	31	...	...	...	15·87	...	15·50	15·87	...	15·50
1,727	...	1,727	91	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,754	667	1,730	36	...	35	...	...	...	14·49	...	14·18	14·49	...	14·18
2,600	2,100	2,590	76	...	75	...	...	...	28·57	...	28·04	28·57	...	28·04
2,500	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	250·00	...	250·00	250·00	...	250·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,594	2,100	2,585	75	...	74	...	...	...	30·19	...	29·63	30·19	...	29·63
962	1,000	963	19	...	18	...	...	...	18·52	...	18·35	18·52	...	18·35
345	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
832	1,000	833	15	...	14	...	...	...	14·59	...	14·49	14·59	...	14·49
810	1,833	821	20	...	20	...	...	...	12·54	...	12·41	12·54	...	12·41
619	1,000	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·62	...	43·48	47·62	...	43·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	1,625	812	19	...	19	...	...	...	13·76	...	13·58	13·76	...	13·58
923	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
722	...	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
627	333	605	13	...	12	...	...	...	26·66	...	24·69	26·66	...	24·69
250	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
608	286	581	13	...	12	...	...	...	25·32	...	23·26	25·32	...	23·26
1,611	2,000	1,641	28	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
545	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,326	1,500	1,340	20	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,104	1,375	1,111	37	...	36	3·34	...	3·26	13·38	...	13·03	16·72	...	16·29
3,000	...	3,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,123	1,500	1,132	36	...	35	3·31	...	3·23	13·25	...	12·90	16·56	...	16·13
759	583	750	23	...	22	9·09	...	8·62	9·09	...	8·62	18·18	...	17·24
476	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
731	615	725	21	...	20	8·26	...	7·84	8·26	...	7·84	16·53	...	15·69
833	...	828	12	...	12	...	...	...	8·77	...	8·72	8·77	...	8·72
1,143	...	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
832	500	831	11	...	11	...	...	...	8·52	...	8·47	8·52	...	8·47
2,814	...	2,814	69	...	69	...	...	...	52·02	...	52·02	52·02	...	52·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,814	...	2,814	69	...	69	...	...	...	52·02	...	52·02	52·02	...	52·02

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan District	Convicts ...	654	32	686	730	8	738
		Under-trials ...	9	15	24	5	...	5
		Civil Prisoners ...	14	4	18	4	...	4
		Total ...	677	51	728	739	8	747
14	Jhang	Convicts ...	232	15	247	286	3	289
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	21	1	22
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	256	15	271	309	4	313
15	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	598	27	625	566	3	569
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	3	...	3
		Total ...	602	27	629	599	3	602
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts ...	1,729	...	1,729	1,351	...	1,351
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,729	...	1,729	1,351	...	1,351
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts ...	...	260	260	...	146	146
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	260	260	...	146	146
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts ...	478	...	478	563	...	563
		Under-trials ...	20	...	20	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	15	...	15	1	...	1
		Total ...	513	...	513	568	...	568
19	Amritsar	Convicts ...	206	11	217	308	9	317
		Under-trials ...	9	...	9	7	...	7
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	215	11	226	318	9	327
20	Gurdaspur ...	Convicts ...	184	13	197	193	4	197
		Under-trials ...	22	...	22	16	1	17
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	206	13	219	211	5	216
21	Sialkot	Convicts ...	404	14	418	451	7	458
		Under-trials ...	22	...	22	29	2	31
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	8	...	8
		Total ...	433	14	447	488	9	497
22	Gujrat	Convicts ...	136	3	139	239	7	246
		Under-trials ...	15	...	15	23	1	24
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	151	3	154	262	8	270
23	Gujranwala ...	Convicts ...	286	13	299	391	7	398
		Under-trials ...	40	...	40	32	1	33
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	...	10	5	...	5
		Total ...	336	13	349	428	8	436
24	Chenawan Central	Convicts ...	808	...	808	887	...	887
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	808	...	808	887	...	887

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
846	9	855	566	14	580	15	1	16	24	...	24
10	1	11	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
863	11	874	573	15	588	15	1	16	24	...	24
346	5	351	291	2	293	7	...	7	3	...	3
61	...	61	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	5	417	293	3	296	7	...	7	3	...	3
618	4	622	639	...	639	12	...	12	9	...	9
48	1	49	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
675	5	680	649	...	649	12	...	12	10	...	10
1,443	...	1,443	3,837	...	3,837	81	...	81	68	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,443	...	1,443	3,837	...	3,837	81	...	81	68	...	68
...	158	158	...	544	544	...	11	11	...	4	4
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	160	160	...	545	545	...	11	11	...	4	4
611	...	611	1,439	...	1,439	33	...	33	25	...	25
12	...	12	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
626	...	626	1,447	...	1,447	33	...	33	25	...	25
382	4	386	1,021	31	1,052	18	1	19	12	2	14
15	...	15	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
403	4	407	1,039	31	1,070	18	1	19	12	2	14
229	6	235	94	3	97	2	...	2	5	...	5
30	1	31	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	7	272	98	5	103	2	...	2	5	...	5
497	8	505	167	6	173	5	1	6	5	...	5
68	2	70	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	2
21	...	21	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
586	10	596	175	6	181	5	1	6	7	...	7
306	9	315	172	7	179	3	1	4	2	...	2
49	...	49	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
355	9	364	178	7	185	3	1	4	2	...	2
520	7	527	131	17	148	5	...	5	2	...	2
52	2	54	14	1	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
581	9	590	145	18	163	5	...	5	3	...	3
983	...	983	876	...	876	19	...	19	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
983	...	983	876	...	876	19	...	19	10	...	10

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan District	Convicts ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
14	Jhang	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	...	...	...
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Amritsar	Convicts ...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
20	Gurdaspur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
21	Sialkot	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gujrat	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujranwala ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chenawan Central	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889—continued.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
775	1,750	786	21	125	22	...	...	...	32·88	...	32·52	32·88	...	32·52
1,400	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
775	1,875	787	20	125	21	...	...	...	32·48	...	32·13	32·48	...	32·13
1,017	667	1,014	24	...	24	...	...	...	10·49	...	10·38	10·49	...	10·38
95	1,000	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
948	750	946	23	...	22	...	...	...	9·71	...	9·58	9·71	...	9·58
1,129	...	1,123	21	...	21	...	...	...	15·90	...	15·82	15·90	...	15·82
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	...	33·33	33·33	...	33·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,083	...	1,078	20	...	20	...	...	...	16·69	...	16·61	16·69	...	16·61
2,840	...	2,840	60	...	60	...	...	...	50·33	...	50·33	50·33	...	50·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,840	...	2,840	60	...	60	...	...	...	50·33	...	50·33	50·33	...	50·33
...	3,726	3,726	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	27·40	27·40	...	27·40	27·40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,733	3,733	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	27·40	27·40	...	27·40	27·40
2,556	...	2,556	59	...	59	...	...	...	44·40	...	44·40	44·40	...	44·40
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,547	...	2,547	58	...	58	...	...	...	44·01	...	44·01	44·01	...	44·01
3,315	3,444	3,319	58	111	60	...	...	...	38·96	222·22	44·16	38·96	222·22	44·16
2,429	...	2,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,269	3,444	3,242	57	111	57	...	...	...	37·73	222·22	42·81	37·73	222·22	42·81
487	750	492	10	...	10	...	...	...	25·91	...	25·38	25·91	...	25·38
250	2,000	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
464	1,000	477	9	...	9	...	...	...	23·70	...	23·15	23·70	...	23·15
370	857	378	11	143	13	...	...	...	11·09	...	10·92	11·09	...	10·92
241	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·97	...	64·52	68·97	...	64·52
125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359	667	364	10	111	12	...	...	...	14·34	...	14·08	14·34	...	14·08
720	1,000	728	13	143	16	...	...	...	8·37	...	8·13	8·37	...	8·13
261	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
679	875	685	11	125	15	...	...	...	7·63	...	7·41	7·63	...	7·41
335	2,429	372	13	...	13	...	...	...	5·12	...	5·03	5·12	...	5·03
437	1,000	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	30·30	31·25	...	30·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	2,250	374	12	...	11	...	...	...	7·01	...	6·88	7·01	...	6·88
988	...	988	21	...	21	...	...	...	11·27	...	11·27	11·27	...	11·27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
988	...	988	21	...	21	...	...	...	11·27	...	11·27	11·27	...	11·27

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts	220	9	229	271	6	277
		Under-trials ...	18	...	18	15	...	15
		Civil Prisoners ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Total ...	240	9	249	288	6	294
26	Jhelum ...	Convicts	253	10	263	309	15	324
		Under-trials ...	26	...	26	28	3	31
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	285	10	295	337	18	355
27	Rawalpindi ...	Convicts	658	61	719	717	23	740
		Under-trials ...	28	3	31	33	1	34
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
		Total ...	693	64	757	753	24	777
28	Hazara ...	Convicts	2	...	2	20	1	21
		Under-trials ...	16	2	18	28	...	28
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	18	2	20	48	1	49
29	Peshawar ...	Convicts	346	14	360	376	12	388
		Under-trials ...	108	12	120	69	2	71
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	3	3	4	...	4
		Total ...	454	29	483	449	14	463
30	Kohat ...	Convicts	73	15	88	103	8	111
		Under-trials ...	25	3	28	35	2	37
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	98	18	116	139	10	149
31	Bannu	Convicts	54	8	62	83	3	86
		Under-trials ...	20	...	20	57	1	58
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	74	8	82	141	4	145
32	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicts	394	24	418	412	12	424
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	21	1	22
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	2	9	1	...	1
		Total ...	401	26	427	434	13	447
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	Convicts... ...	262	14	276	230	7	237
		Under-trials ...	18	6	24	34	1	35
		Civil Prisoners ...	18	...	18	1	...	1
		Total ...	298	20	318	265	8	273
34	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts...... ...	35	4	39	13	...	13
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	2	8	1	...	1
		Total ...	41	6	47	29	...	29
	GRAND TOTAL	Convicts	11,877	703	12,580	11,866	334	12,200
		Under-trials ...	575	53	628	639	23	662
		Civil Prisioners ...	165	18	183	52	...	52
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES		12,617	774	13,391	12,557	357	12,914

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
329	7	336	281	8	289	6	...	6	2	...	2
81	...	81	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
415	7	422	299	8	307	6	...	6	2	...	2
373	13	386	306	24	330	9	1	10	14	1	15
57	6	63	15	4	19	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
431	19	450	321	28	349	9	1	10	16	1	17
833	24	857	1,640	58	1,698	32	1	33	24	...	24
61	3	64	71	3	74	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903	27	930	1,711	61	1,772	33	1	34	24	...	24
42	2	44	50	2	52	1	...	1	1	...	1
51	...	51	37	1	38	2	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	2	97	87	3	90	3	...	3	1	...	1
464	21	485	1,011	28	1,039	20	...	20	31	...	31
117	3	120	56	3	59	1	...	1	1	...	1
8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
589	25	614	1,067	31	1,098	21	...	21	32	...	32
133	10	143	243	12	255	6	...	6	2	...	2
57	3	60	66	8	74	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	13	206	309	20	329	7	...	7	3	...	3
124	2	126	206	6	212	5	...	5	3	...	3
97	1	98	62	...	62	2	...	2	1	...	1
5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	3	229	269	6	275	7	...	7	4	...	4
490	10	500	1,076	47	1,123	21	1	22	19	...	19
35	2	37	28	1	29	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
528	12	540	1,105	48	1,153	22	1	23	21	...	21
302	10	312	284	19	303	6	...	6	7	...	7
60	2	62	21	2	23	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
368	12	380	307	21	328	7	...	7	7	...	7
47	...	47	18	1	19	1	...	1	1	...	1
45	1	46	19	1	20	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	1	96	37	2	39	2	...	2	1	...	1
13,835	385	14,220	20,223	892	21,115	455	18	473	358	7	365
1,352	43	1,395	565	37	602	11	...	11	12	...	12
147	3	150	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1
15,334	431	15,765	20,796	929	21,725	466	18	484	371	7	378

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi ...	Convicts	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
28	Hazara ...	Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	Peshawar ...	Convicts	7	...	7	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	...	7	4	...	4	...	...	...
30	Kohat ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicts	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	Convicts	30	2	32	47	2	49	3	...	3
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES		31	2	33	50	2	52	3	...	3

One under-trial prisoner who committed suicide

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889—concluded.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,037	1,333	1,043	22	...	22	...	...	...	7·38	...	7·22	7·38	...	7·22
1,133	...	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,038	1,333	1,044	21	...	20	...	...	...	6·94	...	6·80	6·94	...	6·80
990	1,600	1,019	29	67	31	...	...	...	45·31	66·67	46·30	45·31	66·67	46·30
536	1,333	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·43	...	64·52	71·43	...	64·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
953	1,556	983	27	56	28	...	...	...	47·48	55·56	47·89	47·48	55·56	47·89
2,287	2,522	2,295	45	43	45	...	...	...	33·47	...	32·43	33·47	...	32·43
2,151	3,000	2,176	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,272	2,542	2,281	44	42	44	...	...	...	31·87	...	30·89	31·87	...	30·89
2,500	2,000	2,476	50	...	48	...	...	...	50·00	...	47·62	50·00	...	47·62
1,321	...	1,357	71	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,813	3,000	1,837	62	...	61	...	...	...	20·83	...	20·41	20·83	...	20·41
2,689	2,334	2,678	53	...	52	...	...	...	82·45	...	79·90	82·45	...	79·90
812	1,500	831	14	...	14	...	...	...	14·49	...	14·09	14·49	...	14·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,376	2,214	2,371	47	...	45	...	...	...	71·27	...	69·11	71·27	...	69·11
2,359	1,500	2,297	58	...	54	...	...	...	19·42	...	18·02	19·42	...	18·02
1,886	4,000	2,000	29	...	27	...	...	...	28·57	...	27·03	28·57	...	27·03
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,223	2,000	2,208	50	...	47	...	...	...	21·58	...	20·13	21·58	...	20·13
2,482	2,000	2,465	60	...	58	...	...	...	36·14	...	34·88	36·14	...	34·88
1,087	...	1,069	35	...	34	...	...	...	17·54	...	17·24	17·54	...	17·24
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,908	1,500	1,897	50	...	48	...	...	...	28·37	...	27·59	28·37	...	27·59
2,612	3,917	2,649	51	83	52	...	...	...	46·11	...	44·81	46·11	...	44·81
1,334	1,000	1,318	47	...	45	...	...	...	47·62	...	45·45	47·62	...	45·45
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	1,000·00	1,000·00	...	1,000·00
2,551	3,692	2,579	51	77	51	...	...	...	48·39	...	46·98	48·39	...	46·98
1,235	2,714	1,278	26	...	25	...	...	...	30·43	...	29·54	30·43	...	29·54
618	2,000	657	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,158	2,625	1,201	26	...	25	...	...	...	26·42	...	25·64	26·42	...	25·64
1,385	...	1,462	77	...	77	...	...	...	76·92	...	76·92	76·92	...	76·92
1,267	...	1,334	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,276	...	1,345	69	...	69	...	...	...	34·48	...	34·48	34·48	...	34·48
1,704	2,671	1,731	38	54	39	0·25	...	0·25	29·92	20·96	29·67	30·17	20·96	29·92
884	1,609	909	17	...	17	...	...	...	18·78	...	18·13	18·78	...	18·13
154	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·23	...	19·23	19·23	...	19·23
1,656	2,602	1,682	37	50	37	0·24	...	0·23	29·31	19·61	29·04	29·55	19·61	29·27

in Siálkot Jail is included in column 8.

No. 38.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	21	...	324	10	345	10	355	21	1	22
2	Rohtak	25	...	288	11	313	11	324	11	...	11
3	Delhi	5	...	36	2	41	2	43	4	...	4
4	Karnál	18	1	406	12	424	13	437	29	...	29
5	Umballa	26	2	492	22	518	24	542	21	2	23
6	Simla	...	...	83	2	83	2	85	5	...	5
7	Dharmsála	2	...	77	14	79	14	93	4	1	5
8	Hoshiárpur	5	...	249	15	254	15	269	11	1	12
9	Jullundur	...	1	22	9	22	10	32	3	...	3
10	Ludhiána	24	3	458	35	482	38	520	21	1	22
11	Ferozepore	7	...	94	2	101	2	103	7	...	7
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	3	...	74	5	77	5	82	5	...	5
14	Jhang	17	2	479	10	496	12	508	21	1	22
15	Montgomery	19	...	676	8	695	8	703	30	...	30
16	Lahore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
18	Do. District	7	...	50	...	57	...	57	4	...	4
19	Amritsar	7	...	123	1	130	1	131	7	...	7
20	Gurdáspur	13	...	373	23	386	23	409	16	1	17
21	Siálkot	29	...	640	29	669	29	698	29	2	31
22	Gujrát	20	...	533	19	553	19	572	23	1	24
23	Gujránwála	21	...	804	35	825	35	860	32	1	33
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	24	...	441	9	465	9	474	15	...	15
26	Jhelum	67	2	426	41	493	43	536	28	3	31
27	Ráwalpindi	27	1	541	10	568	11	579	33	1	34
28	Hazára	42	...	406	7	448	7	455	28	...	28
29	Peshávar	84	6	1,086	37	1,170	43	1,213	69	2	71
30	Kohát	49	...	728	47	777	47	824	35	2	37
31	Bannu	67	1	811	18	878	19	897	57	1	58
32	Dera Ismail Khan	27	1	286	8	313	9	322	21	1	22
33	Dera Gházi Khan	37	...	498	30	535	30	565	34	1	35
34	Muzaffargarh...	29	...	347	7	376	7	383	15	...	15
	Total ...	722	20	11,851	480	12,573	500	13,073	639	23	662

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889.

7			8			9		10		11		12		
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1889.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
129	5	134	180	4	184	21	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
180	7	187	123	4	127	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
11	...	11	26	2	28	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
190	4	194	187	1	188	22	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	33
311	12	323	188	9	197	2	...	...	...	1	...	16	3	19
31	2	33	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
33	7	40	32	7	39	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
109	10	119	132	5	137	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
9	6	15	8	3	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	8	212	227	21	248	37	7	...	...	...	...	14	2	16
39	1	40	62	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	3	44	29	...	29	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
279	8	287	186	3	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
404	4	408	248	3	251	3	...	...	...	1	...	39	1	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	37	...	37	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	1	78	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
198	12	210	172	10	182	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
313	17	330	339	12	351	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	15
283	11	294	200	7	207	38	1	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
300	14	314	420	19	439	86	2	...	...	1	...	18	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	6	251	135	2	137	64	1	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
261	19	280	220	23	243	3	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	7
326	7	333	226	4	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
304	7	311	116	...	116	6	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
716	24	740	321	10	331	71	2	1	...	1	...	60	7	67
521	38	559	199	8	207	26	1	...	...	1	...	30	...	30
566	9	575	280	9	289	1	1	...	...	1	...	30	...	30
179	4	183	112	5	117	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
341	19	360	146	7	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	4	52
155	5	160	125	1	126	96	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,761	271	7,032	4,766	180	4,946	511	21	1	...	12	...	522	28	550

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Registrations affecting										
		Compulsory.										
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, Clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, Clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease other than of perpetual lease which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
										Rs.	A.	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	8	59	512	...	942	33	41	56	1,643	4,107	8	0
Rohtak	6	63	355	...	1,079	32	1	12	1,542	3,852	8	0
Gurgaon	8	32	322	...	499	22	3	11	889	2,220	8	0
Delhi	6	95	1,075	...	1,589	75	4	122	2,960	7,400	0	0
Karnál	5	23	412	...	363	17	2	24	841	2,097	0	0
Umballa	11	71	1,145	...	2,015	59	2	52	3,344	8,367	0	0
Simla	4	2	65	...	78	18	...	6	169	421	0	0
Kángra	16	66	423	...	807	47	4	3	1,350	3,375	8	0
Hoshiárpur	11	102	1,105	...	3,304	86	10	62	4,669	11,677	8	0
Jullundur	9	112	967	...	2,472	113	2	41	3,707	9,262	8	0
Ludhiána	8	71	773	...	1,959	33	...	9	2,845	7,107	8	0
Ferozepore	10	43	920	...	2,539	69	8	33	3,612	9,030	0	0
Mooltan	8	10	680	...	989	172	24	98	1,973	4,941	8	0
Jhang	6	3	338	...	549	44	...	21	955	2,385	0	0
Montgomery	6	3	127	...	225	16	...	...	371	927	8	0
Lahore	8	63	1,076	...	2,368	74	7	175	3,763	9,410	0	0
Amritsar	7	106	1,375	...	3,149	108	...	90	4,828	12,067	8	0
Gurdáspur	9	26	516	...	1,883	29	6	31	2,491	6,223	0	0
Siálkot	10	40	595	...	2,737	36	...	42	3,450	8,628	8	0
Gujrát	5	51	414	...	730	21	...	6	1,222	3,055	0	0
Gujránwála	6	34	572	...	1,024	45	...	11	1,686	4,210	0	0
Shahpur	6	28	285	...	426	72	...	15	826	2,060	0	0
Jhelum	7	63	566	...	711	27	...	6	1,373	3,432	8	0
Ráwalpindi	11	36	934	...	937	29	8	4	1,948	4,850	8	0
Hazára	6	8	177	...	211	11	...	...	407	1,016	0	0
Pesháwar...	9	29	758	...	1,225	93	...	73	2,178	5,445	0	0
Kohát	4	2	84	...	87	2	...	3	178	445	0	0
Bannu	6	17	287	...	520	17	...	23	864	2,160	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	1	295	...	615	51	...	6	968	2,420	0	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6	2	312	...	704	33	...	17	1,068	2,667	8	0
Muzaffargarh	5	10	232	...	422	21	...	1	686	1,717	8	0
Total ...	234	1,271	17,697	...	37,158	1,505	122	1,053	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889-90.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.											
Optional.											
Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [Section 18, Clause (c)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause I).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	Included in column 17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	677	25	8		...	...	840	420	0	0	8,37,683
107	399	14	3		...	...	523	261	8	0	5,99,750
164	309	12	17		...	...	502	251	0	0	4,29,209
231	623	4	33		2	22	915	457	8	0	28,74,490
89	97	7	16		2	3	214	106	8	0	4,54,764
270	351	7	51		...	...	679	340	0	0	18,19,340
13	3	...	...		5	...	21	10	8	0	7,89,588
95	176	16	1		...	1	289	144	8	0	6,08,360
280	833	5	7		...	6	1,131	567	0	0	21,81,811
79	176	14	8		...	7	284	141	8	0	18,51,713
104	182	5	5		...	...	296	148	0	0	14,81,311
230	575	18	1		...	...	824	412	0	0	21,47,450
52	125	25	12		...	13	227	113	8	0	17,08,784
33	71	5	...		...	...	109	54	8	0	4,72,968
5	2	...	...		...	...	7	3	8	0	2,94,902
58	116	22	21		...	...	217	108	8	0	30,68,092
309	593	40	27		...	...	969	484	8	0	25,80,806
44	98	3	22		...	1	168	84	0	0	12,37,920
72	190	23	1		...	1	287	144	8	0	17,17,357
30	32	2	1		...	...	65	32	8	0	5,44,452
28	49	3	...		3	3	86	43	0	0	7,88,148
16	32	...	...		...	3	51	25	8	0	3,87,621
72	79	5	1		...	...	157	80	8	0	5,90,597
82	120	4	2		...	...	208	103	8	0	13,36,239
11	14	1	...		...	...	26	13	0	0	1,48,407
59	86	17	3		...	...	165	82	8	0	13,36,358
7	2	...	1		...	...	10	5	0	0	67,805
34	41	1	2		...	...	78	39	0	0	4,50,820
13	27	12	6		...	1	59	30	0	0	5,22,549
13	36	...	4		...	...	53	26	8	0	5,10,077
3	8	...	...		1	...	12	6	0	0	4,01,789
2,733	6,122	290	253		13	61	9,472	4,740	0	0	3,42,41,160

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
	Registrations affecting Moveable Property: Book IV.										
	Compulsory.										
Districts.	Instruments of gift of immoveable property (Section 123, Clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Clause (*d*), Section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, Clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited: Book V.	Number of wills registered: Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills: Book III.
						Rs.	A.	P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	...	39	156	329	524	524	0	0	...	14	...
Rohtak	...	19	203	146	368	368	0	0	...	22	...
Gurgaon	...	43	233	283	559	559	0	0	...	8	...
Delhi	...	120	352	395	867	867	0	0	1	56	...
Karnál	...	18	114	222	354	356	0	0	1	12	...
Umballa	...	46	174	538	758	758	0	0	...	38	...
Simla	...	26	9	26	61	61	0	0	1	3	...
Kángra	...	9	24	310	343	343	0	0	...	11	...
Hoshiárpur	...	34	21	313	368	368	0	0	...	58	...
Jullundur	...	31	18	162	211	211	0	0	1	59	...
Ludhiána	...	10	52	295	357	357	0	0	2	29	...
Ferozepore	...	26	266	415	707	707	0	0	...	26	1
Mooltan	...	43	179	311	533	534	0	0	...	26	...
Jhang	...	11	24	211	246	246	0	0	...	5	...
Montgomery	...	3	44	119	166	166	0	0	...	11	...
Lahore	...	42	98	310	450	452	0	0	2	54	...
Amritsar	...	121	99	367	587	587	0	0	1	70	...
Gurdáspur	...	16	52	92	160	160	0	0	1	26	1
Siálkot	...	18	48	176	242	241	0	0	1	13	...
Gujrát	...	...	38	76	114	114	0	0	...	11	...
Gujránwála	...	3	15	80	98	98	0	0	2	9	...
Shahpur	...	15	14	41	70	70	0	0	...	7	...
Jhelum	...	4	30	264	298	298	0	0	1	25	1
Ráwalpindi	...	23	25	273	321	321	0	0	...	24	...
Hazára	...	2	4	10	16	16	0	0	...	4	...
Pesháwar	...	13	82	161	256	256	0	0	...	16	...
Kohát	...	...	3	29	32	32	8	0	...	3	...
Bannu	...	8	17	82	107	105	0	0	...	5	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	22	67	90	90	0	0	...	9	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	5	23	53	81	81	0	0	1	5	...
Muzaffargarh	...	6	14	79	99	99	0	0	...	1	...
Total ...	...	755	2,453	6,235	9,443	9,445	8	0	15	660	3

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889-90—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,753	6	3
...	...	9	31	210	5,107	8	0	2,075	12	3	1,369	15	9
2	...	6	4	249	4,570	0	0	1,457	4	0	1,211	5	10
2	...	6	6	185	3,062	8	0	1,286	0	0	1,264	12	11
...	...	6	52	142	8,948	8	0	4,381	4	0	5,018	2	11
2	2	6	15	184	2,607	8	0	1,128	12	0	1,019	8	9
3	6	25	34	504	9,617	0	0	3,474	0	0	2,569	11	3
...	...	...	56	47	504	8	0	264	8	0	701	8	0
...	1	6	14	236	3,907	0	0	1,329	0	0	2,006	0	7
1	2	51	17	723	12,844	8	0	3,971	8	0	5,471	2	1
1	3	25	13	696	9,851	0	0	3,335	4	0	3,658	9	9
1	...	10	2	384	7,728	8	0	2,292	0	9	3.377	6	0
...	...	15	8	431	10,257	0	0	3,593	0	0	3,629	11	8
3	11	20	21	286	5,693	0	0	2,352	4	0	2,824	5	2
1	1	4	3	103	2,705	8	0	844	12	0	906	6	3
1	1	3	6	76	1,141	0	0	515	8	0	649	15	3
1	...	11	20	663	10,190	8	0	4,016	0	0	5,197	3	3
32	5	8	6	426	13,419	0	0	4,611	0	0	4,982	9	9
3	4	10	1	347	6,575	0	0	2,224	10	8	1,984	15	7
1	2	23	6	392	9,066	0	0	2,742	0	0	3,118	3	7
...	...	4	1	142	3,245	8	0	948	8	0	1,662	7	5
...	1	44	...	187	4,387	0	0	1,438	0	0	2,273	7	11
...	2	3	8	261	2,183	8	0	706	0	0	1,111	8	0
1	2	11	9	114	3.915	0	0	1,277	0	0	1,713	13	9
2	6	19	25	184	5.371	0	0	1,846	8	0	2,782	0	3
...	...	1	4	16	1,061	0	0	312	4	0	693	14	0
...	...	6	11	252	5,847	8	0	2,459	8	0	3,269	8	10
...	...	...	...	10	494	8	0	151	0	0	261	0	0
1	1	6	2	60	2.324	0	0	689	4	0	885	8	5
1	16	13	6	39	2,576	0	0	882	0	6	1,377	0	11
1	1	2	7	90	2.795	0	0	1,017	12	0	1,149	15	1
1	7	7	3	21	1,826	8	0	544	12	0	795	5	5
61	74	365	391	7,960	1,63,822	0	0	58,167	0	2	87,720	10	7

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1889-90.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1889-90.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar.	Hissar	II	14,167	21,218	17,900	19,645	19,473	
	Sirsa	II	12,292	11,888	26,794	25,523	13,159	
	Hánsi	II	12,656	24,144	20,031	25,393	18,782	
	Bhiwáni	II	33,762	36,618	46,421	44,731	38,308	
	Fatahabad ...	II	2,992	1,179	1,973	2,097	1,055	
	Ellenabad ...	II	4,131	2,128	776	1,370	1,534	
	Ránia	II	4,626	1,080	1,464	1,225	1,319	
	Rori	II	3,063	653	528	520	661	
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	15,160	6,741	18,492	21,918	3,315	
	Jhajjar	II	11,242	4,706	11,245	9,745	6,206	
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,674	2,826	7,006	7,003	2,829	
	Gohána	II	6,738	4,350	9,280	10,181	3,449	
	Beri	II	9,695	6,091	9,075	9,442	5,724	
	Kharkhauda ...	II	4,144	521	2,451	2,505	467	
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	23,972	18,020	51,400	57,321	12,099	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	8,738	770	6,114	6,058	826	
	Palwal	II	10,635	3,706	12,348	11,566	4,488	
	Firozpur	II	8,235	3,283	7,438	8,145	2,576	
	Sohna	II	7,374	2,332	5,208	6,601	939	
	Hodal	II	6,453	1,957	3,928	3,918	1,967	
Delhi.	Delhi	II	173,393	*90,226	3,91,328	4,45,697	35,857	* Total investments at end of 1889-90, Rs. 3,74,500.
	Sonepat	II	13,077	1,034	12,895	11,773	2,156	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	5,821	3,572	5,070	4,640	4,002	
	Farídabad ...	II	7,427	956	4,904	5,000	860	
Karnal.	Karnál	II	22,528	2,097	26,319	24,201	4,215	
	Pánipat	II	25,651	8,047	25,127	21,944	11,230	
	Kaithal	II	14,754	11,565	21,008	15,207	17,366	
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,777	8,127	42,548	42,517	†8,158	† Total investments at end of 1889-90, Rs. 30,000.
	Rúpar	II	10,326	1,028	10,712	9,989	1,751	
	Sadhaura ...	II	10,794	2,554	7,806	7,002	3,358	
	Jagádhri	II	12,300	19,914	25,950	30,131	15,733	
	Shahabad ...	II	10,218	3,143	8,502	9,226	2,419	
	Búriya	II	7,411	1,698	4,581	4,129	2,150	
	Thánesar	II	6,005	912	5,512	6,069	355	
	Ládwa	II	4,061	8,634	5,532	4,337	9,829	
Simla.	Simla	I	12,305	58,564	2,36,419	2,84,083	‡10,900	‡ Total investments at end of 1889-90, Rs. 95,900.
	Kasumpti ...	II	424	539	6,960	6,795	704	
Kangra.	Kángra	II	5,387	570	5,183	5,498	255	
	Núrpur	II	5,744	1,316	10,162	10,021	1,457	
	Dharmsála ...	I	3,839	1,189	8,093	8,318	964	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1889-90—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1889-90.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	20,638	8,352	46.989	48,117	* 7,224	* Total investments at end of 1889-90, Rs. 2,000.
	Hariána	II	6.472	826	3,416	3,040	1,202	
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	10.295	2,425	4,759	4.539	2,645	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,878	843	2,247	2.329	761	
	Mukerián ...	II	4,116	116	3,522	2.438	1,200	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	3,438	746	2,619	2,308	1,057	
	Una	II	4,389	965	2,946	2,226	1,685	
	Dasúya	II	6,248	784	2.785	3,241	328	
	Miáni	II	6,499	452	1,741	1,563	630	
	Garhshankar ...	II	5,278	264	1,873	2,093	44	
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II	42,651	10,319	58,661	61,137	7,843	
	Aláwalpur ...	II	3,802	686	2,616	2,710	592	
	Nawashahr ...	II	4,960	738	4,709	4,105	1,342	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,161	1,234	8,167	7,152	2,249	
	Nakodar... ...	II	8,486	711	8.138	7.808	1,041	
	Kartárpur ...	II	9,260	947	7,816	7,285	1,478	
	Banga	II	4,565	2,379	5.694	5,980	2,093	
	Ráhon	II	11,736	293	13,012	12,701	604	
	Phillour... ...	II	7,107	970	10,144	7,924	3,190	
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána ...	II	44,163	54,702	88,704	87,852	55,554	
	Jagraon	II	16,873	315	12,207	11,938	584	
	Raekot	II	9,219	266	5,705	5,348	623	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,967	1,936	4,724	4,736	1.924	
	Khanna	II	3,988	1,503	5,297	5,129	1,671	
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II	20,870	1.474	42,511	40,902	3,083	
	Fázilka	II	6,851	15.103	15,742	15,380	15,465	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,007	245	2,958	2,571	632	
	Zíra	II	3,492	1,908	3.114	2,419	2,603	
	Muktsar	II	3,125	2,680	3,791	2.984	3,487	
	Moga	II	6,430	458	917	1,189	186	
	Makhu	II	1,658	1,212	1,435	686	1,961	
	Mudki	II	3,752	287	719	492	514	
Mooltan.	Mooltan	I	68,674	3,309	1,21,900	1,22,384	2,825	
	Shujabad ...	II	6,458	859	9,359	8,989	1,229	
	Jalálpur	II	3,875	2.438	4,584	4,026	2,996	
	Kahror	II	4,804	1,512	3,858	4.597	773	
	Talamba	II	2.231	2,073	1,925	1,673	2,325	
	Dunyapur ...	II	2,041	1,052	1,377	968	1,461	
Jhang.	Jhang	II	21,629	† 2,226	36,520	38,499	247	†Total investments at end of 1889-90, Rs. 1,500.
	Chiniot	II	‡ 11,991	3,979	10,783	10,711	4,051	‡ The excess of 1,260 over the population as shown in previous year's statement is due to the extension of Municipal boundaries.
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II	3.178	1,769	6,575	7,149	1,195	
	Kamália	II	7,594	540	6,865	6,516	889	
	Pákpattan ...	II	5,993	828	6,615	6,007	1,436	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1889-90—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1889-90.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lahore.	Lahore	I	138,878	31,402	4,08,781	3,73,491	66,692	
	Kasúr	II	17,336	4,773	32,413	27,129	10,057	
	Chunián	II	8,122	7,631	15,848	8,284	15,195	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,595	1,265	4,341	4,088	1,518	
	Fatti	II	6,407	1,443	4,076	3,292	2,227	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,516	795	4,139	4,010	924	
	Khudián	II	2,917	497	1,505	1,172	830	
Amritsar.	Amritsar... ...	I	150,665	13,866	3,70,364	3,61,804	* 22,426	* Total investments at end of 1889-90, Rs. 32,500.
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,210	32	5,694	4,946	780	
	Jandiála	II	6,535	2,188	6,454	6,046	2,596	
	Majítha	II	6,053	836	2,457	2,526	767	
	Vairowál... ...	II	5,409	71	1,681	1,659	93	
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie ...	I	870	567	16,730	13,628	3,669	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	4,513	1,710	21,198	20,176	2,732	
	Batála	II	24,281	8,849	29,149	27,923	10,075	
	Dínanagar ...	II	5.589	40	7,753	7,464	329	
	Kalanaur ...	II	4,962	496	3,983	4,037	442	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,344	437	7,963	8,352	48	
	Sujánpur ...	II	6,039	478	4,953	4,657	774	
	Srigovindpur ...	II	4,247	1,911	6,499	6,198	2,212	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,956	312	7,781	7,938	155	
Sialkot.	Siálkot	II	† 33,850	6,103	77,578	80,151	3,530	† Excludes Cantonment population.
	Jamke	II	4,157	626	4,255	3,841	1,040	
	Daska	II	5,525	880	3,836	4,034	682	
	Zafarwál... ...	II	4,978	525	5,965	5,488	1,002	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,521	128	3,784	3,177	735	
	Pasrúr	II	8,378	685	7,266	6,615	1,336	
	Nárowál... ...	II	4,558	136	3,863	3,820	179	
Gujrat.	Gujrát	II	17,815	4,507	27,834	25,638	6,703	
	Jalálpur... ...	II	12,839	322	9,133	9,193	262	
	Kunjáh	II	5,799	1,082	1,787	1,829	1,040	
	Dinga	II	5,015	2,803	3,088	2,703	3,188	
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II	22,107	35,859	57,646	71,796	21,709	
	Wazirabad ...	II	16,462	10,777	19,625	18,061	12,341	
	Rámnagar ...	II	6,830	810	5,453	5,319	944	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,312	1,373	2,140	2,823	690	
	Eminábad ...	II	5,886	1,267	2,985	2,563	1,689	
	Pindi Bhatián ...	II	3,528	2,939	1,174	2,152	1,961	
	Kila Didár Singh	II	2,822	2,752	1,969	2,214	2,507	
Shahpur.	Shahpur... ...	II	5,424	654	2,251	2,279	626	
	Miáni	II	8,069	2,009	7,654	6,959	2,704	
	Sáhiwál	II	8,880	823	7,496	6,596	1,723	
	Khusháb ...	II	8,989	2,429	10,852	8,236	5,045	
	Bhera	II	15,165	6,033	20,798	23,158	3,673	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1889-90—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1889-90.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	16,634	5,734	25,840	29,260	2,314	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	16,724	8,671	27,475	24,635	11,511	
Rawalpindi.	Murree	I	2,489	9,393	24,153	28,113	5,433	
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	* 27,732	1,14,114	1,66,886	2,24,701	56,299	* Excludes Cantonment population.
	Attock	II	4,210	348	2,896	2,503	741	
	Hazro	II	7,871	4,610	13,739	13,575	4,774	
	Pindigheb ...	II	8,583	132	3,070	2,710	492	
Hazara.	Haripur	II	4,884	5,160	10,590	9,303	6,447	
	Abbott-abad ...	II	1,371	2,289	9,692	7,653	4,328	
	Baffa	II	7,927	1,023	4,116	3,894	1,245	
	Nawashahr ...	II	7,956	1,032	2,041	1,899	1,174	
Peshawar.	Peshâwar ...	II	† 59,292	4,677	1,88,823	1,54,967	38,533	† Ditto.
Kohat.	Kohát	II	13,490	10,099	20,064	21,643	8,520	
Bannu.	Edwardes-abad ...	II	4,900	8,165	26,426	26,442	8,149	
	Laki	II	4,068	775	3,823	3,993	605	
	Isa Khel	II	6,692	40	4,154	3,871	323	
	Kálabágh ...	II	6,056	574	5,296	5,119	751	
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	18,988	1,706	40,445	36,906	5,245	
	Kuláchi	II	7,834	2,312	5,381	6,331	1,362	
	Bhakkar	II	4,402	5,625	6,454	5,774	6,305	
	Leiah	II	5,899	2,689	6,573	6,262	3,000	
	Kahror	II	2,723	3,443	2,813	2,108	4,148	
D. G. Khan.	Dera Ghází Khan	II	18,935	17,699	41,546	36,496	22,749	
	Jámpur	II	4,697	1,414	6,650	7,704	360	
	Rájanpur ...	II	3,927	2,069	5,094	6,008	1,149	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,353	1,088	3,143	3,302	929	
	Dájal	II	7,913	2,475	6,538	5,061	3,952	
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	2,679	2,751	5,934	6,147	2,538	‡ Excludes Rs. 8,95,100 on account of 'Invested balance.'
	Khángarh ...	II	3,417	2,840	5,815	5,916	2,739	
	Alipur	II	2,555	5,598	3,776	3,396	5,978	
	Khairpur	II	2,609	2,137	2,108	1,880	2,365	§ Excludes Rs. 5,36,400 on account of 'Invested balance.'
	Grand Total ...	...	19,52,996	‡ 9,12,417	36,48,070	37,08,362	§ 8,52,125	

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1889 and Rabi 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oil-seeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other cereals.	Gram.	Múng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	9,669	30,999	4,051	85	2,754	416	7	9,687	101	76	57,845	...	120	103	62	20,188	89	...
	Unirrigated ...	11,327	15,344	59,050	3	222,846	621,089	136	153,465	32,367	119,305	1,234,932	3	18,915	9,487	1	610	560	...
	Total ...	20,996	46,343	63,101	88	225,600	621,505	143	163,152	32,468	119,381	1,292,777	3	19,035	9,590	63	20,798	649	...
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	2,597	43,636	16,133	44	348	28	5	10,516	50	535	73,892	...	131	1,843	9,825	11,649	258	3
	Unirrigated ...	42	9,051	6,865	121	212,285	112,248	64	65,479	42,163	66,413	514,731	...	2,652	1,121	71	24,592	1,310	3
	Total ...	2,639	52,687	22,998	165	212,633	112,276	69	75,995	42,213	66,948	588,623	...	2,783	2,955	9,896	36,241	1,568	6
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	1	26,987	56,787	62	1,305	486	6	23,925	155	636	110,350	...	351	1,764	887	17,009	443	13
	Unirrigated ...	205	29,357	38,453	1,706	104,668	158,379	375	88,930	53,100	155,627	630,800	...	7,570	3,713	365	74,944	2,148	29
	Total ...	206	56,344	95,240	1,768	105,973	158,865	381	112,855	53,255	156,263	741,150	...	7,921	5,477	1,252	91,953	2,591	42
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	6,941	68,736	11,559	4,907	857	201	448	7,816	71	1,113	102,649	...	158	2,583	15,376	9,697	455	...
	Unirrigated ...	510	51,099	24,758	4,050	82.947	44.860	498	47,693	14,835	46,911	318,161	4	2,021	3,180	2,011	21,934	1,411	...
	Total ...	7,451	119,835	36,317	8,957	83,804	45,061	946	55,509	14,906	48,024	420,810	4	2,179	5,763	17,387	31,631	1,866	...
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	13,375	100,104	7,125	6,493	670	199	606	6,281	575	2,353	137,781	...	351	1,506	6,793	20,097	231	6
	Unirrigated ...	51,041	29,952	5,684	16,441	117,078	29,490	1,155	39,709	32,375	9,813	332,738	30	5,120	1,423	2,029	14,805	1,119	45
	Total ...	64,416	130,056	12,809	22,934	117,748	29,689	1,761	45,990	32,950	12,166	470,519	30	5,471	2,929	8,822	34,902	1,350	51
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	6,832	25,320	1,857	4,985	642	1	35	3,099	449	574	43,794	108	67	1,685	5,132	1,691	39	...
	Unirrigated ...	117,460	124,179	10,785	115,872	116,691	6,645	12,602	48,936	32,129	24,178	609,477	1,131	1,920	6,643	18,604	43,958	1,435	74
	Total ...	124,292	149,499	12,642	120,857	117,333	6,646	12,637	52,035	32,578	24,752	653,271	1,239	1,987	8,328	23,736	45,649	1,474	74
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	462	294	33	144	...	...	40	...	6	2	981	...	...	...	13	1	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	509	2,967	1,432	1,490	...	2	3,351	9	464	591	10,815	...	6	1	...	15	...	1
	Total ...	971	3,261	1,465	1,634	...	2	3,391	9	470	593	11,796	...	6	1	13	16	...	1

KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	72,745	47,812	5,610	8,100	56	...	2,441	535	3,011	773	141,083	11,055	168	623	1,938	1,174	145	22
	Unirrigated ...	44,253	72,495	26,425	110,019	120	...	24,362	16,833	21,087	23,322	338,916	165	6,923	1,218	2,506	6,245	1,562	177
	Total ...	116,998	120,307	32,035	118.119	176	...	26,803	17,368	24,098	24,095	479,999	11,220	7,091	1,841	4,444	7,419	1,707	199
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	10,775	21,983	3,084	2,926	2,559	15	53	3,198	52	1,432	46,077	359	13	957	5,492	847	9	13
	Unirrigated ...	24,022	252,989	15,940	137,432	44,176	5,426	10,154	90,995	21,359	51,101	653,594	2,545	4,363	2,475	26,215	26,832	4,299	139
	Total ...	34,797	274,972	19,024	140,358	46,735	5,441	10,207	94,193	21,411	52,533	699,671	2,904	4,376	3,432	31,707	27,679	4,308	152
JULLUNDUR ..	Irrigated ...	1,768	144,791	9,703	71,514	5,038	9	208	6,478	583	1,722	241,814	277	377	1,483	33,613	26,681	466	28
	Unirrigated ...	3,359	94,893	6,714	12.814	66,845	555	1,509	40,651	26,054	73,369	326,763	124	2,696	216	2,951	4,081	3,773	41
	Total ...	5,127	239.684	16,417	84,328	71,883	564	1,717	47,129	26,637	75,091	568,577	401	3,073	1,699	36,564	30,762	4,239	69
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	42	95,391	6,838	43,156	2,105	47	150	20,475	1,248	744	170,196	54	428	4,433	8,434	13,822	454	63
	Unirrigated ...	2,586	85,483	36,779	14,256	109,023	4,243	1,086	123,557	31,792	67,091	475,896	230	602	7,009	2,877	3,629	3,148	8
	Total ...	2,628	180,874	43,617	57,412	111,128	4,290	1,236	144,032	33,040	67,835	646,092	284	1,030	11,442	11,311	17,451	3,602	71
FEROZEPORE...	Irrigated ...	10,297	201,573	13.234	37,821	37,000	12,727	459	99,263	4,946	7,994	425,314	13	2,210	3,357	978	10,895	601	8
	Unirrigated ...	844	149,855	82,645	3,657	210,378	133,418	234	222,365	20,788	86,036	910,220	4	5,748	22,140	7	969	1,212	4
	Total ...	11,141	351,428	95,879	41,478	247,378	146,145	693	321,628	25,734	94,030	1,335,534	17	7,958	30,497	985	11,864	1,813	12
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	15,852	236,583	9,071	723	81,182	21,625	8,140	7,001	1,052	10,128	391,357	4	26,843	7,189	2,365	60,071	17	...
	Unirrigated ...	3	44,255	2,130	1	1,678	2,073	145	4,861	4,515	30,701	90,362	1	6,870	1,864	...	90	1	...
	Total ...	15,855	280,838	11,201	724	82,860	23,698	8,285	11,862	5,567	40,829	481,719	5	33,713	9,053	2,365	60,161	18	...
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	61	137,536	9,634	5,049	39,328	2,363	17,278	1,144	371	729	213,493	21	502	1,292	467	16,856	1	...
	Unirrigated ...	614	37,313	1,757	1,068	11,102	7,505	590	8,832	20,800	14,012	103,593	117	5,872	638	43	947	...	...
	Total ...	675	174,849	11,391	6,117	50,430	9,868	17,868	9,976	21,171	14,741	317,086	138	6,374	1,930	510	17,803	1	...
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	17,200	148.362	9,131	6,071	49,642	955	16,291	9,837	806	2,841	261,136	15	16,511	2,297	151	32,670	168	1
	Unirrigated ...	714	37,629	2,283	323	6,178	752	1,541	9,402	7,407	16,627	82,856	3	5,909	98	6	1,345	7	...
	Total ...	17,914	185,991	11,414	6,394	55,820	1,707	17,832	19,239	8,213	19,468	343,992	18	22,420	2,395	157	34,015	175	1
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	37,003	335,351	22,313	49.725	50,990	744	2,016	27,551	1,756	3,723	531,172	...	1,255	6,906	6,048	34,117	781	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,075	47,680	6,117	2,914	98,098	1,670	508	77,357	11,008	17,788	264,215	...	4,776	9,652	99	36,690	745	...
	Total ...	38,078	383,031	28,430	52,639	149,088	2,414	2,524	104,908	12,764	21,511	795,387	...	6,031	16,558	6,147	70,807	1,526	...
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	32,477	228,089	16,157	45,719	8,697	26	1,717	12,656	1,633	1,285	348,456	207	899	7,467	19,467	21,361	628	29
	Unirrigated ...	1,304	78,936	6,290	4,398	80,622	178	3,700	84,933	14,386	21,356	296,103	139	3,993	4,787	1,686	8,425	1,254	6
	Total ...	33,781	307,025	22,447	50,117	89,319	204	5,417	97,589	16,019	22,641	644,559	346	4,892	12,254	21,153	29,786	1,882	35

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1889 and Rabi 1890—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oil-seeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other cereals.	Gram.	Múng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Gurdaspur...	Irrigated ...	37,928	75,911	10,998	13,610	486	11	1,651	2,302	3,113	3,620	149,630	885	465	4,923	24,961	9,359	235	...
	Unirrigated ...	41,216	195,944	37,323	45,553	12,563	4,818	20,331	34,352	50,686	39,949	482,735	4,079	17,571	4,461	29,604	26,362	3,045	1
	Total ...	79,144	271,855	48,321	59,163	13,049	4,829	21,982	36,654	53,799	43,569	632,365	4,964	18,036	9,384	54 565	35,721	3,280	1
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	58,452	214,243	61,232	41,600	7,310	402	5,989	6,634	1,718	8,666	406,246	1,747	749	7,434	29,278	24,684	919	78
	Unirrigated ...	12,108	107,431	23,316	31,051	58,561	3,813	19,163	4,304	11,257	18,982	289,986	1,612	4,065	4,816	12,703	21,143	2,147	133
	Total ...	70,560	321,674	84,548	72,651	65,871	4,215	25,152	10,938	12,975	27,648	696,232	3,359	4,814	12,250	41,981	45,827	3,066	211
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	6,973	101,036	19,452	10,896	7,143	4,380	2,051	4,08	247	2,409	158,668	198	573	3,394	6,047	12,551	127	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,729	192,918	14,811	6,001	58,871	126,985	2,051	21,704	4,545	33,986	463,601	1,121	7,268	7,438	751	31,904	1,563	...
	Total ...	8,702	293,954	34,263	16,897	66,014	131,365	4,102	25,785	4,792	36,395	622,269	1,319	7,841	10,832	6,798	44,458	1,690	...
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	20,324	193,619	50,955	19,666	17,065	2,758	5,005	12,330	1,124	2,079	324,925	139	831	9,858	20,585	27,435	588	35
	Unirrigated ...	932	31,466	5,635	2,378	65,204	4,942	2,556	35,096	16,056	36,791	201,056	427	6,858	3,453	1,620	12,537	346	30
	Total ...	21,256	225,085	56,590	22,044	82,269	7,700	7,561	47,426	17,180	38,870	525,981	566	7,689	13,311	22,205	39,972	934	65
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	872	118,293	6,148	3,022	21,794	12,636	7,155	9,993	246	955	181,114	13	1,540	1,119	1,553	25,555	10	...
	Unirrigated ...	611	82,051	2,490	2,238	17,618	83,917	451	11,375	3,696	10,016	214,463	142	2,437	1,062	6	11,888	53	...
	Total ...	1,483	200,344	8,638	5,260	39,412	96,553	7,606	21,368	3,942	10,971	395,577	155	3,977	2,181	1,559	37,443	63	...
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	26	16,186	3,877	3,299	1,744	5,076	671	120	33	193	31,225	91	12	169	307	3,901	18	27
	Unirrigated ...	715	338,968	6,875	1,750	30,457	208,697	448	35,289	23,775	33,959	680,933	760	525	17,929	8	31,894	1,056	35
	Total ...	741	355,154	10,752	5,049	32,201	213,773	1,119	35,409	23,808	34,152	712,158	851	537	18,098	315	35,795	1,074	62
Rawalpindi	Irrigated ...	1,420	8,411	8,970	18,050	531	2,306	50	5	247	733	40,723	11	8	173	1,695	5,225	18	1
	Unirrigated ...	187	351,121	20,175	40,390	42,791	242,312	4,935	28,503	40,051	42,415	812,880	64	959	30,476	14	39,771	1,408	3
	Total ...	1,607	359,532	29,145	58,440	43,322	244,618	4,985	28,508	40,298	43,148	853,603	75	967	30,649	1,709	44,996	1,426	4

HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	14,532	10,804	6,627	14,378	272	85	167	17	304	623	47,809	...	9	731	828	2,299	9	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	86,064	44,453	168,703	1,272	9,643	8,387	514	13,383	25,208	357,627	4	653	12,999	9	9,575	83	63
	Total ...	14,532	96,868	51,080	183,081	1,544	9,728	8,554	531	13,687	25,831	405,436	4	662	13,730	837	11,874	92	63
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	12,126	92,815	68,468	107,171	7,876	79	644	12	1,801	6,819	297,811	18	1,058	11,332	8,697	22,542	104	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	60,974	29,213	15,321	21,098	3,886	153	1,418	2,623	17,680	150,366	26	1,535	4,445	1	3,327	3	...
	Total ...	12,126	153,789	97,681	120,492	28,974	3,965	797	1,430	4,424	24,499	448,177	44	2,593	15,777	8,698	25,869	107	...
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	2,700	15,101	3,386	13,376	127	738	30	1	873	23	36,355	...	13	2	38	1,282	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	3	64,084	1,470	5,929	3,303	51,263	2,392	5,405	3,517	4,933	142,299	...	667	497	...	2,714	...	...
	Total ...	2,703	79,185	4,856	19,305	3,430	52,001	2,422	5,406	4,390	4,956	178,654	...	680	499	38	3,996	...	...
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	1,739	76,848	17,910	31,253	3 367	8,493	48	49	26	472	140,205	4	10	539	5,459	3 057	6	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	215,205	13,760	17	11,994	144,033	36	73,598	2,997	13,175	474,815	47	531	2,072	...	4,575	20	1
	Total ...	1,739	292,053	31,670	31,270	15,361	152,526	84	73,647	3,023	13,647	615,020	51	541	2,611	5,459	7,632	26	1
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	1,583	94,664	8,573	149	11,268	15,027	1.514	374	73	192	133,417	2	259	5.669	152	5,256	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	208,819	19,290	...	24,224	112,538	1,972	38,313	14,549	26,910	446,615	10	20,424	53,620	1	8,510	6	...
	Total ...	1,583	303,483	27,863	149	35,492	127,565	3,486	38,687	14,622	27,102	580,032	12	20,683	59,289	153	13,766	6	...
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	17,150	89,058	2,587	18	44,513	10,741	1,500	6,004	74	3,804	175,449	...	1,353	3,970	28	34,866	1	46
	Unirrigated ...	...	105,441	1,912	1	110,646	30,358	885	5,206	1,682	19,880	276,011	...	3,179	45,146	...	4,225	...	1
	Total ...	17,150	194,499	4,499	19	155,159	41,099	2,385	11,210	1,756	23,684	451,460	...	4,532	49,116	28	39,291	1	47
MUZAFFARGARH.	Irrigated ...	25,685	174,490	8,469	11	17,979	11,631	2,025	5,659	268	25,250	271,467	...	1,030	4,827	4,707	23,145	3	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	57,098	4,520	...	1,415	3,359	1,398	6,389	1,764	28,100	104,043	3	4,195	5,484	...	190	1	...
	Total ...	25,685	231,588	12,989	11	19,394	14,990	3,423	12,048	2,032	53,350	375,510	3	5,225	10,311	4,707	23,335	4	...
GRAND TOTAL	Irrigated ...	439,607	3,175,026	479,972	564,023	424,648	114,205	78,400	297,043	27,012	92,498	5,692,434	15,221	58,294	104,619	221,374	499,986	6,823	373
	Unirrigated ...	317,369	3,261,061	559,350	743,897	1,944,752	2,159,097	127,168	1,425,473	577,210	1,176,225	12,291,602	12,791	156,823	269,563	104,188	478,926	33,715	794
	Total ...	756,976	6,436,087	1,039,322	1,307,920	2,369,400	2,273,302	205,568	1,722,516	604,222	1,268,723	17,984,036	28,012	215,117	374,182	325,562	978,912	40,538	1,167

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1889 and Rabi 1890—continued.

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous food crops.				Miscellaneous non-food crops.						Total of all crops.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	12,566	...	1,441	955	255	317	529	...	2	...	396	654	1,843	47,875	49,492	97,367	69,663
	Unirrigated ...	157	...	...	4	12	47	233	...	3	...	1	4	72,901	1,100,120	237,748	1,337,868	1,335,879
	Total ...	12,723	...	1,441	959	267	364	762	...	5	...	397	658	74,744	1,147,995	287,240	1,435,235	1,405,542
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	11,395	...	399	311	438	516	222	...	5	...	61	91	968	36,762	75,236	111,998	102,375
	Unirrigated ...	279	...	...	406	...	187	4	...	16	...	1	1	54	462,349	83,079	545,428	533,267
	Total ...	11,674	...	399	717	438	703	226	...	21	...	62	92	1,022	499,111	158,315	657,426	635,642
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	8,230	...	1,479	...	2,297	724	601	...	13	...	268	942	669	29,761	116,279	146,040	145,934
	Unirrigated ...	234	...	4	...	2	405	362	...	7	...	16	330	1,886	558,704	164,111	722,815	666,087
	Total ...	8,464	...	1,483	...	2,299	1,129	963	...	20	...	284	1,272	2,555	588,465	280,390	868,855	812,021
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	2,259	...	1,959	2,333	197	2,141	418	...	20	...	1,799	916	4,845	45,604	102,201	147,805	151,991
	Unirrigated ...	678	...	1	529	6	1,147	57	...	6	...	9	120	6,208	225,787	131,696	357,483	320,539
	Total ...	2,937	...	1,960	2,862	203	3,288	475	...	26	...	1,808	1,036	11,053	271,391	232,897	505,288	472,530
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	4,731	...	2,468	76	594	958	527	16	73	...	682	57	8,993	55,327	130,613	185,940	190,593
	Unirrigated ...	316	...	2	89	...	172	201	1	20	...	10	135	8,110	287,597	78,768	366,365	316,993
	Total ...	5,047	...	2,470	165	594	1,130	728	17	93	...	692	192	17,103	342,924	209,381	552,305	507,586
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	202	...	1,995	660	124	1,103	231	3,139	81	4	363	255	317	22,200	38,790	60,990	46,945
	Unirrigated ...	1,672	...	38	8,311	25	1,175	3,115	40	768	...	42	50	2,647	490,959	210,166	701,125	658,886
	Total ...	1,874	...	2,033	8,971	149	2,278	3,346	3,179	849	4	405	305	2,964	513,159	248,956	762,115	705,831
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	7	...	12	1	5	...	...	...	43	2	720	345	1,065	720
	Unirrigated ...	...	52	...	25	...	157	...	254	...	...	1	21	75	6,735	4,688	11,423	6,797
	Total ...	...	52	...	32	...	169	1	259	...	...	1	64	77	7,455	5,033	12,488	7,517

KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	...	3,011	415	521	...	575	208	73	67	301	64	28	36	92,599	68,908	161,507	102,134
	Unirrigated ...	...	6,077	226	904	...	1,311	673	1,419	551	502	87	278	134	248,848	121,026	369,874	302,422
	Total ...	...	9,088	641	1,425	...	1,886	881	1,492	618	803	151	306	170	341,447	189,934	531,381	404,556
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	23	...	3,308	182	...	1,431	640	219	95	27	169	64	6,813	23,536	43,202	66,738	39,192
	Unirrigated ...	2,766	...	182	6,716	...	294	11,597	6	3,384	5	20	237	1,221	357,016	389,874	746,890	650,423
	Total ...	2,789	...	3,490	6,898	...	1,725	12,237	225	3,479	32	189	301	8,034	380,552	433,076	813,628	689,615
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	256	...	4,154	950	312	2,187	5,554	402	30	9	1,902	177	45.245	143.975	221,942	365,917	258,060
	Unirrigated ...	522	...	17	153	6	160	2,422	2	23	3	97	...	7,735	199,039	152,746	351,785	337,333
	Total ...	778	...	4,171	1,103	318	2,347	7,976	404	53	12	1,999	177	52,980	343,014	374,688	717,702	595,393
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	676	...	2,666	386	1,555	1,282	1,217	17	1	...	188	43	10,203	72,074	144,044	216,118	140.015
	Unirrigated ...	1,990	...	23	162	8	296	1,859	...	...	...	4	...	23,235	260,247	260,729	520,976	531,379
	Total ...	2,666	...	2,689	548	1,563	1,578	3,076	17	1	...	192	43	33,438	332,321	404,773	737,094	671,398
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	461	...	2,562	531	954	1,593	5,145	51	5	...	1,368	149	9,681	129,457	341,419	470,876	453,186
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	7	101	81	162	1,637	...	...	...	...	86	17,807	473,162	487,023	960,185	885,203
	Total ...	461	...	2,569	632	1,035	1,755	6,782	51	5	...	1,368	235	27,488	602,619	828,442	1,431,061	1,338,389
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	58,033	...	1,277	1,141	39,535	2,912	...	37	7	...	93	177	6,226	277,315	319,969	597,284	562,686
	Unirrigated ..	3	...	2	4	1,740	259	...	...	1	...	...	23	1,457	15,536	87,141	102,677	96,836
	Total ...	58,036	...	1,279	1,145	41,275	3,171	...	37	8	...	93	200	7,683	292,851	407,110	699,961	659,522
JHANG ...	Irrigated ..	5	...	1,149	166	26,479	398	6,241	2	7	...	8	40	8,093	73,913	201,307	275,220	241,594
	Unirrigated ...	9	...	2	...	735	148	300	...	...	...	...	41	163	50,341	62,267	112,608	101,070
	Total ...	14	...	1,151	166	27.214	546	6,541	2	7	...	8	81	8,256	124,254	263,574	387,828	342,664
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	42	...	1,394	268	19,527	1,449	2,257	57	1	...	207	1,112	1,701	138,480	202,484	340,964	340,342
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	8	...	819	190	163	2	...	...	4	122	1,089	23,199	69,422	92,621	88,065
	Total ...	42	...	1,402	268	20,346	1,639	2,420	59	1	...	211	1,234	2,790	161,679	271,906	433,585	428,407
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	231	...	2,505	2,091	...	7,523	1,056	743	...	...	1,415	301	41,356	193,413	444,087	637,500	
	Unirrigated ...	15	...	6	45	...	912	215	2	...	...	...	52	4,531	173,736	148,219	321,955	857,099
	Total ...	246	...	2,511	2,136	...	8,435	1,271	745	...	...	1,415	353	45,887	367,149	592,306	959,455	
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	1,632	1,801	394	2,605	9,582	278	1	...	859	43	66,184	143,019	338,874	481,893	374,251
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	3	51	3	52	899	...	...	...	2	2	15,554	153,992	178,967	332,959	325,757
	Total ...	...	...	1,635	1,852	397	2,657	10,481	278	1	...	861	45	81,738	297,011	517,841	814,852	700,008

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1889 and Rbai 1890—concluded.

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous food crops.				Miscellaneous non-food crops.						Total of all crops.			
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	18	...	1,705	2,807	5	2,839	...	59	23	134	406	522	17,269	98,594	117,651	216,245	191,210
	Unirrigated ...	17	...	89	7,018	11	531	...	...	157	66	8	514	50,139	332,019	294,389	626,408	550,738
	Total ...	35	...	1,794	9,825	16	3,370	...	59	180	200	414	1,036	67.408	430,613	412,040	842,653	741,948
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	3,928	1,384	2,118	3,470	3,527	339	19	105	865	233	54.202	183,574	357,751	541,325	463,989
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	60	505	7	137	1,477	1	3	1	38	30	10,064	195,077	153,851	348,928	332,511
	Total ...	...	...	3,988	1,889	2,125	3,607	5,004	340	22	106	903	263	64,266	378,651	511,602	890,253	796,500
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	83	...	2,369	1,279	8,970	2,679	324	148	164	...	323	58	13,873	54,688	157,143	211,831	195,870
	Unirrigated ...	23	...	12	603	240	262	2	2	1,144	...	7	51	6,057	274,934	247,115	522,049	494,210
	Total ...	106	...	2,381	1,882	9,210	2,941	326	150	1,308	...	330	109	19,930	329,622	404,258	733,880	690,080
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	3	...	1,760	544	6,526	1,558	4,731	152	1	...	117	59	31.180	123,091	307,936	431,027	444.549
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	1	4	80	48	1.384	...	...	...	4	6	8,427	158,884	77,397	236,281	172,580
	Total ...	3	...	1,761	548	6,606	1,606	6,115	152	1	...	121	65	39,607	281,975	385,333	667,308	617,129
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	2	...	988	...	17,234	460	1.396	3,405	...	...	59	88	2,059	70.781	165,814	236,595	227,558
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	163	1	6,970	...	...	...	...	...	354	138,028	99,511	237,539	227,016
	Total ...	2	...	988	...	17,397	461	8,366	3,405	...	...	59	88	2.413	208,809	265,325	474,134	454,574
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	701	234	1,844	852	573	12	16	...	421	160	792	15,488	25,867	41,355	31,022
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	10	3	32	87	2,090	...	136	...	...	5	1,488	333,611	403,380	736,991	684,477
	Total ...	...	...	711	237	1,876	939	2,663	12	152	...	421	165	2.280	349,099	429,247	778,346	715,499
Rawalpindi	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,386	135	284	1,986	1.027	31	25	...	240	128	618	30,421	24,291	54,712	34,150
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	2	38	9	521	6,791	...	28	...	3	5	344	456,672	436,644	893,316	907,397
	Total ...	...	...	2,388	173	293	2,507	7,818	31	53	...	243	133	962	487,093	460,935	948,028	941,547

HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	202	13	70	130	734	52	...	571	70	...	2,481	34,300	21,708	56,008	40,377
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	4	18	30	843	1	...	1	2	...	136	235,059	146,989	382,048	329,069
	Total ...	...	...	202	17	88	160	1,577	53	...	572	72	...	2,617	269,359	168,697	438,056	369,446
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,715	1,663	101	3,103	5,112	68	...	...	325	215	5,945	165.208	195,601	360,809	258,500
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	1	...	19	2,987	...	...	...	...	77	1,995	65,193	99,589	164,782	162,122
	Total ...	...	...	2,715	1,664	101	3,122	8,099	68	...	...	325	292	7,940	230,401	295,190	525,591	420,622
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	120	223	37	229	532	1	...	...	35	21	33	19,409	19.512	38,921	28,613
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,720	71,879	146,599	145,214
	Total ...	...	...	120	223	37	229	954	1	..	...	35	21	33	94.129	91,391	185,520	173,827
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	14	...	278	230	352	626	4,154	3	...	88	49	10	7,494	54,337	108,241	162,578	135,021
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	77	...	107	65	11,290	...	...	...	...	...	7,454	187,693	313,361	501,054	454,593
	Total ...	14	...	355	230	459	691	15,444	3	...	88	49	10	14,948	242,030	421,602	663,632	589 614
D. I. KHAN ...	Irrigated ...	4	...	496	276	9,548	630	2,227	13	1	...	28	40	302	34,716	123,604	158,320	150,092
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	5,717	15	9,742	...	...	...	1	185	658	190,126	355,378	545,504	511,258
	Total ...	4	...	496	276	15,265	645	11,969	13	1	...	29	225	960	224,842	478,982	703,824	661,350
D. G. KHAN...	Irrigated ...	17,842	...	613	533	4,988	804	89	482	11	...	40	...	1,194	129,347	112,962	242,309	239,114
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	5	39	382	340	239	...	9	...	...	...	240	151,312	178,704	330,016	325,725
	Total ...	17,842	...	618	572	5,370	1,144	328	482	20	...	40	...	1,434	280,659	291,666	572,325	564,839
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Irrigated ...	48,700	...	751	620	12,081	1,127	333	9	12	...	126	33	1,255	142,766	227,460	370,226	322,346
	Unirrigated ...	5	...	...	1	1,959	12	209	...	7	..	...	15	1,199	12,851	104,472	117,323	113,667
	Total ...	48,705	...	751	621	14,040	1,139	542	9	19	...	126	48	2,454	155,617	331,932	487,549	436,013
GRAND TOTAL	Irrigated ...	165,778	3,011	49,815	22,320	156,819	48,219	59,188	9,813	680	1,239	12,946	6,659	351,872	2,682,750	4,804,733	7,487,483	
	Unirrigated ...	8,684	6,129	777	25,716	12,162	9,142	68,183	1,730	6,263	578	357	2,390	253,362	7,893,546	5,850,329	13,743,875	
	Total ...	174,462	9,140	50,592	48,036	168,981	57,361	127,371	11,543	6,943	1,817	13,303	9,049	605,234	10,576,296	10,655,062	21,231,358	19,406,708

No. 42.—Statement showing Area irrigated for the year ending Rabi 1889.

District.	Total area of crops irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by — Canals. Government.	Canals. Private.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Details. Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Remarks.
1. Hissar	1,364,281	81,280	1,195	...	1,749	...	84,224	27,236	23,001	1,563	32,424	
2. Rohtak	971,567	59,853	...	...	22,458	121	82,432	26,259	24,605	13,667	17,901	
3. Gurgaon	977,637	47,220	...	...	73,143	...	120,363	22,968	69,841	6,538	21,016	
4. Delhi	599,474	38,774	...	...	48,899	...	87,673	33,001	16,034	24,739	13,899	
5. Karnál	824,056	55,853	...	2,348	70,168	...	128,369	59,890	23,118	15,475	29,886	
6. Umballa	1,073,689	2,254	...	3,514	20,577	10,035	36,380	11,266	10,053	8,173	6,888	
7. Simla	14,753	...	...	...	...	1,273	1,273	433	743	35	62	
8. Kángra	640,025	...	158,861	...	22	...	158,883	44,725	93,538	3,462	17,158	
9. Hoshiárpur	919,081	...	10,892	92	28,645	7,882	47,511	7,692	18,801	9,952	11,066	
10. Jullundur	811,797	...	...	590	333,091	1,523	335,204	114,488	98,213	47,262	75,241	
11. Ludhiána	831,753	30,413	...	...	167,202	106	197,721	73,141	70,722	14,652	39,206	
12. Ferozepore	1,606,438	267,538	117,169	...	126,453	...	511,160	222,380	239,841	8,311	40,628	
13. Mooltan	658,134	424,178	49,783	...	99,398	7,314	580,673	242,714	156,112	49,333	132,514	
14. Jhang	395,908		...	...	273,460	3,310	276,770	135,674	76,399	34,759	29,938	
15. Montgomery	429,157	145,064	5,576	...	187,923	...	338,563	146,658	117,355	25,766	48,784	
16. Lahore	1,086,979	302,567	...	...	315,156	22,083	639,806	332,589	193,752	18,758	94,707	
17. Amritsar	853,267	187,448	...	...	278,671	3,156	469,275	217,556	119,991	37,765	93,963	
18. Gurdáspur	910,131	29,648	40,220	4,241	131,444	609	206,162	70,585	69,149	33,514	32,914	
19. Siálkot	961,289	...	7,216	...	497,887	17,889	522,992	209,374	178,259	42,724	92,635	
20. Gujrát	747,585	...	...	...	228,538	74,180	302,718	136,170	102,778	24,415	39,355	
21. Gujránwála	679,395	43,189	...	822	424,787	...	468,798	213,318	142,123	33,326	80,031	
22. Shahpur	524,375	32,514	37,170	...	184,038	...	253,722	121,828	69,140	22,339	40,415	
23. Jhelum	906,251	...	...	...	43,091	2,210	45,301	17,220	17,062	4,501	6,518	
24. Ráwalpindi	1,138,374	...	12,617	...	43,400	...	56,017	9,081	35,205	5,308	6,423	
25. Hazára	471,926	...	56,239	17	1,362	...	57,618	11,330	39,459	1,574	5,255	
26. Peshávar	817,873	114,461	202,938	...	79,863	5,847	403,109	94,312	256,972	16,281	35,544	
27. Kohát	201,294	...	...	1,354	2,024	36,971	40,349	15,680	22,589	1,054	1,026	
28. Bannu	619,020	...	167,785	...	3,571	83	171,439	83,326	67,325	9,999	10,789	
29. Dera Ismail Khan ...	543,578	...	59,796	...	97,907	...	157,703	96,749	35,279	15,732	9,943	
30. Dera Gházi Khan ...	442,774	187,419	5,610	...	49,997	...	243,026	86,444	93,328	7,679	55,575	
31. Muzaffargarh	448,133	283,405	724	793	47,997	21,140	354,059	164,810	98,283	21,869	69,097	
Total ...	23,469,994	2,333,078	933,791	13,771	3,882,921	215,732	7,379,293	3,048,897	2,579,070	560,525	1,190,801	

No. 43.—Statement showing Agricultural Stock for the year ending Rabi 1889.

Serial No.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
1	Hissar ...	453,634	82,450	6,233	13,213	200,626	33,758	7,648	82,947	9	
2	Rohtak...	331,413	83,316	4,825	13,702	57,240	2,121	14,103	47,680	...	
3	Gurgaon	407,174	88,280	8,555	15,974	142,708	1,474	10,188	51,635	9	
4	Delhi ...	192,401	68,049	3,061	9,393	56,925	752	12,120	36.904	75	
5	Karnál ...	294,853	151,916	5,422	20,677	77,872	1,534	8,782	52,088	19	
6	Umballa	396,421	134,386	6,579	12,572	172,439	688	19,908	92,064	43	
7	Simla ...	14,223	1,118	22	93	5,018	...	...	2,797	...	
8	Kángra	549,224	99,236	3,778	330	612,979	65	81	88,540	32	
9	Hoshiárpur	426,623	132,567	30,728	9,072	183,626	1,414	12,287	92,649	90	
10	Jullundur	370,530	96,991	5,303	12,307	86,457	847	20,488	88.460	103	
11	Ludhiána	273,333	61,583	4.155	9,301	80,867	2,765	17,037	78,345	33	
12	Ferozepore	404.839	90,945	13,115	15,894	194,567	11,948	19,838	106,669	127	
13	Mooltan	301,368	36,469	9,186	28,258	456,038	16,940	121	67,711	106	
14	Jhang ...	215,150	42,418	2,753	7,646	419,251	8,971	136	46,665	103	
15	Montgomery	207,868	45,787	6,455	19,135	407,992	6,613	465	47,806	65	
16	Lahore ...	419,959	161,103	17,583	26.555	283,027	4,685	9,163	100,712	176	
17	Amritsar	331,956	165,493	11,070	18,605	81,319	772	6.055	79,942	101	
18	Gurdáspur	482,150	155,725	10,437	15,224	94,170	296	6,027	98,100	195	
19	Siálkot	384,131	227,595	10,228	13,085	110,661	328	2,807	130,742	82	
20	Gujrát	276,556	101,080	4,872	14.810	68,459	1,627	587	80,320	84	
21	Gujránwála	238.037	128,471	7,221	15,196	202,506	3,270	1,864	70,931	76	
22	Shahpur	281,036	61,185	6,141	17.449	281,836	15,014	1,257	55,156	141	
23	Jhelum	328,512	40,507	5,655	32,664	300,313	11,216	221	91,909	405	
24	Ráwalpindi	364,242	68,389	9,108	33,749	397,063	9,554	1,019	106,488	65	
25	Hazára	217,543	75,909	5,119	10.983	194,061	407	19	43,158	4	
26	Pesháwar	259,541	43,389	6,020	18,591	146,929	1,967	357	59,209	114	
27	Kohát ...	81,876	5,783	593	10,556	104,643	2,505	16	21,117	7	
28	Bannu	164,223	11,322	3,358	31,992	131,793	8,069	7	40,906	162	
29	Dera Ismail Khan	204,812	25,461	5,378	12,572	437,631	14,567	36	53,545	444	
30	Dera Ghází Khan	171,821	24,381	8,664	11,797	165,853	13,625	101	44,652	319	
31	Muzaffargarh	244,316	57,422	8,326	13,810	244,720	6,572	108	55,176	283	
	Total ...	9,289,765	2,568,726	229,943	485,205	6,399,589	184,364	172,846	2,115,023	3,472	

No. 44.—Statement showing Prevailing Rents for the year ending Rabi 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Rent commonly paid by tenants holding from year to year without lease or right of occupancy.											
	For land irrigated by wells.		For land irrigated by canals.		For land irrigated from other sources than the foregoing.		For alluvial land advantaged by river floods.		For land dependent entirely on rain.			
									Best cultivation.		*Ordinary quality not manured.*	
	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
	Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
Hissar	4-3-0 to 1-8-0	33⅓ to 25	3-0-0 to 2-9-0	50 to 25	...	...	2-0-0 to 0-12-0	33⅓	1-9-0 to 1-2-0	33⅓ to 25	0-14-0 to 0-6-0	50 to 25
Rohtak	8-0-0 to 3-12-0	50 to 25	7-10-0 to 4-13-0	50 to 35	...	...	5-0-0	33	4-13-0 to 2-4-0	50 to 33	2-6-6 to 1-13-0	35 to 33
Gurgaon	9-0-0 to 5-0-0	33	5 0-0	33	...	...	6-0-0 to 3-2-0	50 to 33	8-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	4-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 33
Delhi	9-8-0 to 5-0-0	50 to 25	9-8-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 33	5-8-0	...	6-0-0 to 3-8-0	50 to 33	6-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	3-3-0 to 1-8-0	40 to 33
Karnál	7-8-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 25	8-0-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 20	5-0-0 to 1-8-0	40 to 25	4-8-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 25	3-8-0 to 0-12-0	25	2-12-0 to 0-8-0	33 to 25
Umballa	10-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	7-0-0	40 to 33	10-0-0 to 5-0-0	40 to 25	7-8-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 25	7-8-0	50	5-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 33

Simla	...	...	...	...	5-8-0 to 4-1-0	50	...	...	2-11-0 to 1-5-0	50	1-3-0 to 0-10-0	50
Kángra	10-0-0	50 to 33	8-0-0 to 6-10-0	50 to 33	...	...	...	50 to 40	6-0-0 to 2-12-0	50 to 33	2-0-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 33
Hoshiárpur	40-6-0 to 12-0-0	50	9-13-6 to 7-8-9	...	45-8-0 to 8-0-0	50	...	...	32-14-0 to 5-4-0	50 to 25	21-2-0 to 3-6-6	50 to 20
Jullundur	24-14-0 to 16-0-0	50	...	...	14-0-0 to 10-11-0	50	11-0-0 to 7-8-0	50	11-5-0 to 5-0-0	50	7-4-0 to 2-8-0	50
Ludhiána	16-8-0 to 5-1-0	50 to 33	10-0-0 to 9-8-0	50	19-13-0 to 9-14-0	50 to 33	19-0-0 to 2-8-0	50	14-13-0 to 4-4-0	50 to 33	14-13-0 to 2-12-0	50 to 33
Ferozepore	8-0-0 to 1-4-0	25 to 20	6-12-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25	...	...	2-0-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 25	3-0-0 to 0-7-0	50 to 25	5-0-0 to 0-5-0	50 to 25
Mooltan	7-0-0 to 4-0-0	45 to 18	7-9-4	48 to 23	...	49 to 31	...	49 to 31	...	...	...	49 to 31
Jhang	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34
Montgomery	3-0-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 20	2-8-0 to 2-0-0	33 to 20	...	25	3-0-0	50 to 25	1-4-0	33 to 25	1-0-0	33 to 25
Lahore	10-5-10 to 0-15-8	33 to 20	22-13-2 to 1-1-3	50 to 25	2-4-0 to 1-2-0	25 to 20	3-7-5 to 1-2-0	50 to 25	8-1-10 to 1-0-0	50 to 25	5-0-9 to 0-13-6	50 to 25
Amritsar	9-8-0 to 6-6-0	50 to 33	9-8-0 to 6-5-0	50 to 33	8-6-0 to 5-6-0	50 to 33	5-0-0 to 5-8-0	50	5-14-0 to 3-14-0	50	4-12-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33
Gurdáspur	14-0-0 to 6-6-3	50	14-13-2 to 3-11-3	50 to 45	12-0-0 to 5-13-5	50 to 45	12-0-0 to 3-8-0	50 to 33	10-0-0 to 3-5-0	50	4-3-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33
Siálkot	12-0-0 to 2-6-9	50 to 33⅓	6-10-0	50	12-0-0 to 2-6-9	50 to 40	8-0-0 to 1-8-0	50	10-0-0 to 1-12-0	50 to 33⅓	8-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33⅓
Gujrát	3-6-0 to 2-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	2-8-0 to 1-12-0	50 to 33	2-12-0 to 1-6-0	50 to 33	2-6-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 33
Gujránwála	4-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 25	...	50 to 25	2-8-0 to 1-0-0	33 to 25	1-10-0 to 1-8-0	33	2-4-0 to 1-4-0	50 to 25	1-8-0 to 0-12-0	25
Shahpur	0-12-0	50 to 33	...	50 to 33	...	50	0-7-0	50 to 33	0-6-0	50 to 33	...	50 to 25
Jhelum	8-0-0 to 2-3-9	50 to 40	2-8-6	45	12-0-0	50	3-14-0 to 1-14-3	50 to 45	3-0-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 33	1-8-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33
Ráwalpindi	24-0-0 to 4-0-0	50	16-0-0 to 12-0-0	50	...	...	6-0-0	50 to 40	5-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	2-0-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33
Hazára	12-0-0	50	16-0-0	...	50-0-0 to 14-0-0	50	...	...	8-0-0	50 to 40	2-0-0	33 to 20
Pesháwar	9-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 29	8-10-0 to 3-4-0	50 to 40	9-0-0	50 to 29	5-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 22	3-0-0 to 0-4-0	50 to 22	0-13-0 to 0-4-0	25 to 9
Kohát	16-0-0 to 2-10-0	66 to 33	...	...	20-0-0 to 14-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	...	25	0-9-0 to 0-2-0	50 to 10
Bannu	2-8-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25	61-0-0 to 0-5-0	80 to 10	0-12-0	33	1-9-0 to 0-14-0	50 to 33	1-4-0 to 0-9-0	50 to 10	4-8-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1-5-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25	...	...	1-5-0	50 to 44	1-2-0 to 0-13-0	36 to 25	...	...	0-8-6 to 0-2-6	50 to 29
Dera Gházi Khan ...	4-0-0 to 1-0-0	33⅓ to 16⅔	...	33⅓ to $28\frac{4}{7}$	...	33⅓	4-0-0 to 1-0-0	40 to 33⅓	...	...	...	16⅔
Muzaffargarh	2-8-0 to 1-5-10	28 to 25	3-4-0 to 1-9-6	33⅓ to 25	2-0-0 to 1-9-6	35½ to 28	2-0-0	35½ to 33⅓	...	...	...	...

No. 45.—STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF PRODUCE AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF EACH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cereals and Pulses.										
District.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Gram.	Moth	Mung.	Másh.	Linseed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	4 7 1	2 5 8	1 10 8	2 3 7	1 14 6	2 0 0	1 9 7	2 0 0	2 13 9	2 13 0	5 0 0
Rohtak	4 0 0	2 5 8	1 13 1	2 3 7	2 1 8	2 3 7	1 13 1	2 3 6	3 1 3	3 1 3	8 0 0
Gurgaon	4 0 0	2 3 7	1 13 1	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 7	1 14 6	2 0 0	3 1 3	2 13 9	5 0 0
Delhi	3 5 4	2 5 8	1 14 6	2 10 8	2 3 7	2 5 8	1 14 6	2 0 0	3 1 3	2 10 8	5 11 [illegible]
Karnál	3 10 2	2 3 7	1 10 8	1 11 10	2 0 0	2 3 7	1 13 1	2 8 0	2 15 5	2 15 5	6 10 8
Umballa	3 10 2	2 1 8	1 11 10	1 9 7	1 13 1	2 0 0	1 11 10	1 13 1	2 13 9	2 13 9	4 0 0
Simla	5 0 0	3 5 4	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 9 11	3 14 1	4 3 10	6 10 8
Kángra	3 5 4	2 10 8	1 11 10	2 3 7	3 5 4	4 0 0	2 3 7	2 10 8	3 10 3	3 5 4	5 0 0
Hoshiárpur	4 0 0	2 1 8	1 4 0	1 9 7	2 3 7	2 0 0	1 13 1	1 7 3	3 0 8	2 14 9	5 11 6
Jullundur...	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 4	1 6 10	2 0 0	2 1 8	1 11 10	1 10 9	3 1 3	3 1 3	4 7 0
Ludhiána...	3 5 4	2 0 0	1 7 8	1 9 7	1 10 8	1 13 1	1 9 7	1 9 7	2 10 8	2 13 9	3 10 0
Ferozepore	4 0 0	2 1 8	1 5 4	1 11 10	1 13 1	2 0 0	1 7 8	2 0 0	3 7 3	2 14 9	4 0 0
Mooltan	3 5 4	2 8 0	1 7 8	1 13 1	1 11 10	1 13 1	2 0 0	2 1 9	3 1 3	2 8 0	5 0 0
Jhang	4 7 1	2 3 7	1 10 8	1 14 6	2 3 7	2 1 8	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 13 9	2 8 0	4 0 0
Montgomery	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 7	2 5 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 13 1	2 8 0	3 5 4	3 1 3	6 10 8
Lahore	3 10 2	2 3 7	1 6 10	2 0 0	2 1 8	2 3 7	1 11 10	2 1 9	3 3 2	3 3 2	5 0 0
Amritsar	4 0 0	2 1 8	1 5 4	1 9 7	2 1 8	2 5 8	1 10 8	1 13 1	3 2 2	2 15 5	4 5 9
Gurdáspur	2 13 9	2 1 8	1 7 8	1 14 6	2 8 0	2 13 9	1 13 1	1 10 8	3 10 0	2 13 9	5 0 0
Siálkot	4 0 0	2 5 8	1 5 4	1 7 8	2 0 0	1 13 1	1 13 1	2 0 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	4 7 0
Gujrát	3 10 2	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 6 10	1 6 10	1 13 1	1 13 1	1 15 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 0 0
Gujránwála	3 10 2	2 3 7	1 6 10	1 6 10	2 5 8	2 3 7	1 11 10	2 3 6	3 5 0	3 1 0	5 0 0
Shahpur	4 0 0	2 1 8	1 6 10	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 11 10	1 9 7	1 13 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	5 0 0
Jhelum	3 5 4	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 6 10	1 13 1	1 10 8	1 13 1	1 14 0	2 13 9	3 5 4	3 12 0
Ráwalpindi	4 7 1	2 1 8	1 1 4	1 4 8	1 4 0	1 6 10	1 10 8	1 8 9	2 15 0	3 1 3	3 10 0
Hazára	3 10 2	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	...	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	5 0 0
Pesháwar...	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 7	1 1 0	1 3 5	1 11 10	2 0 0	1 12 7	2 14 9	2 11 6	4 12 9
Kohát	2 8 0	1 11 10	1 0 0	1 0 10	1 5 4	1 2 3	1 9 7	1 9 0	2 9 9	3 2 3	5 11 6
Bannu	3 1 3	1 6 10	0 12 7	0 12 10	0 12 10	1 5 4	1 2 3	1 6 3	2 10 8	3 8 0	5 5 4
Dera Ismail Khan	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 6	1 5 0	1 5 4	1 6 10	1 6 10	1 14 0	3 5 0	2 11 0	3 5 0
Dera Gházi Khan	5 0 0	2 5 8	1 9 7	...	2 0 0	1 10 8	2 1 8	2 8 0	3 10 3	3 1 3	...
Muzaffargarh	2 10 8	2 8 0	1 9 7	...	2 1 8	2 1 8	2 0 0	2 3 6	3 10 3	2 13 9	6 10 8
AVERAGE	3 13 4	2 3 3	1 7 7	1 11 2	1 14 10	2 1 2	1 13 2	2 0 2	3 1 11	3 0 2	5 0 3

District of the Punjab at the end of the year 1889-90 per maund of 80 lbs.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rape.	Til.	Cotton (uncleaned.)	Gur.	Tobacco leaf.	Salt.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Plough bullock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 7 1	5 0 0	6 10 8	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 7 8	26 10 8	0 5 4	26 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Didwána Salt.
5 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	3 10 2	26 10 8	0 5 4	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	Sambar Salt.
5 0 0	5 11 5	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 10 2	26 10 8	0 4 11	47 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 6	6 10 8	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 10 8	5 11 5	5 11 5	14 0 0	3 10 2	32 0 0	0 8 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
4 14 9	5 5 4	5 0 0	4 3 4	10 0 0	3 12 11	26 10 8	0 4 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 3	7 8 0	Ditto.
4 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 13 6	3 1 3	29 12 0	0 4 3	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	6 2 0	Lahori Salt.
5 0 0	7 12 11	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 6 5	4 7 1	35 8 11	0 9 10	13 0 0	7 8 0	0 9 0	5 5 4	Ditto.
10 0 0	5 11 5	5 0 0	5 11 5	6 10 8	4 0 0	29 0 6	0 6 5	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	6 4 0	Ditto.
5 2 6	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 8 3	4 7 1	3 0 9	27 13 3	0 7 1	30 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 11 5	2 0 0	3 3 2	29 1 6	0 5 10	28 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0	5 9 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	3 1 3	29 2 0	0 5 10	37 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	5 8 0	Ditto.
4 7 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 14 3	31 3 10	0 6 5	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 10 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 11 5	10 0 0	3 1 3	32 0 0	0 6 5	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6	6 0 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 8 3	5 0 0	4 13 7	2 8 0	3 5 4	30 7 7	0 2 8	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 7 0	6 10 8	3 10 2	32 0 0	0 3 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 8	6 10 8	Ditto.
4 11 3	5 8 3	4 15 5	5 11 5	4 0 0	3 5 6	32 0 0	0 7 6	50 0 0	8 12 0	0 3 3	6 9 3	Ditto.
4 11 1	5 5 4	5 0 0	4 11 4	4 0 0	3 1 3	33 10 11	0 7 1	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	5 0 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 3 4	4 0 0	3 5 4	29 1 5	0 5 4	37 8 0	4 8 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	Ditto.
4 7 0	5 11 3	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 3	29 1 6	0 5 4	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 5 0	8 0 0	Ditto.
4 7 0	6 11 0	5 0 0	4 3 4	3 5 0	2 13 9	26 10 0	0 5 4	48 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0	6 4 0	Ditto.
4 10 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 1 3	29 0 0	0 7 6	70 0 0	3 12 0	0 1 6	5 4 0	Ditto.
4 7 0	5 11 0	5 11 5	4 11 4	5 0 0	3 1 3	29 2 0	0 3 2	43 0 0	2 2 8	0 2 0	6 0 0	Ditto.
3 12 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	4 7 1	3 12 0	2 13 9	30 0 0	0 4 11	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 10 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	5 5 4	3 10 3	2 15 5	29 0 0	0 7 6	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	6 8 0	Ditto.
3 12 0	5 9 0	...	4 7 1	6 8 0	3 10 2	26 10 6	0 6 5	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	7 8 0	Ditto.
3 13 10	5 13 6	4 7 1	4 1 8	4 9 8	0 15 7	28 15 0	0 6 0	32 8 0	3 8 0	0 3 3	7 0 6	Black Salt-
5 4 0	6 3 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	2 13 9	0 11 8	29 1 6	0 4 5	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	8 0 0	Ditto.
2 10 8	5 13 1	4 14 9	3 7 4	2 10 8	1 0 0	29 12 3	0 10 8	35 0 0	4 5 0	...	7 3 3	Ditto.
3 10 0	4 9 0	4 7 1	4 1 8	8 4 0	0 15 3	32 0 0	0 5 1	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	6 6 0	Ditto.
3 10 3	5 5 3	5 5 4	6 1 6	8 0 0	1 7 8	33 0 0	0 5 1	50 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	6 6 6	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	3 10 2	33 8 0	0 5 10	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	6 8 0	Lahori Salt.
4 11 0	5 9 3	5 0 9	4 13 9	5 7 8	2 15 6	29 13 7	0 5 11	36 1 0	3 6 5	0 2 5	6 5 5	

No. 46.—Statement of Labour in the Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day per bullock.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	7	0	0	2	9	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	2	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	0	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	*1	14	0	...	...	...	* Last year the rate was given for 12 hours all round, whereas the present rate is for 6 hours only.
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	14	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	
	Karnál	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	†7	8	0	0	6	6	† The high rate shown this year is due to the work having been commenced of Delhi and Kálka Railway and that of Sirsa Canal.
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	†5	0	0	0	5	6	
	Umballa	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	‡2	0	0	‡ The last year's rate was for men working on boat. The present rate is the correct one.
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	
	Simla	Highest	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest	0	7	2	0	3	8	0	8	2	0	7	3	3	12	0	0	13	8	
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	5	0	7	0	0	5	2	2	10	6	0	10	5	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	§6	14	0	...	...	...	§ The rate given for previous year was wrong.
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	6	8	0	3	9	0	7	0	0	6	6	4	6	0	3	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	3	0	2	3	0	6	0	0	4	8	3	3	8	1	4	0	
	Jullundur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	12	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	
	Ferozepore	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	‖4	0	0	‖ The difference in this and the previous year is due to the number of men employed on each boat.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	
	Average	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	9	0	9	0	0	7	1	4	5	0	2	5	0	
		Lowest	0	6	1	0	2	9	0	8	0	0	5	2	3	6	4	0	14	8	
Oom.	Mooltan	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	¶5	0	0	6	0	0	¶ The present low rate is due to the termination of the work of construction of Sidhnai Canal, &c.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	2	0	0	
	Jhang	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	11	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	12	0	
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	1	8	0	

LAH	Lahore	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	**...	...	...
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	3	9	...	...	...	**...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	9	4	0	4	6	0	9	4	0	6	10	3	12	0	2	6	5
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	8	3	9	6	1	4	0
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	...	...	...
	Gujrát	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	12	0	0	6	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	7	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Average	Highest	0	9	10	0	3	2	0	9	4	0	8	0	3	13	8	1	10	0
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	2	7	0	7	10	0	6	2	3	4	5	1	0	0
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Highest	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Pesháwar	Highest	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
	Kohát	Highest	0	13	3	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	47	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	18	0	0
	Average	Highest	1	1	9	0	6	4	0	10	8	0	8	8	5	0	-0	18	10	8
		Lowest	0	9	4	0	4	4	0	7	8	0	6	8	3	2	0	7	0	0
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghází Khan	Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	10	0	0	6	6	...	...	...	0	4	0	1	14	0	1	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	3	6	1	4	0	1	8	0
	Average	Highest	0	12	3	0	4	11	0	12	0	0	7	6	3	10	6	2	3	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	3	0	10	0	0	6	6	3	0	0	1	10	8
	GRAND AVERAGE	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	3	0	9	5	0	7	6	3	15	7	3	13	0
		Lowest	0	6	9	0	2	7	0	7	10	0	5	9	3	3	2	1	13	7

** No fixed rate for boats : hence not given.

No. 47.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1889-90.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
Sewestán	Logs No. 29 212,587	7,27,459	134,555	8,04,478	Logs No. 29 347,142	15,31,937
Tirah	96,075	89,053	48,901	1,12,622	144,976	2,01,675
Kabul	Logs No. 45 288,246	33,16,834	286,777	79,65,167	Logs No. 45 575,023	1,12,82,001
Bajaur	Logs No. 6,263 85,958	7,57,427	91,744	8,96,782	Logs No. 6,263 177,702	16,54,209
Kashmir	Logs No. 9,097 1,050,057	66,40,881	540,062	56,41,947	Logs No. 9,097 1,590,119	1,22,82,828
Ladakh	8,706	2,48,746	5,945	2,26,682	14,651	4,75,428
Chinese Tibet	5,227	1,91,878	513	26,733	5,740	2,18,611
Total ...	Logs No. 15,434 1,746,856	1,19,72,278	1,108,497	1,56,74,411	Logs No. 15,434 2,855,353	2,76,48,689

No. 48.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1889-90.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works	...	...	1,00,556	1,12,915	2,13,471	37,410
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	1,41,707	1,13,660	2,55,367	44,813
Communications	...	...	5,04,919	1,37,242	6,42,161	1,12,691
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	6,46,626	2,50,902	8,97,528	1,57,504
Total Imperial ...	...	...	7,47,182	3,63,817	11,10,999	1,94,914
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	6,10,147	2,52,383	8,62,530	1,78,736
Communications	...	...	3,15,272	11,39,653	14,54,925	3,01,493
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	4,07,185	47,580	4,54,765	94,238
Total Provincial ...	...	...	13,32,604	14,39,616	27,72,220	5,74,467
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	65,304	84,244	1,49,548	16,925
Communications	...	...	1,84,254	4,80,296	6,64,550	75,209
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,00,829	43,857	1,44,686	16,374
Total Incorporated Local ...	...	...	3,50,387	6,08,397	9,58,784	1,08,508
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	41,668	33,157	74,825	3,304
Communications	...	...	1,441	16,348	17,789	786
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	3,51,325	2,55,786	6,07,111	26,808
Total Excluded Local ...	...	...	3,94,434	3,05,291	6,99,725	30,898
Total Local ...	...	...	7,44,821	9,13,688	16,58,509	1,39,406
STATE RAILWAYS.						
40—Subsidized Railways.						
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway.	...	...	3,84,841	...	3,84,841	4,124
41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.						
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey.	...	...	8,528	...	8,528	11,188
Patiála-Bhatinda Railway Extension.	...	...	8,129	...	8,129	...
Total ...	...	...	16,657	...	16,657	11,188
48—State Railways not charged against Revenue.						
Amritsar-Patbánkot Railway	11,193	...	...	...	11,193	...

No. 49.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the State of their Working from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890 (includes the whole of the North-Western Railway System; figures for the portion in the Punjab cannot be separately stated).

Name of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from miscellaneous, including Steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Number of European and Eurosian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1890.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway System.															*39,36,39,777
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway.	38	2,412	43,710	125,602	9,499,357	449,189	10,117,858	88,52,790	2,02,18,661	2,90,71,451	1,85,48,117	1,05,23,334			56,13,337
Jummoo-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section.													1,109	12,093	9,88,79[illegible]
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway.	92	108	909	1,284	226,985	4,336	233,514	98,691	96,616	1,95,307	1,07,419	87,888			63,82,917

(Figures for the first three railways are bracketed together; staff figures are bracketed across all four railways.)

* Includes the capital expenditure of the British portion of the Jummoo-Kashmir Railway.

Note—(a). The Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway and the Kashmir Section of the Jummoo-Kashmir Railway are leased by the North-Western Railway; the Revenue transactions are included in the one account.

(b). The Revenue transactions of the Rájpura-Patiála Section of the Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway prior to the opening of the Patiála-Bhatinda Section are incorporated with the North-Western Railway figures. The transactions of the Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway are excluded from those of the North-Western Railway from the 13th October 1889 and are shown separately as above.

(c). The number of employés does not include labourers and cannot be separately determined for each line.

No. 50.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1889-90.

	Famine Relief and Insurance—35, Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	*Irrigation—42, Major Works, Working Expenses.*			*Irrigation—43, Minor Works and Navigation.*			*Expenditure not charged to Revenue—49, Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.*			*Total.*		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.													
Swat River Canal	51,960	2,970	30,647	33.617	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.930	30,647	85,577
Western Jumna Canal	...	13,715	2,22,636	2,36,351	...	...	...	57,793	...	57.793	71,508	2,22,636	2,94,144
Sirsa Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,575	...	64.575	64.575	...	64,575
Bári Doáb Canal	...	27,755	2,50.802	2,78,557	...	...	...	55.201	...	55,201	82,956	2,50.802	3,33,758
Sirhind Canal	...	71,629	2,56,020	3,27,649	...	...	...	51,183	...	51,183	1,22,812	2,56,020	3.78,832
Chenab Canal	...	1,394	65.212	66,606	2,018	...	2,018	3,77,180	...	3,77,180	3,80,592	65,212	4,45.804
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	484	21,306	21,790	— 4,673	...	— 4,673	7,804	...	7,804	3,615	21,306	24,921
Sidhnai Canal	...	3,816	40.263	44,079	...	...	...	57,076	...	57,076	60,892	40,263	1,01,155
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal	...	...	...	...	302	53,755	54,057	...	...	...	302	53,755	54,057
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	648	12,104	12.752	...	...	...	648	12,104	12,752
Indus Canal	...	...	...	...	7,944	1,38.354	1,46,298	...	...	...	7,944	1,38,354	1,46,298
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	1,988	14,152	16,140	...	...	...	1,988	14,152	16,140
Muzaffargarh Canal	...	...	...	...	1,233	13.925	15,158	...	...	...	1,233	13,925	15,158
Ditto Embankment	...	...	...	...	40,837	1,194	42.031	...	...	...	40,837	1,194	42,031
Establishment	11,945	...	...	9,50,472	...	...	2,80,628	...	...	1,77,231	...	...	14,20,276
Tools and Plant	47	...	...	21,527	...	...	8,110	...	...	26,517	...	...	56.201
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	(*a*) 5,432	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	5,847
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Suspense Balances	1,704	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	1,83,666	...	...	1,85,461
PROVINCIAL.													
Survey of tract between the Bára and Ravi ...	...	...	...	...	1,113	...	1,113	...	...	...	1,113	...	1,113
Jhang District (Survey for Chiniot Canal) Trans-Chenab Survey	...	...	...	...	332	...	332	...	...	...	332	...	332
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739	...	1,739	1,739	...	1,739
Swat River Canal	...	...	...	...	472	...	472	...	...	...	472	...	472
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,842	...	...	...	...	...	3,842
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 300	...	...	...	...	...	— 300
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 204	...	...	...	...	...	— 204
Total	65,656	1,21,763	8,86,886	19,86,232	52,214	2,33,484	5,78,280	6,72,551	...	10,59,965	8,98,488	11,20,370	36,90,133
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	37
Remainder	65,656	1,21,763	8,86,886	19,86,232	52,214	2,33,484	5,78,280	6,72,551	...	10,59,928	8,98,488	11,20,370	36,90,096
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,054	...	...	13,054
Deduct Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net outlay	65,656	1,21,763	8,86,886	19,86,232	52,214	2,33,484	5,78,280	6,72,551	...	10,46,874	8,98,488	11,20,370	36,77,042

(*a*).—Exclusive of Rs. 373 on account of refund of owner's rate.

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Revenue and Receipts.	1888-89. Imperial.	1888-89. Provincial.	1888-89. Local.	1888-89. Total.	1889-90. Imperial.	1889-90. Provincial.	1889-90. Local.	1889-90. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,29,55,753	91,32,096	96,808	2,21,84,657	1,31,52,206	95,12,367	30,320	2,26,94,893	+ 5,10,236
II.—Opium ...	44,100	...	...	44,100	37,320	...	...	37,320	— 6,780
IV.—Stamps ...	19,46,062	19,46,062	...	38,92,124	19,48,311	19,48,311	...	38,96,622	+ 4,498
V.—Excise ...	7,22,791	7,22,790	...	14,45,581	7,95,398	7,95,399	...	15,90,797	+ 1,45,216
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	6,91,625	32,30,840	39,22,465	...	6,32,960	33,63,374	39,96,334	+ 73,869
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,11,100	5,11,100	...	10,22,200	5,60,071	5,60,070	...	11,20,141	+ 97,941
IX.—Forests ...	5,22,884	5,22,884	...	10,45,768	4,60,857	4,60,856	...	9,21,713	— 1,24,055
X.—Registration ...	1,14,697	1,14,698	...	2,29,395	1,11,737	1,11,737	...	2,23,474	— 5,921
XI.—Tributes ...	2,77,778	...	...	2,77,778	2,73,708	...	...	2,73,708	— 4,070
XII.—Interest ...	328	2,08,942	954	2,10,224	90	2,00,762	1,100	2,01,952	— 8,272
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	507	39,281	39,788	...	7	38,363	38,370	— 1,418
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	4,31,101	6,675	4,37,776	...	4,88,502	10,127	4,98,629	+ 60,853
XVIB.— Ditto— Jails ...	...	2,31,106	...	2,31,106	...	1,95,342	...	1,95,342	— 35,764
XVII.—Police ...	...	6,29,772	41,461	6,71,233	...	6,42,409	47,758	6,90,167	+ 18,934
XIX.—Education ...	...	18,796	42,819	61,615	...	15,757	47,664	63,421	+ 1,806
XX.—Medical ...	...	21,694	9,968	31,662	...	23,622	11,055	34,677	+ 3,015
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	...	41,128	75,193	1,16,321	...	38,844	92,267	1,31,111	+ 14,790
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	74,817	52,662	...	1,27,479	71,819	62,892	...	1,34,711	+ 7,232
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	18,715	39,568	...	58,283	8,710	49,002	...	57,712	— 571
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	21,202	1,30,818	44,028	1,96,048	10,183	1,60,494	39,203	2,09,880	+ 13,832
XXVI.—State Railways ...	...	87,385	...	87,385	...	1,01,545	...	1,01,545	+ 14,160
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works ...	1,86,463	...	...	1,86,463	2,29,223	...	...	2,29,223	+ 42,760
XXX.— Ditto— Minor Works ...	...	44,435	1,405	45,840	...	47,926	9,275	57,201	+ 11,361
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	...	4,35,506	1,57,382	5,92,888	...	4,14,060	1,96,906	6,10,966	+ 18,078
Total ...	1,73,96,690	1,60,14,675	37,46,814	3,71,58,179	1,76,59,633	1,64,62,864	38,87,412	3,80,09,909	+ 8,51,730
Contributions ...	...	3,97,255	8,846	4,06,101	...	3,85,952	16,056	4,02,008	— 4,093
Debt and Remittances ...	13,89,72,396	...	...	13,89,72,396	13,47,23,883	...	...	13,47,23,883	— 42,48,513
Total ...	15,63,69,086	1,64,11,930	37,55,660	17,65,36,676	15,23,83,516	1,68,48,816	39,03,468	17,31,35,800	— 34,00,876
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	91,84,569	...	...	...	98,75,997	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	18,57,21,245	...	...	...	18,30,11,797	...
Provincial and Local Deficits ...	...	...	19,654	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1888-89 and 1889-90—concluded.

Expenditure.	1888-89.				1889-90.				Difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	51,842	46,792	232	98,866	85,776	67,755	1,967	1,55,498	— 56,632
2—Assignments and Compensations	1,76,211	...	...	1,76,211	1,61,987	...	...	1,61,987	+ 14,224
3—Land Revenue	3,47,506	21,35,085	11,43,406	36,25,997	3,47,538	21,53,263	12,11,973	37,12,774	— 86,777
6—Stamps	88,333	88,333	...	1,76,666	85,929	85,929	...	1,71,858	+ 4,808
7—Excise	27,629	27,629	...	55,258	25,270	25,271	...	50,541	+ 4,717
8—Provincial Rates	...	1,80,840	...	1,80,840	...	98,902	...	98,902	+ 81,938
10—Assessed Taxes	17,720	561	...	18,281	10,290	561	...	10,851	+ 7,430
11—Forests	2,96,921	2,96,921	...	5,93,842	3,22,661	3,22,660	...	6,45,321	— 51,479
12—Registration	56,731	56,731	...	1,13,462	35,566	35,565	...	71,131	+ 42,331
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	8,877	1,69,475	...	1,78,352	1,015	1,68,831	...	1,69,846	+ 8,506
14— Ditto on other obligations	49,062	...	...	49,062	55,003	...	...	55,003	— 5,941
15—Post Office	...	91,326	48,763	1,40,089	...	92,802	48,913	1,41,715	— 1,626
18—General Administration	1,57,092	9,10,299	1,22,305	11,89,696	1,59,470	9,13,911	1,18,654	11,92,035	— 2,339
19A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	28,67,659	8,173	28,75,832	...	28,46,811	9,606	28,56,417	+ 19,415
19B— Ditto— Jails	...	9,15,054	...	9,15,054	...	8,43,862	...	8,43,862	+ 71,192
20—Police	2,18,171	31,14,922	13.992	33,47,085	2,15,079	31,38,160	17,923	33,71,162	— 24,077
22—Education	...	7,43,994	4,93,226	12,37,220	...	7,52,243	5,08,342	12,60,585	— 23,365
23—Ecclesiastical	2,41,691	...	...	2,41,691	2,53,267	...	...	2,53,267	— 11,576
24—Medical	...	5,38,583	2,83,181	8,21,764	...	5,32,775	2,91,394	8,24,169	— 2,405
25—Political	6,89,406	...	...	6,89,406	11,71,306	...	...	11,71,306	— 4,81,900
26—Scientific, &c.	12,287	78,284	1,39,091	2,29,662	11,681	94,878	1,24,575	2,31,134	— 1,472
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	3,95,285	...	...	3,95,285	3,97,512	...	...	3,97,512	— 2,227
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	...	...	...	...	2,892	...	...	2,892	— 2,892
29—Superannuation, &c.	...	7,34,112	1,460	7,35,572	360	7,52,356	10,081	7,62,797	— 27,225
30—Stationery and Printing	...	3,83,727	4,916	3,88,643	...	4,35,457	9,589	4,45,046	— 56,403
32—Miscellaneous	25,277	49,101	46,873	1,21,251	23,642	48,110	51,579	1,23,331	— 2,080
38—State Railways—									
Interest on debt	...	1,97,998	...	1,97,998	...	1,98,319	...	1,98,319	— 321
Working expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41—Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	26,047	...	26,047	...	16,657	...	16,657	+ 9,390
42—Irrigation—Major Works	4,462	...	...	4.462	373	...	...	373	+ 4,089
43— Ditto— Minor Works	...	44.004	381	44.385	...	28,903	1,013	29,916	+ 14,469
45—Civil Works	...	23,87,320	10,68,924	34,56,244	...	28,95,079	9,80,793	38,75,872	— 4,19,628
Total	28,64,503	1,60,84,797	33,74,923	2,23,24,223	33,66,617	1,65,49,060	33,86,402	2,33,02,079	— 9,77,856
Contributions	...	5,710	4,00,391	4,06,101	...	16,056	3,85,952	4,02,008	+ 4,093
Debt and Remittances	15,31,14,924	...	...	15,31,14,924	15,10,30,763	...	...	15,10,30,763	+ 20,84,161
Total	15,59,79,427	1,60,90,507	37,75,314	17,58,45.248	15,43,97,380	1,65,65,116	37,72,354	17,47,34,850	+ 11,10,398
Closing balance	...	...	...	98,75,997	...	...	...	83,19,947	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	18,57,21,245	...	...	...	18,30,54,797	...
Provincial and Local Surpluses	...	3,21,423	...	...	...	2,83,700	1,31,114	...	...

No. 52.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Estimated Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, Debt incurred in respect of

Irrigation and

Works.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay					
				During 1889-90.			To end of 1889-90.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
Protective Works.									
Swat River Canal	35,45,810	1,79,468	37,25,278	65,656	1,700	67,356	34,44,931	1,26,648	35,71,579
Productive Works.									
Western Jumna Canal	1,07,80,504	5,60,420	1,13,40,924	58,536	4,425	62,961	1,05,66,126	5,54,738	1,11,20,864
Bári Doáb Canal	1,57,98,600	...	1,57,98,600	1,07,866	− 739	1,07,127	1,57,75,720	6,30,756	1,64,06,476
Sirhind Canal	2,22,64,400	12,55,400	2,35,19,800	62,981	7,474	70,455	2,23,98,394	11,64,884	2,35,63,278
Chenab Canal	99,85,000	3,89,591	1,03,74,591	5,94,934	13,664	6,08,598	36,60,341	1,23,497	37,83,838
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ...	7,28,104	36,896	7,65,000	5,999	884	6,883	6,46,658	23,755	6,70,413
Sidhnal Canal	9,62,383	37,092	9,99,475	83,762	1,976	85,738	8,14,098	26,981	8,41,079
Total Productive Works—Imperial	6,05,18,991	22,79,399	6,27,98,390	9,14,078	27,684	9,41,762	5,38,61,337	25,24,611	5,63,85,948
Contribution.									
Sirhind Canal	1,42,39,700	...	1,42,39,700	− 8,079	...	− 8,079	1,32,91,568	...	1,32,91,568
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.									
Imperial.									
Sirsa Branch	28,92,687	1,89,857	30,82,544	1,34,744	6,207	1,40,951	1,34,744	6,207	1,40,951
Jhelum Canal	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	1,25,26,676	8,451	931	9,382	8,451	931	9,382
Total ...	1,49,16,755	6,92,465	1,56,09,220	1,43,195	7,138	1,50,333	1,43,195	7,138	1,50,333
Contribution.									
Sirsa Branch	10,84,302	25,715	11,10,017	57,934	...	57,934	57,934	...	57,934
Total { Imperial ...	7,89,81,556	31,51,332	8,21,32,888	11,22,929	36,522	11,59,451	5,74,49,463	26,58,397	6,01,07,860
Total { Contribution ...	1,53,24,002	25,715	1,53,49,717	49,855	...	49,855	1,33,49,502	...	1,33,49,502
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,98,408	9,504	6,07,912	371	*10	381	5,21,474	56,158	5,77,632
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division ...	1,09,555	...	1,09,555	...	...	...	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102
Indus Inundation Division	6,92,236	...	6,92,236	57	...	57	6,89,062	19,729	7,08,791
Shahpur Division	38,868	...	38,868	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739
Mádhopur Workshops	5,32,843	...	5,32,843	...	...	...	4,24,148	...	4,24,148
Total ...	19,71,910	9,504	19,81,414	428	10	438	17,81,113	80,299	18,61,412
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the those Works for 1889-90.

Navigation Works.

RECEIPTS DURING 1889-90.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1889-90.			NET RESULTS, EXCLUDING INTEREST, DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES.				Simple Interest during 1889-90.	NET RESULTS, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
								Rate per cent.					*Rate per cent.*	
Water rate.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,49,414	...	2,49,414	92,209	7,898	1,00,107	1,49,307	...	4·18	...	1,36,484	12,823	...	0·36	...
11,31,164	47,364	11,78,528	4,79,170	32,940	5,12,110	6,66,418	...	5·99	...	4,21,474	2,44,944	...	2·20	...
13,96,624	4,24,673	18,21,297	5,69,702	39,777	6,09,479	12,11,818	...	7·38	...	6,28,871	5,82,947	...	3·55	...
13,39,171	...	13,39,171	6,04,047	37,701	6,41,748	6,97,423	...	2·96	...	8,94,676	...	1,97,253	...	0·83
77,112	...	77,112	98,228	4,297	1,02,525	...	25,413	...	0·67	1,34,515	...	1,59,928	...	4·23
1,02,895	− 19,927	82,968	57,839	5,036	62,875	20,093	...	2·99	...	25,746	...	5,653	...	0·84
2,24,112	...	2,24,112	85,410	5,666	91,076	1,33,036	...	15·81	...	30,889	1,02,147	...	12·14	...
42,71,078	4,52,110	47,23,188	18,94,396	1,25,417	20,19,813	27,28,788	25,413	4·79	...	21,36,171	9,30,038	3,62,834	1·00	...
						27,03,375					5,67,204			
34,165	...	34,165	2,20,472	...	2,20,472	...	1,86,307	...	1·40	...	...	1,86,307	...	1·40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,695	...	2,695	...	1·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169	...	1·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,864	...	2,864	...	1·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,20,492	4,52,110	49,72,602	19,86,605	1,33,315	21,19,920	28,78,095	25,413	4·74	...	22,75,519	9,42,861	3,65,698	0·96	...
						28,52,682					5,77,163			
34,165	...	34,165	2,20,472	...	2,20,472	...	1,86,307	...	1·39	...	...	1,86,307	...	1·39
21,420	1,57,527	1,78,947	1,13,595	8,978	1,22,573	56,374	...	9·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,38,500	3,22,713	5,61,213	3,10,836	10,467	3,21,303	2,39,910	...	217·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
83,191	1,55,698	2,38,889	2,31,235	11,757	2,42,992	...	4,103	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...
43,433	...	43,433	21,478	630	22,108	21,325	...	52·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,86,544	6,35,938	10,22,482	6,77,144	31,832	7,08,976	3,17,609	4,103	16·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
						3,13,506								
99,737	2,56,861	3,56,598	1,65,240	6,932	1,72,172	1,84,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881. Males.	Population according to Census of 1881. Females.	Population according to Census of 1881. Total.	Number of Births registered. Males.	Number of Births registered. Females.	Number of Births registered. Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	7,827	6,340	14,167	206	176	382
2		Hánsi	6.588	6,068	12,656	281	244	525
3		Bhiwáni...	17,631	16,131	33,762	674	608	1,282
4		Sirsa	6,711	5,581	12,292	292	227	519
5	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,155	7,544	15.699	328	248	576
6		Jhajjar	5,693	5,957	11,650	300	259	559
7	Gurgaon	Rewári	12,163	12,282	24.445	484	413	897
8		Palwal	5,312	5,323	10,635	267	184	451
9	Delhi	Delhi	61,792	55,571	117,363	2,780	2,657	5,437
10		Do. Suburbs	28,956	23,926	52,882	886	767	1,653
11		Sonepat	6,449	6,628	13,077	286	250	536
12	Karnál	Karnál	12,626	10,507	23,133	406	354	760
13		Kaithal	7,302	7,452	14,754	341	278	619
14		Pánipat	13,272	13,300	26,572	495	493	988
15	Umballa	Umballa...	14,446	12,331	26,777	565	515	1,080
16		Jagádhri	6,511	5,789	12,300	198	197	395
17		Shahabad	5,091	5,127	10,218	143	131	274
18		Sadhaura	5,532	5,262	10,794	217	144	361
19		Rúpar	6,171	4,155	10,326	183	190	373
20	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7.070	6,193	13,263	290	239	529
21		Tánda and Urmar ...	5,394	4,901	10,295	287	248	535
22	Jullundur	Jullundnr	16,828	14,349	31,177	857	787	1,644
23		Do. Suburbs ...	5,996	5,478	11,474	373	322	695
24		Ráhon	6,132	5,604	11,736	176	193	369
25	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	24,685	19,478	44,163	924	844	1,768
26		Jagraon	8,816	8,057	16,873	406	381	787
27	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	12,043	8,827	20,870	419	304	723
28	Mooltan	Mooltan	16,698	15,180	31,878	862	747	1,609
29		Do. Suburbs ...	14,390	11,203	25,593	584	568	1,152
30	Jhang	Maghiána	6.569	6,005	12,574	346	252	598
31		Chiniot	5,297	5,434	10,731	290	270	560
32	Lahore	Lahore	53,135	44,073	97,208	2,402	1,951	4,353
33		Do. Suburbs... ...	26,466	15,204	41,670	367	312	679
34		Kasúr	8,870	8,466	17,336	394	326	720
35	Amritsar	Amritsar	81,652	62,564	144,216	2,954	2,790	5,744
36	Gurdáspur	Batála	12,248	12,033	24,281	641	639	1,280
37	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,753	16,097	33,850	795	654	1,449
38	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,577	9,166	18,743	425	377	802
39		Jalálpur...	6,665	6,174	12,839	278	272	550
40	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	12,345	10,539	22,884	488	465	953
41		Wazirabad	8,795	7,667	16,462	360	255	615
42	Shahpur	Bhera	7,625	7,540	15,165	427	412	839
43	Jhelum	Jhelum	11,370	5,264	16,634	165	139	304
44		Pind Dádan Khan ...	8,995	7,729	16,724	238	217	455
45	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	17,959	9,773	27,732	465	410	875
46	Peshávar	Peshávar	33,089	26,203	59,292	914	765	1,679
47	Kohát	Kohát	7,975	5,515	13,490	248	204	452
48	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,283	8,705	18,988	293	219	512
49	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	11,015	8,672	19,687	302	261	563

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
15	12	27	229	182	411	29	29	29	...	2
22	19	41	176	173	349	27	29	28	13	...
20	18	38	704	676	1,380	40	42	41	...	3
24	18	42	234	218	452	35	39	37	5	...
21	16	37	212	206	418	26	27	27	10	...
26	22	48	172	160	332	30	27	28	20	...
20	17	37	422	401	823	35	33	34	3	...
25	17	42	272	231	503	51	43	47	...	5
24	23	46	2,837	2,822	5,659	46	51	48	...	2
17	15	31	791	653	1,444	27	27	27	4	...
22	19	41	249	214	463	39	32	35	6	...
18	15	33	443	386	829	35	37	36	...	3
23	19	42	205	194	399	28	26	27	15	...
19	19	37	333	321	654	25	24	25	12	...
21	19	40	438	435	873	30	35	33	7	...
16	16	32	207	189	396	32	33	32	...	...
14	13	27	102	80	182	20	16	18	9	...
20	13	33	155	138	293	28	26	27	6	...
18	18	36	140	128	268	23	31	26	10	...
22	18	40	249	246	495	35	40	37	3	...
28	24	52	199	169	368	37	34	36	16	...
27	25	53	655	590	1,245	39	41	40	13	...
33	28	61	232	215	447	39	39	39	22	...
15	16	31	195	203	398	32	36	34	...	3
21	19	40	647	612	1,259	26	31	29	11	...
24	23	47	383	390	773	43	48	46	1	...
20	15	35	447	321	768	37	36	37	...	2
27	23	50	534	632	1,166	32	42	37	13	...
23	22	45	584	492	1,076	41	44	42	3	...
28	20	48	214	213	427	33	35	34	14	...
27	25	52	183	203	386	35	37	36	16	...
25	20	45	2,154	2,161	4,315	41	49	44	1	...
9	7	16	829	408	1,237	31	27	30	...	14
23	19	42	418	407	825	47	48	48	...	6
20	19	40	3,060	2,855	5,915	37	46	41	...	1
26	26	53	444	417	861	36	35	35	18	...
23	19	43	556	474	1,030	31	29	30	13	...
23	20	43	233	244	477	24	27	25	18	...
22	21	43	220	204	424	33	33	33	10	...
21	20	42	363	359	722	29	34	32	10	...
22	15	37	305	295	600	35	38	36	1	...
28	27	55	293	278	571	38	37	38	17	...
10	8	18	217	184	401	19	35	24	...	6
14	13	27	367	321	688	41	42	41	...	14
17	15	32	749	646	1,395	42	66	50	...	18
15	13	28	1,225	1,131	2,356	37	43	40	...	12
18	15	34	232	154	386	29	28	29	5	...
15	12	27	252	210	462	25	24	24	3	...
15	13	29	260	219	479	24	25	24	5	...

No. 54.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	364,147	308,422	672,569	81	46	127
2	Rohtak	296,224	257,385	553,609	287	203	490
3	Gurgaon	338,917	302,931	641,848	154	101	255
4	Delhi	344,016	299,499	643,515	190	116	306
5	Karnál	348,787	296,511	645,298	22	12	34
6	Umballa	569,227	463,438	1,032,665	22	20	42
7	Simla	27,593	15,352	42,945	25	10	35
8	Kángra	380,867	349,978	730,845	13	9	22
9	Hoshiárpur	481,526	419,855	901,381	272	259	531
10	Jullundur	431,435	358,120	789,555	233	207	440
11	Ludhiána	339,598	279,237	618,835	3	1	4
12	Ferozepore...	410,559	336,770	747,329	...	...	...
13	Mooltan	304,517	247,447	551,964	...	...	...
14	Jhang	214,382	180,914	395,296	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	232,947	193,582	426,529	1	...	1
16	Lahore	510,353	413,753	924,106	193	88	281
17	Amritsar	490,694	402,572	893,266	117	67	184
18	Gurdáspur	445,798	377,897	823,695	9	8	17
19	Siálkot	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	10	12	22
20	Gujrát	362,162	326,953	689,115	1	...	1
21	Gujránwála	333,605	283,287	616,892	...	...	...
22	Shahpur	221,676	199,832	421,508	1	...	1
23	Jhelum	313,448	275,925	589,373	...	1	1
24	Ráwalpindi	449,287	371,225	820,512	5	...	5
25	Hazára	218,616	188,459	407,075	...	...	...
26	Peshâwar	329,524	263,150	592,674	...	...	...
27	Kohát	101,369	80,171	181,540	...	...	...
28	Bannu	177,503	155,074	332,577	1	1	2
29	Dera Ismail Khan	238,468	203,181	441,649	...	...	...
30	Dera Gházi Khan	200,667	162,679	363,346	24	12	36
31	Muzaffargarh	184,510	154,095	338,605	1	...	1
	Total ...	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	1,665	1,173	2,838

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
37	24	61	6,324	5,106	11,430	260	197	457
4	3	7	5,957	4,633	10,590	167	139	306
124	93	217	9,257	7,628	16,885	736	584	1,320
6	4	10	8,772	7,967	16,739	587	422	1,009
315	199	514	7,398	6,382	13,780	308	202	510
158	133	291	10,943	9,136	20,079	459	314	773
2	1	3	197	129	326	70	61	131
25	9	34	7,299	6,890	14,189	555	505	1,060
122	111	233	9,826	9,305	19,131	479	348	827
104	87	191	8,986	8,855	17,841	353	292	645
35	34	69	6,829	6,297	13,126	192	120	312
221	219	440	10,672	9,227	19,899	340	241	581
47	52	99	6,609	5,672	12,281	323	251	574
12	9	21	2,755	2,515	5,270	151	120	271
507	459	966	4,397	3,827	8,224	112	92	204
547	453	1,000	11,652	10,619	22,271	415	262	677
238	193	431	10,041	9,015	19,056	481	292	773
137	135	272	9,244	8,790	18,034	370	268	638
406	374	780	10,710	10,359	21,069	689	466	1,155
152	168	320	8,128	7,873	16,001	334	187	521
47	47	94	10,679	9,419	20,098	267	133	400
10	7	17	3,934	3,758	7,692	220	119	339
10	11	21	9,537	10,033	19,570	524	433	957
124	118	242	13,679	13,550	27,229	766	583	1,349
135	120	255	3,669	3,649	7,318	137	78	215
391	349	740	5,356	4,609	9,965	137	75	212
16	8	24	2,276	2,182	4,458	42	20	62
92	108	200	5,721	4,964	10,685	144	94	238
79	87	166	5,997	4,975	10,972	812	611	1,423
36	38	74	3,159	2,396	5,555	50	38	88
72	64	136	4,870	4,079	8,949	28	11	39
4,211	3,717	7,928	224,873	203,839	428,712	10,508	7,558	18,066

No. 54.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	3											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.*		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	6	3	9	5	3	8	69	48	117	32	17	49
2	Rohtak...	2	7	9	5	...	5	54	74	128	15	8	23
3	Gurgaon	23	35	58	6	6	12	56	92	148	19	19	38
4	Delhi	6	18	24	5	3	8	80	97	177	17	9	26
5	Karnál...	4	6	10	4	3	7	84	85	169	40	21	61
6	Umballa	4	2	6	7	4	11	141	85	226	20	13	33
7	Simla	3	...	3	...	...	...	9	6	15	...	1	1
8	Kángra	7	20	27	4	2	6	143	75	218	22	22	44
9	Hoshiárpur	20	29	49	10	4	14	129	71	200	27	16	43
10	Jullundur	4	3	7	4	3	7	84	71	155	6	9	15
11	Ludhiána	4	10	14	2	2	4	61	38	99	12	4	16
12	Ferozepore	1	7	8	12	3	15	72	45	117	22	8	30
13	Mooltan	2	3	5	4	6	10	119	67	186	44	14	58
14	Jhang	3	...	3	1	1	2	68	39	107	50	17	67
15	Montgomery	3	1	4	7	4	11	69	33	102	58	20	78
16	Lahore...	10	7	17	16	1	17	132	99	231	64	22	86
17	Amritsar	7	13	20	10	5	15	157	115	272	24	3	27
18	Gurdáspur	3	8	11	8	2	10	149	81	230	24	9	33
19	Siálkot...	3	2	5	7	3	10	158	79	237	52	6	58
20	Gujrát	2	2	4	3	2	5	82	58	140	25	6	31
21	Gujránwála	11	4	15	7	2	9	109	82	191	70	18	88
22	Shahpur	...	...	...	2	2	4	73	47	120	30	10	40
23	Jhelum	1	3	4	16	8	24	102	61	163	36	13	49
24	Ráwalpindi	1	...	1	30	6	36	134	94	228	35	15	50
25	Hazára...	...	...	...	11	6	17	59	32	91	4	4	8
26	Pesháwar	9	1	10	31	8	39	71	54	125	7	11	18
27	Kohát	1	...	1	29	4	33	26	4	30	9	5	14
28	Bannu	...	...	...	22	4	26	19	14	33	3	3	6
29	Dera Ismail Khan	1	1	2	11	3	14	61	28	89	20	6	26
30	Dera Ghází Khan	...	1	1	5	1	6	26	18	44	15	3	18
31	Muzaffargarh	1	1	2	2	...	2	61	35	96	34	13	47
	Total ...	142	187	329	286	101	387	2,657	1,827	4,484	836	345	1,181

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1889—concluded.

9			10			11							
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,456	1,118	2,574	8,270	6,562	14,832	0·19	0·09	16·99	0·68	0·27	23	21	22
1,698	1,275	2,973	8,189	6,342	14,531	0·89	0·01	19·13	0·55	0·30	28	25	26
2,150	1,732	3,882	12,525	10,290	22,815	0·40	0·34	26·31	2·06	0·40	37	34	36
3,871	3,140	7,011	13,534	11,776	25,310	0·48	0·02	26·01	1·57	0·37	39	39	39
3,164	2,623	5,787	11,339	9,533	20,872	0·05	0·80	21·35	0·79	0·38	33	32	32
2,415	2,048	4,463	14,169	11,755	25,924	0·04	0·28	19·44	0·75	0·27	25	25	25
163	131	294	469	339	808	0·81	0·07	7·59	3·05	0·44	17	22	19
2,918	2,625	5,543	10,986	10,157	21,143	0·03	0·05	19·41	1·45	0·40	29	29	29
3,524	2,903	6,427	14,409	13,046	27,455	0·59	0·26	21·22	0·92	0·34	30	31	30
3,645	3,871	7,516	13,419	13,398	26,817	0·56	0·24	22·60	0·82	0·23	31	37	34
2,420	2,245	4,665	9,558	8,751	18,309	0·006	0.11	21·21	0·50	0·21	28	31	30
3,333	2,951	6,284	14,673	12,701	27,374	...	0 59	26 63	0·78	0·23	36	38	37
2,248	2,150	4,398	9,396	8,215	17,611	...	0·18	22·25	1·04	0·47	31	33	32
2,156	1,949	4,105	5,196	4,650	9,846	...	0·05	13·33	0·69	0·45	24	26	25
2,267	2,138	4,405	7,421	6,574	13,995	0·002	2·26	19·28	0·48	0·46	32	34	33
5,129	4,531	9,660	18,158	16,082	34,240	0·30	1·08	24·10	0·73	0·38	36	39	37
5,181	5,119	10,300	16,256	14,822	31,078	0·21	0·48	21·33	0·87	0·37	33	37	35
4,327	3,734	8,061	14,271	13,035	27,306	0·02	0·33	21·89	0·77	0·34	32	34	33
5,410	4,897	10,307	17,445	16,198	33,643	0·02	0·77	20·82	1·14	0·31	32	34	33
2,492	2,148	4,640	11,219	10,444	21,663	0·001	0·46	23·22	0·76	0·26	31	32	31
2,020	1,772	3,792	13,210	11,477	24,687	...	0·15	32·58	0·65	0·49	40	41	40
1,589	1,197	2,786	5,859	5,140	10,999	0 002	0 04	18·25	0·80	0·39	26	26	26
2,006	1,745	3,751	12,232	12,308	24,540	0·002	0·04	33·20	1·62	0·41	39	45	42
1,903	1,781	3,684	16,677	16,147	32,824	0·006	0·29	33·19	1·64	0·38	37	43	40
710	638	1,348	4,725	4,527	9,252	...	0·63	17·98	0·53	0·28	22	24	23
630	539	1,169	6,632	5,646	12,278	...	1·25	16·81	0·36	0·32	20	21	21
217	158	375	2,616	2,381	4,997	...	0·13	24·56	0·34	0·43	26	30	28
363	269	632	6,365	5,457	11,822	0·006	0·60	32·13	0·72	0·20	36	35	36
178	97	275	7,159	5,808	12,967	...	0·38	24·84	3·22	0·30	30	29	29
201	166	367	3,516	2,673	6,189	0·10	0·20	15·29	0·24	0·19	18	16	17
184	177	361	5,253	4,380	9,633	0·003	0·40	26·43	0·12	0·43	28	28	28
69,968	61,867	131,835	315,146	280,614	595,760	0·15	0·42	22·75	0·96	0·34	31	32	32

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1889.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.														
		In hand on 1st January 1889.			Received during the year									Total.		
					From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscription and interest on money deposited.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,323	3	6	798	1	3	15,121	4	9
Rohtak	5	...	.	..	14	3	0	7,931	12	10	908	5	9	8,854	5	7
Gurgaon	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,366	5	0	302	12	1	13,669	1	1
Delhi	9	...	...	...	...	..	.	22,730	6	4	999	12	0	23,730	2	4
Karnál	5	...	.	..	...	...	..	7,815	5	6	68	0	0	7,883	5	6
Umballa	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	21,242	2	11	971	8	0	22,213	10	11
Simla	4	3,797	13	1	1,293	0	0	9,942	3	3	12,751	2	4	27,784	2	8
Kángra	8	...	...	..	...	.	...	8,563	1	3	522	0	0	9,085	1	3
Hoshiárpur	11	...	..		...	..	...	14,106	13	5	325	10	9	14,432	8	2
Jullundur	7	...	..		...	...	.	16,613	10	11	848	0	0	17,461	10	11
Ludhiána	5	...	...		...	...	.	11,169	7	5	488	0	3	11,657	7	8
Ferozepore	6	...	...	...	...	.	.	11,523	3	1	265	8	0	11,788	11	1
Mooltan	8	...	..	..	...	...	..	16,429	7	5	251	8	0	16,680	15	5
Jhang	6	...	...	..	...	..	.	10,898	13	0	275	8	0	11,174	5	0
Montgomery ...	6	...	.	..	133	4	5	7,106	11	4	322	12	0	7,562	11	9
Lahore	7	3,735	6	3	16,622	12	10	19,133	3	9	3,446	3	6	42,937	10	4
Amritsar	8	...	..	..	...	..	...	20,124	0	9	652	12	0	20,776	12	9
Gurdáspur	12	...	.	..	...	...	..	19,231	12	2	790	7	6	20,022	3	8
Siálkot	8	...	..	..	478	7	0	14,253	4	9	315	8	0	15,047	3	9
Gujrát	12	...	..	..	...	...	...	12,415	4	2	341	9	3	12,756	13	5
Gujránwála	6	...	...	..	...	...		11,016	1	7	236	0	0	11,252	1	7
Shahpur	8	...		..	...	...	.	10,261	14	2	578	9	0	10,840	7	2
Jhelum	4	...	..	..	1,242	0	0	12,298	1	0	312	4	11	13,852	5	11
Ráwalpindi	9	...	..	..	1,553	14	0	19,765	14	1	638	14	0	21,958	10	1
Hazára	3	...	...	..	25	0	0	5,804	4	1	540	4	0	6,369	8	1
Peshâwar	8	...	..	.	908	1	0	15,715	12	4	879	2	0	17,502	15	4
Kohát	3	...	...		2,477	11	4	2,709	9	11	...	...	...	5,187	5	3
Bannu	5	...		..	1,379	1	2	5,843	9	8	26	8	0	7,249	2	10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	...	..	..	1,737	2	3	9,532	4	5	36	13	0	11,306	3	8
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	4	...	..	..	...	..	...	8,134	10	8	268	0	0	8,402	10	8
Muzaffargarh ...	5	...	..		...	..	...	7,005	11	9	108	0	0	7,113	11	9
Total ...	208	7,533	3	4	27,864	9	0	3,87,008	2	5	29,269	7	7	4,51,675	6	4

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1889—continued.

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out door Patients treated during the year.			
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	1,514	58,302	59,816	35,143	11,232	13,441	59,816
Rohtak	868	32,090	32,958	21,307	5,441	6,210	32,958
Gurgaon	1,302	55,450	56,752	31,758	10,932	14,062	56,752
Delhi	1,675	98,274	99,949	64,382	18,568	16,999	99,949
Karnál	1,341	39,198	40,539	25,181	8,729	6,629	40,539
Umballa	1,768	80,085	81,853	57,443	12,883	11,527	81,853
Simla	1,145	23,880	25,025	18,510	3,586	2,929	25,025
Kángra	562	71,046	71,608	48,345	14,268	8,995	71,608
Hoshiárpur ...	872	102,195	103,067	64,372	20,036	18,659	103,067
Jullundur	2,134	92,023	94,157	53,571	18,914	21,672	94,157
Ludhiána	1,273	89,376	90,649	50,455	20,427	19,767	90,649
Ferozepore... ...	1,047	43,990	45,037	30,022	7,079	7,936	45,037
Mooltan	2,015	62,035	64,050	38,867	11,621	13,562	64,050
Jhang	1,917	63,886	65,803	38,661	11,865	15,277	65,803
Montgomery ...	889	36,034	36,923	20,774	6,594	9,555	36,923
Lahore	4,160	93,525	97,685	52,119	20,265	25,301	97,685
Amritsar	2,085	91,934	94,019	51,189	20,508	22,322	94,019
Gurdáspur... ...	1,625	163,780	165,405	99,483	30,532	35,390	165,405
Siálkot	1,456	105,517	106,973	61,417	20,350	25,206	106,973
Gujrát	960	89,719	90,679	48,913	17,513	24,253	90,679
Gujránwála ...	681	64,722	65,403	29,458	16,014	19,931	65,403
Shahpur	1,181	87,564	88,745	49,043	17,102	22,600	88,745
Jhelum	1,053	64,748	65,801	33,551	11,931	20,319	65,801
Ráwalpindi ...	2,470	115,872	118,342	67,749	19,556	31,037	118,342
Abbott-abad ...	532	38,671	39,203	22,590	4,728	11,885	39,203
Pesháwar	2,638	118,867	121,505	80,080	17,641	23,784	121,505
Kohát	1,028	30,786	31,814	20,099	4,280	7,435	31,814
Bannu	2,034	79,607	81,641	41,586	14,973	25,082	81,641
Dera Ismail Khan...	1,087	56,909	57,996	29,096	10,885	18,015	57,996
Dera Ghází Khan...	1,236	71,211	72,447	37,229	13,844	21,374	72,447
Muzaffargarh ...	577	45,620	46,197	26,014	7,741	12,442	46,197
Total ...	45,125	2,266,916	2,312,041	1,348,407	430,038	533,596	2,312,041

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1889—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure. Expended during the year. On establishment.			On medicines, diet and contingencies.			On buildings.			Invested from surplus income.			Total.			Remaining on hand on 31st December 1889.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	9,067	1	5	5,315	3	1	739	0	3	...	...	...	15,121	4	9	...	...	..
Rohtak...	4,597	5	4	4,078	7	0	178	9	3	...	...	...	8,854	5	7	...	...	..
Gurgaon	7,445	3	10	5,360	6	9	863	6	6	...	...	...	13,669	1	1	...	...	...
Delhi	10,747	9	11	12,659	12	5	322	12	0	...	...	...	23,730	2	4	...	...	...
Karnál...	3,959	13	4	3,461	7	2	462	1	0	...	...	...	7,883	5	6	...	...	...
Umballa	9,342	8	9	9,765	10	8	3,105	7	6	...	..	...	22,213	10	11	...	...	..
Simla	8,755	9	8	8,229	11	7	4,486	0	6	3,000	0	0	24,471	5	9	3,312	12	11
Kángra	5,998	13	10	2,747	0	7	339	2	10	...	...	...	9,085	1	3	...	...	
Hoshiárpur	8,608	9	10	3,341	5	3	2,482	9	1	...	...	...	14,432	8	2	...	...	...
Jullundur	7,906	10	11	6,330	8	0	3,224	8	0	...	...	...	17,461	10	11	...	...	..
Ludhiána	6,079	7	2	5,213	9	9	364	6	9	...	...	...	11,657	7	8	...	...	...
Ferozepore	7,816	11	0	3,695	11	4	276	4	9	...	...	...	11,788	11	1	...	...	...
Mooltan	8,489	3	10	5,653	2	10	2,538	8	9	...	...	...	16,680	15	5	...	...	...
Jhang	6,000	0	5	4,861	6	7	312	14	0	...	...	...	11,174	5	0	...	..	...
Montgomery	4,668	6	2	2,157	3	10	737	1	9	...	...	...	7,562	11	9	...	...	...
Lahore...	12,801	13	6	22,122	12	1	4,030	13	0	...	...	...	38,955	6	7	3,982	3	9
Amritsar	12,074	0	0	8,631	2	9	71	10	0	...	...	...	20,776	12	9	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	12,946	11	4	6,409	8	4	666	0	0	...	...	...	20,022	3	8	...	...	...
Siálkot...	7,621	12	10	4,534	2	11	2,891	4	0	...	...	...	15,047	3	9	...	...	...
Gujrát...	8,339	0	4	3,541	0	10	876	12	3	...	...	...	12,756	13	5	...	...	...
Gujránwála	6,005	3	4	4,780	2	9	466	11	6	...	...	...	11,252	1	7	...	...	...
Shahpur	6,572	4	6	3,932	8	4	335	10	4	...	...	...	10,840	7	2	...	...	...
Jhelum	8,008	4	4	5,372	0	7	472	1	0	...	...	...	13,852	5	11	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	12,492	2	1	7,582	4	10	1,884	3	2	...	...	...	21,958	10	1	...	...	...
Abbott-abad	4,289	9	9	1,881	11	10	198	2	6	...	...	...	6,369	8	1	...	...	...
Peshâwar	10,642	8	7	6,620	6	9	240	0	0	...	...	...	17,502	15	4	...	...	...
Kohát	3,000	10	1	1,730	4	11	456	6	3	...	...	...	5,187	5	3	...	...	...
Edwardes-abad ...	4,477	8	1	2,771	10	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	7,249	2	10	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7,288	1	10	3,096	15	7	921	2	3	...	...	...	11,306	3	8	...	...	...
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	5,521	8	0	2,649	4	8	231	14	0	...	...	...	8,402	10	8	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	4,114	0	0	2,031	8	9	968	3	0	...	...	...	7,113	11	9	...	...	...
Total ...	2,35,678	6	0	1,70,558	5	6	35,143	10	2	3,000	0	0	4,44,380	5	8	7,295	0	8

No. 56.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1889-90.

	Population and Area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of Persons vaccinated. Primary Vaccination.	Total number of Persons vaccinated. Secondary Vaccination.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total. Primary Vaccination.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total. Secondary Vaccination.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case. Rs. A. P.	Total deaths from small-pox.
District Establishment ...	18,842,264	Square miles 106,632	306	577,019	276,657	98·58	66·92	2,790	0 1 4	7,233
Dispensary Establishment			...	3,161	706	96·68	47·00	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			5	4,674	755	94·72	79·25	* 905	0 2 5	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab ...			23	61,017	10,121	98·65	53·36	3,093	0 4 5	
			334	645,871	288,239	98·55	66·40	2,785	0 1 7	

* The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by six Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshâwar was performed by a District Vaccinator who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem.

No. 57.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the official year 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		University Education. Arts Colleges.	University Education. Professional Colleges.	School Education, General. Secondary Schools.	School Education, General. Primary Schools.	School Education, Special. Training Schools.	School Education, Special. All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
101,619			Institutions. For Males ...	7	1	250	1,677	5	8	1,948	944	6,453	9,345	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	27·22
			Institutions. For Females ...	...	...	24	299	...	...	323	...	806	1,129		3·29
	Towns ... 238 Villages ... 34,086	Males ... 10,202,083 Females ... 8,640,181	Total ...	7	1	274	1,976	5	8	2,271	944	7,259	10,474		30·51
	Total ... 34,324	Total ... 18,842,264	Scholars. Males ...	439	102	44,512	84,738	316	783	130,890	12,595	93,986	237,471	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	15·50
			Scholars. Females ...	...	4	1,437	8,555	...	15	10,011	...	9,693	19,704	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1·52
			Total ...	439	106	45,949	93,293	316	798	140,901	12,595	103,679	257,175		9·09

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

No. 58.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	1	115	101	92	1	17	14	14	3	188	179	158	1	38	40	34
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	80	68	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine	1	106	113	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	221	214	197	1	17	14	14	4	269	259	226	1	38	40	34
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys: High Schools / Middle Schools	4	1,040	1,033	864	15	4,972	5,269	4,473	22	6,089	6,347	5,213	4	1,177	1,130	941
For Boys: English ...	...	...	...	...	53	10,482	10,698	8,721	18	2,600	2,568	2,085	10	682	669	562
For Boys: Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	124	17,431	17,116	14,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: High Schools / Middle Schools	2	286	284	254	...	...	...	...	3	167	164	146	...	...	...	...
For Girls: English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	677	634	551	2	51	36	28
For Girls: Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	89	92	75	1	170	126	103	1	36	44	28
Total ...	6	1,326	1,317	1,118	194	32,974	33,175	27,702	57	9,703	9,839	8,098	17	1,946	1,879	1,559
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	4	349	358	295	1,598	79,691	76,060	62,425	68	4,249	4,070	3,324	7	474	430	335
For Girls	...	...	...	...	176	5,314	5,147	3,890	120	3,117	3,275	2,474	3	99	81	75
Total ...	4	349	358	295	1,774	85,005	81,207	66,315	188	7,366	7,345	5,798	10	573	511	410
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters.	5	316	306	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	98	96	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	41	32	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1	194	199	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	161	166	124	1	113	100	58	...	...	...	...	2	88	92	77
Other Schools	1	90	90	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	859	857	778	1	113	100	58	1	54	41	32	2	88	92	77
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	21	2,755	2,746	2,388	1,970	118,109	114,496	94,089	250	17,392	17,484	14,154	30	2,645	2,522	2,080

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...
1. Advanced Teaching—
(a). Arabic or Persian ... ...
(b). Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary Teaching—a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For Boys ... / For Girls ...
3. Do. do. the Qurán* ... ... For Boys ... / For Girls ...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard ... ... For Boys ... / For Girls ...

Total ... ...

GRAND TOTAL ... ...

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1889-90.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							
Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
6	358	358	328	27	...	8	257	92	1	...	...	
1	81	54	81	22	...	...	31	50	...	...	...	
1	106	106	...	...	5	13	73	15	...	4	...	
8	545	518	409	49	5	21	361	157	1	4	...	
45	13,278	9,838	11,616	12,584	528	260	7,846	4,629	15	...	...	
81	13,764	7,368	7,152	13,580	216	154	9,045	4,301	48	18	...	
124	17,431	...	7,044	17,431	...	6	11,443	5,978	4	...	...	
5	453	453	95	93	313	136	...	...	4	...	...	
15	728	613	110	195	558	166	1	...	3	...	57	
4	295	10	59	295	...	...	221	74	...	...	...	
274	45,949	18,282	26,076	44,178	1,615	722	28,556	14,982	74	18	57	
1,677	84,763	1,328	12,401	84,658	119	103	48,687	35,710	144	40	...	
299	8,530	84	273	8,450	80	24	4,825	3,599	2	...	15	
1,976	93,293	1,412	12,674	93,108	199	127	53,512	39,309	146	40	15	(a) Eight learning engineering, drawing, estimating and surveying; 46 architectural and constructive drawing with carpentry and wood-carving; 39 decorative design, lithography, pen-drawing, light and shade and elements of colour; 5 modelling in clay and moulding; 90 geometry, perspective and elementary free-hand drawing. (b) One hundred and seventeen learning drawing; 124 carpentry; 21 blacksmith's work; 15 goldsmith's work; 33 printing; 7 carpet-weaving; 5 dari-weaving; 3 needlework; 5 lungi-making; 1 saddlery; 30 gold and silver wire drawing; 30 embroidery; 30 brass founding. (c) All learning Veterinary Surgery and Medicine; Veterinary Anatomy, and Physiology and Materia Medica.
5	316	45	213	313	...	1	205	110	...	...	...	
1	(a) 98	...	...	98	...	2	48	48	...	...	...	
1	54	44	...	10	...	...	46	8	...	...	...	
1	194	...	...	194	...	7	114	73	...	15	...	
4	(b) 362	36	...	225	...	1	125	232	4	...	...	
1	(c) 90	...	...	90	...	...	25	65	...	...	...	
13	1,114	125	213	930	...	11	563	536	4	15	...	
2,271	140,901	20,337	39,372	138,265	1,819	881	82,992	54,984	225	77	72	
796	10,541	...	9,526	929	...	...	674	9,821	46	...	...	
148	2,054	...	1,872	239	...	...	2,053	...	1	...	...	
1,676	31,932	5	1,138	30,160	...	338	22,949	8,480	165	4	...	
82	1,205	...	134	1,193	...	...	773	412	20	...	18	
4,605	58,154	...	45,354	1,046	...	2	1,041	57,002	109	739	...	
715	7,473	...	6,437	2	...	...	50	7,423	...	...	449	* The Qurán, Shástras or other religious books by rote.
172	4,171	48	243	4,027	30	1,190	986	1,482	483	11	...	
9	744	52	1	692	52	18	401	189	84	...	16	
8,203	116,274	105	64,705	38,288	82	1,548	28,927	84,809	908	754	483	
10,474	257,175	20,442	104,077	176,553	1,901	2,429	111,919	139,793	1,133	831	555	

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							PUBLIC
							UNDER PUBLIC
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	46,821	...	...	6,086	...	...	52,907
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	56,513	...	...	1,336	...	...	57,849
Total ...	1,03,334	...	...	7,422	...	...	1,10,756
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys — High Schools	8,857	...	1,200	5,591	120	* 19,390	35,158
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools...	4,992	...	...	274	...	† 5,115	10,381
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,849	...	1,200	5,865	120	24,505	45,539
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	4,330	...	...	986	...	...	5,316
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,330	...	...	986	...	...	5,316
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters	50,785	59	360	...	...	...	51,204
Schools of Art	14,759	6	12	45	...	470	15,292
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	10,866	5	10	...	...	410	11,291
Industrial Schools	2,225	...	...	...	...	...	2,225
Other Schools	12,212	...	...	...	...	† 20,542	32,754
Total ...	90,847	70	382	45	...	21,422	1,12,766
BUILDINGS	20,786	...	...	...	1,359	...	22,145
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	11,366	...	218	...	134	‡ 6,942	18,660
Total ...	32,152	...	218	...	1,493	6,942	40,805
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PRIMARY SCHOOLS... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,44,512	70	1,800	14,318	1,613	52,869	3,15,182

* Includes Rs. 14,177 from

† Imperia[l]

‡ Rs. 884

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1889-90.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	INSTITUTIONS.													
	MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	...	...	4,089	670	...	...	4,759	9,000	...	1,300	8,192	12,133	14,911	45,536
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,660	287	326	412	...	11,004	18,689
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4,089	670	...	...	4,759	15,660	287	1,626	8,604	12,133	25,915	64,225
	840	3,727	93,534	56,313	606	278	1,55,298	60,888	375	7,505	89,207	9,391	36,458	2,03,824
	1,920	18,335	67,928	57,314	988	1,126	1,47,611	12,618	...	1,782	13,358	6,565	7,399	41,722
	...	61,759	20,846	27,208	636	6	1,10,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,753	...	...	3,387	23	12,726	21,889
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,317	...	...	12,534	3,084	6,408	42,343
	2,217	284	4,001	...	164	...	6,666	9,290	...	450	37	...	...	9,777
	4,977	84,105	1,86,309	1,40,835	2,394	1,410	4,20,030	1,08,866	375	9,737	1,18,523	19,063	62,991	3,19,555
	...	2,61,121	34,730	36,343	400	1,261	3,33,855	6,304	180	1,261	6,901	4,142	12,199	30,987
	3,115	11,760	16,944	...	465	30	32,314	10,892	1,171	2,058	991	5,509	13,402	34,023
	3,115	2,72,881	51,674	36,343	865	1,291	3,66,169	17,196	1,351	3,319	7,892	9,651	25,601	65,010
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	58	113	2,229	...	2,708	6,456
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2,096	...	...	...	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2,096	...	...	...	2,096	1,348	58	113	2,229	...	2,708	6,456
	1,240	62,561	22,028	...	1,586	...	87,415	47,989	500	451	...	87,990	4,038	1,40,968
	...	9,900	5,224	...	1,040	129	16,293	1,665	1	3	...	2,041	7,469	11,179
	1,240	72,461	27,252	...	2,626	129	1,03,708	49,654	501	454	...	90,031	11,507	1,52,147
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9,332	4,29,447	2,71,420	1,77,848	5,885	2,830	8,96,762	1,92,724	2,572	15,249	1,37,248	1,30,878	1,28,722	6,07,393

Imperial Revenues.
Revenues.
from Imperial Revenues.

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*				
English	854	1,000	2,615	4,469
Oriental	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total ...	854	1,000	2,615	4,469
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*				
For Boys — High Schools	9,101	2,723	14,425	26,249
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	4,461	3,323	11,799	19,583
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	3,204	...	446	3,650
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	385	240	625
Total ...	16,766	6,431	26,910	50,107
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	584	865	893	2,342
For Girls	...	361	...	361
Total ...	584	1,226	893	2,703
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*				
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	830	...	830
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	830	...	830
BUILDINGS	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	...	1,300	1,398	2,698
Total ...	...	1,300	1,398	2,698
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	18,204	10,787	31,816	60,807

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1889-90—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
55,821	...	5,389	15,802	30,659	1,07,671	
6,660	287	326	412	11,004	18,689	
56,513	...	...	1,336	...	57,849	
1,18,994	287	5,715	17,550	41,663	1,84,209	
70,585	4,102	1,02,239	1,60,212	83,391	4,20,529	
14,538	18,335	69,710	75,133	31,200	2,08,916	
...	61,759	20,846	27,208	642	1,10,455	
10,745	...	...	3,661	17,864	32,270	
20,317	...	...	15,738	9,938	45,993	
11,507	284	4,451	37	789	17,068	
1,27,692	84,480	1,97,246	2,81,989	1,43,824	8,35,231	
10,634	2,61,301	35,991	44,814	19,760	3,72,500	
14,007	12,931	19,002	991	19,767	66,698	
24,641	2,74,232	54,993	45,805	39,527	4,39,198	
50,785	59	360	...	...	51,204	
14,759	6	12	45	470	15,292	
1,348	58	113	2,229	2,708	6,456	
10,866	5	10	...	410	11,291	
2,225	...	2,096	...	830	5,151	
12,212	...	...	...	(*a*) 20,542	32,754	(*a*) Imperial Rev nues.
92,195	128	2,591	2,274	24,960	1,22,148	
70,015	63,061	22,479	...	94,973	2,50,528	
13,031	9,901	5,445	...	20,453	48,830	
83,046	72,962	27,924	...	1,15,426	2,99,358	
17,491	1,336	207	36,669	5,209	(*b*) 60,912	(*b*) Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
40,787	...	...	...	5,465	46,252	
1,33,422	16,040	1,596	...	12	1,51,070	
11,198	180	982	...	8,654	21,014	
7,153	1,282	622	...	1,177	10,234	
6,756	41,428	10,687	...	12,071	70,942	
7,435	566	1,517	...	472	9,991	
13,753	4,038	914	...	(*c*) 4,101	22,806	(*c*) Rupees 168 from Imperial Revenues.
28,224	30,920	10,418	...	(*d*) 89,928	1,59,490	(*d*) Rupees 88,750 from Imperial Revenues.
2,66,219	95,790	26,943	36,669	1,27,090	5,52,711	
7,12,787	5,27,879	3,15,412	3,84,287	4,92,490	24,32,855	

No. 60.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the official year 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	1	...	2	3	3	...	3	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	37	21	...	13	71	20	11	...	3	34	...	1	20	13	...
3. First Arts	2	3	1	6	41	81	15	25	162	30	63	11	18	122	2	1	85	33	1
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	7	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
3. Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
3. Do. Persian	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	3	8	...	5	3	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	1	...	2	1	5	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
4. Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
4. Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	2	2	2	6	3	9	7	8	27	...	4	1	2	7	...	...	7	...	...
5. Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	5	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...
5. Do. Persian	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	5	9	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	1	4	...

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																				
Medicine.																				
1. L. M. S.		1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	...
2. First L. M. S.		1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	9	...	...	...	9	...	1	6	2	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																				
Matriculation	Boys	18	20	5	43	402	376	103	155	1,036	206	173	52	42	473	12	10	341	109	1
	Girls	...	3	...	3	...	13	...	...	13	...	7	...	...	7	1	6	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ...	Boys	193	44	17	254	2,449	861	242	636	4,188	1,733	591	142	225	2,691	28	19	1,951	693	...
	Girls	1	2	1	4	15	35	8	...	58	8	21	2	...	31	20	3	3	5	...
Upper Primary Examination ...	Boys	1,360	59	8	1,427	8,802	1,221	64	34	10,121	6,486	862	38	20	7,406	73	38	4,773	2,503	19
	Girls	44	56	1	101	169	168	2	...	339	116	102	2	...	220	71	25	63	59	2
Lower Primary Examination ...	Boys	1,617	77	6	1,700	13,874	1,358	93	4	15,329	10,389	977	47	...	11,413	70	48	6,952	4,324	19
	Girls	114	72	1	187	497	233	3	...	733	295	142	1	...	438	65	24	199	149	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper ...	1	...	...	1	47	...	...	10	57	29	...	...	4	33	...	...	25	8	...
	Lower ...	5	...	...	5	250	...	...	22	272	122	...	...	2	124	...	1	82	41	...
2. Medical Examination		1	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	36	30	...	...	...	30	...	1	14	15	...
3. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...		1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
4. Industrial School Examination		1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	9	...
5. Veterinary Examination		1	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	45	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	13	25	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1889-90.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Rohtak	Amateur Printing Press ...	Foy Brothers	...	...
	Jail Press	Government	...	...
Delhi	Akmal-ul-Matába	Ajmal Khán	1	...
	Chashma Faiz	Mahán Naráin	2	...
	Muir Press	Buláqi Dás	2	...
	Qudsi Press	Abdul Qudus	1	...
	Razwi Press	Núr Hasan	2	...
	Matába Muhammadi	Muhammad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Nasrat-ul-Matába Press ...	Nasrat Ali	1	...
	Matba Yusafi	Muhammad Dín	1	...
	Delhi Advertiser	Bishambar Náth	...	1
Karnal	Kaisar-ul-Akhbár	Pandit Kánshi Rám	1	...
Umballa... ...	Mayo Press	Husain Bakhsh	...	...
	Empress Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Niáz Press	Niáz Ahmad	...	...
	Victoria Press	Ráj Kishan	...	...
	Mulki Press	Ahmad Khán	...	...
Simla	Station Press	Mr. Thorpe	1	...
	Simla Courier Press ...	Mr. Townley	1	...
	Simla Guardian Press ...	Mr. Goodall	1	...
	Himalaya Press	Abdul Azíz	1	...
	Army Temperance Association Press.	Revd. Mr. Beaty	...	1
	Rosarium Press	Ghulám Qádir	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Jaláli	Jalál-ud-dín	...	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind	Barkat Ali	1	...
	Kaisar-i-Hind	Shekh Ahmad Bakhsh	1	...
	Sat Dharam Parchárak ...	Munshi Rám, Pleader	1	...
Ludhiana ...	American Mission Press ...	Revd. Newton	1	...
	Nirangkári Press	Pandit Rikhi Rám	...	...
	Haqqáni Press	Maulvi Núr Muhammad	...	...
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press	Lahori Mal and Bishan Sahái ...	1	...
	Saddiqi Press	Maulvi Wali-ulla	1	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1889-90—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Mooltan ...	Revd. Father Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Father Phillips	...	...
	Victoria	Diwán Chand	...	...
	Narsingh	Jamna Dás	...	...
	Victoria Branch	Sonu Rám	...	...
	Blooming	Chandu Rám and Wassu Rám ...	...	...
Lahore	Civil and Military Gazette	Messrs. Rattigan, Allen, Masson and Walker.	1	1
	W. Ball and Co.'s Press ...	Messrs. Davies, Jenning and Parker.	...	1
	Albert Press	Pohlo Mal	1	...
	Presidency	Basheshar Náth	...	...
	The News	Muncherji	1	...
	Caxton Printing Press ...	Chirágh-ud-dín and Mr. Gereson	...	...
	Siri Wah Guru Press ...	Ganda Singh and Sant Singh ...	...	...
	New Imperial Press	Rajab Ali Shah	1	...
	Empress	Rája Rám	...	...
	Deo Budhan	Satia Nand, Agnihotri	1	1
	Anglo-Sanskrit	Rám Chand	2	...
	Tribune Press	Sardár Dyál Singh	3	...
	Mufíd-i-Am Press	Guláb Singh	...	...
	Kayasth Conference Press ...	Swámi Sugan Chand	1	...
	Kádri Kasúr Press	Kádir Bakhsh Khán, Honorary Magistrate.	1	...
	Khadim-ul-Talím	Mahbúb Alam	1	...
	Ahmadi Press...	Núr Ahmad	...	...
	Ganesh Parkásh	Harsukh Rái	...	...
	Albion Press	Malik Lál Dín	...	...
	Koh-i-Núr Press	Jaggat Naráin	1	1
	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press... ...	Búta Singh	2	1
	Mittar Vilás Press	Pandit Mokand Rám	3	...
	Vidya Parkásh	Híra Nand	...	...
	Fazl Iláhi	Fazl Dín	1	...
	Islámia	Maulvi Karm Bakhsh	...	1
	Newal Kishor Press	Munshi Newal Kishor	...	...
	Victoria Press	Chirágh Dín and Shah Dín ...	...	...
	Gulzár Muhammadi	Gulzár Bakhsh	2	...
	Muhammadi Press	Dittu	...	...
	Delhi Punch	Fazl Dín	...	1
	Saddiqi Press	Mohai-ud-dín	...	...
	Jáfri Press	Jawád Ali Shah	1	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1889-90—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Lahore—concluded.	Saifi Press	Nádir Ali Shah	1	1
	Saháfi Press	Fazal Dín, Saháf	...	...
	Fakhar-ud-dín Press	Munshi Fakhar-ud-dín	...	...
	Qibla-ul-Matába	Firoz-ud-dín	2	...
	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Mahárái Kishan	1	...
	Matba Punjabi	Shams-ud-dín	1	...
	Mujtabai Press	Imám Dín and Malik Híra ...	...	...
	Mustafai Press	Háfiz Muhammad Dín	...	...
	Guru Granth Parkásh Press...	Jowáhir Mal, Narsingh Dás and Makhan Lál.	...	...
	Public Advocate Press ...	Hukm Chand, Pleader	...	...
	Soháb Saqib	Sháháb-ud-dín	...	...
	Wirjanand Press	Durga Parshád	...	...
	Durbín	Kále Khán	1	...
	Qánún-i-Hind Press	Budha Mal	...	1
	Punjab Government Press ...	Government	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press	Ditto	...	...
	Central Jail Press	Ditto	...	...
	Aror Bans	Sálig Rám	1	...
	Rávi Benazír Press	Pandit Hargopál	1	...
Amritsar ...	Akhtar-i-Hind	Ghulám Muhammad	1	...
	Amritsar Press	Chirágh Dín	...	1
	Indian Law Report Press ...	Daulat Rám	1	...
	Riáz-ul-Hind	Núr Ahmad	1	...
	Dabír-i-Hind	Karím Bakhsh	...	...
	Rose Bazár	Ghulám Muhammad and Ghulám Hasain.	...	...
	Chirágh Hind	Chirágh Dín	...	...
	Amr Press	Natha Singh	...	...
	Rást Guftár	Ghulám Ahmad	...	...
	Chashma-i-Núr	Narsingh Dás	...	...
	Anandparkásh	Rám Náth	...	...
	Mustafa	Ghulám Mohai-ud-dín	...	...
	Auqáni	Niáz Ali	1	...
	Municipal Committee ...	Mr. E. Nicholl	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	Shams-ul-Hind	Shams-ud-dín	1	...
Sialkot	Dennys Press	Hákim Ali	...	...
	Mitchell Press	Maitáb Rái	...	...
	Queen's Bays Press	Officer Commanding	...	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1889-90—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. — News-papers.	Publications thereat. — Periodicals.
Sialkot—concluded.	Punjab Press	Ghulám Qádir Fasih	1	...
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mowáhid	1	...
	Victoria Press	Diwán Chand	1	2
	Ahmadi Press	Ghulám Muhammad	...	...
	Mashir Hind	Namáz Shah	...	...
	Zafar-ul-Matába	Mirza Ghulám Ahmad	1	...
Gujranwala ...	McKee Press	Ladha Singh, Teacher, Mission School, Gujránwála; Shankar Dás, Head Master, Rámnagar School; and Husain Shah, Assistant Teacher, Rámnagar School.	...	...
Gujrat	Azíz Alam	Mufti Amír Bakhsh	...	...
Shahpur	Wilson Press (Bhera) ...	Bakhshi Rám, Labháya	1	1
Jhelum	Saráj-ul-Matába	Fakír Muhammad	1	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press	Jiwa Rám, Thapar	2	...
	Star Press	Mr. J. Farrell	1	...
	Stewart Press	Mr. W. H. Stock	1	...
	The Frontier Exchange Press	Mamuji Hakimji	...	...
	The Victor Press	Nand Lál Chakarbatti	1	...
Peshawar ...	Job Printing Press	Rustamji, Parsi	...	...
	Frontier Press	Mehndi Shah	...	...
	Sharifi Press	Muhammad Sharíf	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Highland Light Infantry ...	...	...
	Job Printing Press	18th Royal Irish Regiment ...	...	...
Kohat	Alexandra Press	Bábu Rám Chand of Peshâwar ...	...	...
	Sherín Press	Kanhya Singh	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	Jail Press	Government	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	Jail Press	Government	...	...
Kangra	Kángra Press	Maulvi Mallah Dád	...	...

No. 62.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1889-90.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1881).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Total annual income from Government.†	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.			Rs.	
Church of England	1,245	17,823	29	33	7,080†	
Church of Scotland	587	1,218	12	...	120‡	
Protestant Dissenters	1,759	3,976	...	...	...	
Roman Catholic	300	7,747	14	...	...	
Greek Church	...	1	...	...	...	
Armenian	19	14	...	...	...	
Syrian	2	8	...	...	...	
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	
Parsi	465	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	9,252,295	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	11,662,434	...	...	...	...	
Buddhist	3,251	...	...	...	...	
Jain	42,678	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,716,114	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	1,184		...	...	...	

N.B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 500, according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs 300 to Rs 150 per mensem.

‡ Represents total cost of establishment sanctioned by Government for Churches and Chapels.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1889-90.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	66,600	10,336	76,936	358	3	...	361	Registered.	27th January 1872.
Roberts Institute ...	To provide a reading room, library and place of recreation for persons with small income.	...	...	1,238	1,238	44	1	...	45	Ditto	1868
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of youths.	3,000	940	4,680	8,620	22	1	58	81	Ditto	1862
Anjuman Mufíd-i-Am, Kasúr.	For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	...	364	364	125	60	120	305	Ditto	1874
Additional Clergy Society.	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	660	7,500	8,160	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and religious studies.	...	...	45	45	20	40	10	70	Ditto	1876
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. The Society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the Adi Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	200	200	350	...	...	350	Not registered.	1879
Anjuman Islámia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests. The Society also aims to popularize Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	360	1,655	2,015	190	...	...	190	Registered.	1869
Sat Sabha, Lahore ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi, and the reformation of the moral and social conditions of the Hindús.	52	...	475	527	60	...	...	60	Not registered.	1866
Sanskrit Pracharni Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language among the Hindús.	...	...	30	30	150	...	...	150	Not registered	1882
Dya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To teach science by means of Sanskrit and to impart high education in English and Sanskrit.	...	...	2,200	2,200	*27	...	...	27	Registered.	1885
Kayasth Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of Kayasth interest and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	20	20	100	...	...	100	Not registered.	1884
Punjab Brahmo Samáj, Lahore.	To promote education, diffuse Theism, effect moral and social reforms, and to maintain an Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	...	550	550	63	2	...	65	Ditto	1870
Bang Sahita Sabha or Bengali Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Maintenance of a library ...	...	...	261	261	78	...	...	78	Ditto	March 1884.
†Indian Association, Lahore.	For political advancement and social reform.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1883
Lahore Medical Club...	Diffusion and improvement of English and Vernacular Medical Literature.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1885

* Members of the Committee of Management.

† Is a branch of the Society at Calcutta.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1889-90—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.						
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests.	...	360	1,650	2,010	190	...	...	190	Not registered.	December 1887.
Committee of Education of Hindu Girls.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls.	...	...	720	720	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Islámia Niamánia, Lahore.	To publish Muhammadan religious books.	...	...	360	360	198	2	...	200	Ditto	March 1888.
Anjuman Himáyat Islámia.	To publish and discuss principles of Islám. To teach Muhammadan religion to boys and girls in order to save them from the influence of other religions. To support poor and orphan children.	...	6,544	5,058	11,602	1,322	...	...	1,322	Ditto	1886
Ját Puncháyat ...	To encourage and assist Játs in education, industry and agriculture. To represent to Government claims of Játs.	...	...	5	5	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Islahi Zamindáran (Reforming Society of Agriculturists), Bághbanpur.	To remove bad customs amongst agriculturists and defects in agricultural system. To represent to, and bring to notice of, Government difficulties of agriculturists.	...	...	60	60	142	...	...	142	Ditto	1886
Arya School, Bághbánpur, Lahore District.	To teach Anglo-Hindi ...	81	355	276	712	5	...	...	5	Ditto	1887
Gujránwála Library ...	The maintenance of a free public library.	...	...	450	*450	480	...	...	480	Ditto	1881
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Amritsar.	The encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1874
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindús.	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Registered.	1882
Arya Samáj, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1882
Singh Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Anjuman Himáyat Islám.	The protection of orphan children.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	Ditto	...
Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	120	120	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1886
Bhirátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement.	...	...	146	146	49	...	...	49	Ditto	1882
Singh Sabha, Rúpar ...	Diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Itafaq, Umballa City.	The aims and objects of the Association are the encouragement of education in Nasar-ul-Momnin School, literary and scientific matters, and the improvement of trade among the Muhammadan population, and social reform.	...	...	...	...	54	...	10	64	Ditto	25th September 1886.
Anjuman Islámia, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	20	20	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1st August 1886.
Singh Sabha, Umballa City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion, and Gurmukhi education.	...	...	20-12 p. m.	20-12 p. m.	30	...	...	30	Ditto	July 188
Singh Sabha, Chamkaur	Diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889
Karnál Institute ...	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers; also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	15 p. m.	13-1 p. m.	28-1 p. m.	100	...	50	150	Not registered.	1882

* From District Funds Rs. 200; from Municipal Funds Rs. 250.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1889-90—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
The District Association for extending medical relief to women at Karnál.	Female medical education ...	...	55	60	115	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1888
Muhammadan Association (Anjuman Islámia), Hissar.	(1) To represent the wants of the Muhammadan community; (2) To afford assistance to Government when required; and (3) To develop secular and religious education.	...	...	20	20	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1st July 1885.
Kayasth Sabha, Hissar	The encouragement of Kayasth interest and discussion of social and literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	150	150	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1890
Gohána Society, Rohtak	To effect moral and social reforms among Natives.	...	...	189	180	83	...	...	80	Ditto	24th May 1885.
Arya Samáj, Rohtak ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	Ditto	22nd January 1883.
Arya Samáj, Ludhiána	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	23	23	50	...	...	50	Ditto	29th October 1882.
Majlas-i-Islámia ...	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic.	...	...	360	360	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Ludhiána.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Ditto	2nd June 1884.
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	120	120	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	1,476	644	2,120	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1878
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore City.	Ditto ditto ...	...	96	236	332	51	...	...	51	Ditto	1885
Dharm Sabha, Ferozepore.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reformation of Hindús.	...	...	240	240	63	...	...	63	Ditto	1886
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement.	...	201	172	373	75	...	...	75	Ditto	February 1887.
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Rúpar.	Educational, social and general advancement in science.	...	...	600	600	2	..	22	24	Ditto	1889
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	177	177	1,007	1	...	1,008	Ditto	1882
Branch of the National Association (Gurdáspur).	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	...	...	251	251	39	...	...	39	Ditto	28th January 1886.
Reading Club, Batála (Gurdáspur).	Religious ...	...	...	240	240	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1880
Reading Club, Gurdáspur.	To provide a reading room and library for the public.	...	...	100	100	25	...	...	25	Ditto	April 1888
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	75	75	12	...	...	12	Ditto	February 1878.
Arya Samáj, Batála (Gurdáspur)	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	24	24	15	...	...	15	Ditto	October 1882.
Arya Samáj, Kádián ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	17	17	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Dinanagar	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	120	120	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1887
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Batála.	Religious ...	...	...	1,200	1,200	220	...	...	220	Ditto	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Batála.	Ditto ...	...	...	150	150	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1878
Singh Sabha, Gurdáspur.	Ditto ...	...	...	96	96	14	...	...	14	Ditto	1888
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Gurdáspur.	Ditto ...	...	...	170	170	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1888
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Fatehgarh	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Dínanagar.	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1889-90—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Arya Samáj, Kalanaur..	Diffusion of the Vedic tenets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1890.
Ditto, Vadala bangar (Police Station Kalanaur).	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1890
Singh Sabha, Batála ...	Religious ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885 or 1886.
Ditto, Dera Nának	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885 or 1886.
National Congress, Gurdáspur.	Semi-political ...	...	...	...	...	About 30	...	...	30	...	1888-89.
Arya Samáj, Maghiána.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	60	60	10	...	...	10	Not registered.	31st December 1883.
Arya Samáj, Jhang ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	30	30	20	...	...	20	Ditto	26th February 1887.
Arya Samáj, Chiniot ..	Ditto ditto ..	...	...	60	60	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1890
Anjuman-i-Himayat Islámia.	Same as of the Anjuman-i-Himayat Islámia, Lahore.	...	...	120	120	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1889
Arorbans Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	240	*240*	*60*	...	...	*60*	*Ditto*	*1877*
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1883
Braham Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	National advancement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1884
Sukhdáik Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Discussion of social and religious questions, encouragement of education, removal of bad customs and national advancement.	...	...	70	70	22	...	...	22	Ditto	16th September 1883.
Waichár Sabha, Ahluwálián, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1882
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Siálkot.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	110	110	102	...	...	102	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Siálkot ...	Religious and social ...	...	...	192	192	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástras and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	9	9	90	...	...	90	Ditto	1889
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Siálkot.	To promote high English Education among Muhammadans and to provide scholarships for poor Muhammadan students.	...	43	127	170	86	...	...	86	Ditto	16th March 1890.
Station Reading Club, Muzaffargarh.	For scientific and literary purposes.	...	...	40 p. m.	40 p. m.	80	6	...	86	Ditto	February 1885.
Arya Samáj, Muzaffargarh.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	Ditto	July 1885
Sat Sang, Montgomery	For social and moral advancement.	...	...	96	96	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	24	24	5	...	..	5	Ditto	1888
Station Library, Montgomery.	To provide a reading room ...	...	...	280	280	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1884
Anjuman-i-Peshâwar, Peshâwar.	Established in connection with the Church Mission High School for the promotion of all branches of knowledge and to discuss social, political and religious matters.	100	400	...	500	...	...	...	300	Ditto	1860
Arya Samáj, Peshâwar.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	17th April 1881
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Peshâwar.	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community.	...	...	1,205	1,205	...	...	...	120	Ditto	1883

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1889-90—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Dharm Rakhkhak Samáj Peshâwar.	Religious ...	...	...	40	40	121	...	...	121	Not registered.	23rd June 1887.
Anjuman-i-Hazára ...	I—To discuss subjects of social interest without regard to any caste, colour or creed. II—To submit to the Government proposals and suggestions regarding the wants of the people. III—To banish as far as possible evil customs from the country. IV—To promote union among all classes, and to develop feelings of loyalty and of citizenship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	Ditto	10th October 1878.
Arya Samáj, Hazára ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	40	Ditto	21st February 1886.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Hazára.	For discussions relating to the welfare of the Muhammadan community.	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	96	Ditto	1881
Arya Samáj, Kohát ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs, and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	150	150	20	...	...	20	Ditto	October 1884.
Arya Samáj, Bhera, Shahpur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	156	156	38	...	5	43	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Shahpur	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	50	50	12	...	...	12	Ditto	October 1886.
Arya Samáj, Jhelum...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	20 p. m.	20 p. m.	30	...	...	30	Ditto	December 1878.
Arya Samáj, Pind Dádan Khan.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	5 p. m.	5 p. m.	16	...	...	16	Ditto	December 1886.
Arya Samáj, Gujránwála.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	360	360	85	...	15	109	Ditto	1877
						Monthly.					
Singh Sabha, Gujránwála.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1885
						Monthly.					
Sanátan Dharm Gujranwála.	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástras and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	40	...	20	60	Ditto	1888
						Monthly.					
Arya Samáj, Wazirabad.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning and science and social improvement.	...	...	27	27	37	...	...	37	Ditto	July 1865.
Kayasth Self-Improvement Society, Delhi.	Social reform and self-improvement.	...	...	33	33	120	...	...	120	Ditto	Janaury 1884.
Star of Delhi Club (St. Stephen's Mission School and College), Delhi.	Social intercourse; physical robustness; mental and moral improvement.	...	...	16	16	87	...	80	167	Ditto	December 1880.
The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c. ...	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1861
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Delhi.	Advancement and well-being of the Mussalmáns, social intercourse, &c., &c.	...	...	22	22	150	...	...	150	Ditto	April 1875.
Arya Samáj, Delhi ...	Reformation of social and religious matters.	...	...	25	25	75	...	...	75	Ditto	July 1882.
Vishnu Dharm Sabha, Delhi.	Dissemination of the Dharm Shástras, and self-improvement by means of lectures and discussions on literary subjects.	...	...	3	3	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1st April 1884.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1889-90—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.						
Anjuman Atfál Kaith, Delhi.	Improvement of Kaith lads ...	...	...	1	1	29	...	59	88	Not registered.	1888
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1870
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	2,000	5,000	500	...	...	500	Ditto	1871
St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Society, Simla.	Religious and literary ...	...	...	400	400	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1882
Christ Church Library, Simla.	Reading Room for Government Clerks.	...	...	980	980	36	4	...	40	Ditto	1876
Arya Samáj, Simla ...	Religious, moral and social improvements.	...	...	240	240	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1882
Army Temperance Association, Simla.	The suppression of intemperance in the Army.	4,800	...	2,000	6,800	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1862
Simla Work Society, Simla.	Providing clothes for different charitable institutions.	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1887
Young Men's Christian Association.	Religious ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1878
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Simla.	Ditto ...	...	521	26	547	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1889
Anjuman Islámia, Gujrát.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	496	...	496	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1886
Arya Samaj, Gujrát ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion...	...	...	14	14	45	...	...	45	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Gujrát	For opening a Sanskrit School...	...	...	55	55	156	...	...	156	Ditto	4th March 1890.
Arya Samáj, Jalálpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion...	...	...	12	12	56	...	...	56	Ditto	1888
Dharm Sabha Jalálpur	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástras.	...	200	11	211	40	...	8	48	Ditto	March 1889.
Anjuman Islámia, Jalálpur.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	119	110	229	104	...	...	104	Ditto	26th May 1889.
Singh Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion and interpretation of the true teaching of the Adi-Granth.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Hoshiárpur.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	47	Ditto	1886
Dharm Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Social and moral reformation of Hindus.	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	135	Ditto	1889
Arya Samáj, Mooltan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	240	240	61	...	...	61	Ditto	1878
Anjuman Islámia, Mooltan.	Education of orphans ...	...	...	360	360	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1888
Shubh Sabha Utradha, Mooltan.	Social and moral reform of Hindus of the District, especially Arora Utradhi.	...	...	200	200	41	...	...	41	Ditto	16th June 1889.
Propkárni Sabha, Mooltan.	Social reformation ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	..	30	Ditto	1888
Students' Club, Mooltan	Literary improvement ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1889
Arya Samáj, Jullundar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	339	339	212	...	...	212	Ditto	1885
Dharm Sabha, Jullundur.	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	...	450	450	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Dharmsála	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	29	29	67	...	4	71	Ditto	1889
Bhargan Sabha, Rewári	To provide means for the education of the Bhargan community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community.	...	350	250	600	62	...	...	62	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Dera Gházi Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	100	100	73	...	...	73	Ditto	1886

REPORT

OF THE

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OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

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